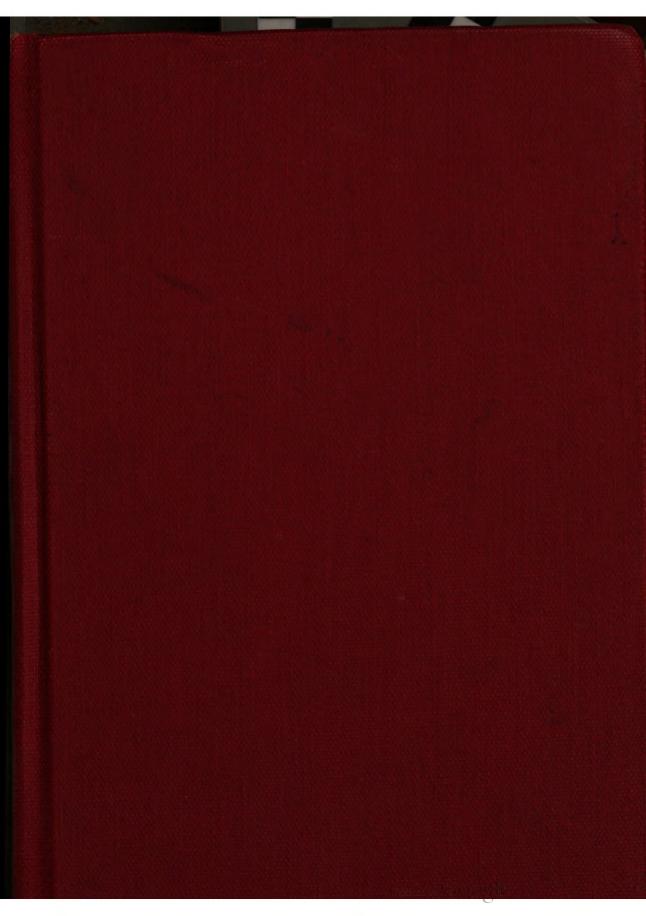
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HISTORY

OF

GREENE SULLIVAN COUNTIES,

STATE OF INDIANA,

PROM

THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT; TOGETHER WITH INTERESTING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, REMINISCENCES, NOTES, ETC.

ILLLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
GOODSPEED BROS. & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1884.

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PREFACE.

UR history of Greene and Sullivan Counties, after months of persistent, conscientious toil, is now completed. Every important field of research has been minutely scanned by those engaged in its preparation, and no subject of universal public value has been omitted save where protracted effort failed to secure trustworthy results. The impossibility of ingrafting upon the pages of this volume the vast fund of the county's historic information, and the proper omission of many valueless details have compelled the publishers to select such matters as are deemed of the greatest importance. Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents, inaccurate private correspondence, and numberless conflicting traditions, we make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of Through the courtesy and the generous assistance met with everywhere, we have been enabled to rescue from oblivion the greater portion of important events that have transpired in past years. We feel assured that all thoughtful people in the counties, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

It will be observed that a dry statement of fact has been avoided, and that the rich romance of border incident has been woven with statistical details, thus forming an attractive and graphic narrative and lending beauty to the mechanical execution of the volume and additional value to it as a work for perusal. We claim superior excellence in our systematic manner of collecting material by workers in specialties; in the division of the subject matter into distinct and appropriate chapters; in the subdivision of the individual chapters into sub-heads, and in the ample and comprehensive index. We also, with pride, call the attention of the public to the superb mechanical execution of the volume. While we acknowledge the existence of unavoidable errors, we have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises, and as accurate and comprehensive as could be expected under the circumstances.

May, 1884.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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PART I.

GREENE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.



PART I.

HISTORY OF GREENE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

BY PROF. B. T. COX, STATE GEOLOGIST.",

THE SURFACE FEATURES—SUBCARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE—MASSIVE SANDSTONE—CARBONATE, LIMONITE AND SILICEOUS OXIDES OF IRON—ANALYTICAL TABLES—PERCENTAGE OF IRON—THE RICHLAND BLAST FURNACE—THE COUNTY COAL—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS SHOWING PERCENTAGE
OF CARBON—COAL OF THE EASTERN AND THE WESTERN PARTS—FOSSILS
—FIRE CLAY—ECONOMIC QUESTIONS—THE GLACIERS—QUICK-LIME—
OCHER DEPOSITS—TIMBER, ETC.

THE county of Greene is bounded on the north by Clay and Ówen Counties, on the east by Monroe and Lawrence Counties, on the south by Martin, Daviess and Knox Counties, and on the west by Sullivan County. In shape, it is a parallelogram, and contains 540 square miles. The principal stream of water is the West Fork of White River, which runs in a southwesterly course through the county, and divides it into two nearly equal parts. The main tributaries of White River in the county are Eel River, Latta's Creek and Black Creek on the east side, and Richland Creek, Doan's Creek and First Creek on the east side. Indian Creek, with its tributaries, waters a portion of the eastern border of the county, and empties into the East Fork of White River.

The county east of White River is quite broken, with hills from 120 feet to 300 feet in height, whereas to the west of the river, with the exception of a ridge running from Eel River on the north to White River on the south, near Fairplay, and passing a short distance to the west of Worthington, the county is generally level, or slightly undulating, a considerable part of it being prairie. Latta's Creek Marsh, Bee-hunters Marsh and Goose Pond contain in all about nine or ten square miles of land subject to overflow during freshets. These marshes can be drained, and thus by aeration furnish to agriculture a large body of very fertile land. Previous to the completion of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, the county was without a direct and practicable means of communi-

^{*}This chapter, with slight variations, is taken from the report of the State Geologist, Mr. Cox, to whom the proper and customary acknowledgments are hereby tendered. Many additions could be made to this report of 1865, as the mineral resources of the county have been quite extensively developed since the report was made, but this would require months of costly labor. The report is very full and complete.

cation with the distant centers of trade, consequently up to that time there was no incentive or inducement offered the citizens to attempt any development of its mineral resources. And even with the coming of this road, and later of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, the wealth of natural minerals has been slow of development, but enough has been discovered to render it certain that Greene is one of the richest counties in the State in stone and coal, in valuable clays, other beds and iron ores. The geological formations represented by the succession of strata in this county are: 1. Subcarboniferous limestone period. 2. Millstone grit epoch. 3. Coal measures epoch. 4. Glacial epoch. The continuous vertical section of the coal and subordinate limestone formation are similar to those of Clay County.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

At the mouth of Fish Creek, in the northern part of the county, limestone belonging to the Chester group of the subcarboniferous limestone formation outcrops on the bluff bank of the creek, and is exposed to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet, and is at this place overlaid by drift, but at a short distance southwest it is increased by the addition of two to five feet of shale, with an irregular thin seam of Coal A and the millstone grit. Some of the layers of this limestone contain a few fossils, but they are difficult to obtain sufficiently perfect for cabinet specimens. The following comprise all that could be recognized: Orthis umbraculum, Archimedes Wortheni, Athyris subtilita, Pentramitis obesus, P. pyriformis, Spirifer incrassatus, Productus carbonarious, P. Cora, and an abundance of encrinite stems. It belongs to the upper member of the subcarboniferous limestone, and is designated by Prof. A. H. Worthen in the Geological Report of Illinois as the Chester group.

The greatest development of this limestone seen in Greene County is on Beech Creek, a branch of Richland Creek, on Section 12, Township 7 north, Range 4 west, where it forms a great mural precipice, capped with a massive sandstone of the millstone series. The following section was obtained at this locality:

ou de tant le calle ;	
Brownish gray sandstone, in thick beds, which has the appearance of being most excellent building stone	
Shale, which thickens up to many feet, and in	
some places contains Coal A	1 inch
Buff-colored limestone, in which were seen Pen-	
tramitis obesus, P. pyriformis and Archimedes	
Wortheni20 feet	
Gray siliceous shale, partly covered25 feet	
Bluish limestone (in which could be discovered no fossils), with intercalations of sandstone,	
mostly covered by talus 50 feet	
Total 190 feet	limah

At the junction of the sandstone and limestone at this locality, there gushes forth a mammoth spring of good, cool water, which was at one time utilized to run an overshot wheel that propelled the machinery of a grist mill. The subcarboniferous limestone makes its appearance at the base of the hills along this creek for a distance of several miles, and is overlaid by a few feet of shale and the massive sandstone at the base of the millstone grit. It also makes its appearance at the ore banks on Ore Branch of Richland Creek, in Section 28, Township 7 north, Range 4 west, and on the eastern border of the county, near the Virginia-Blast Furnace (now abandoned), and south from the furnace along Indian Creek.

MILLSTONE GRIT.

This epoch follows the subcarboniferous in regular sequence, and is principally represented by a massive sandstone, usually in two benches. and separated from each other by a bed of shale, varying from a few inches to four feet or more in thickness, and at some places carries a thin. coal, B. This massive sandstone is, apparently, in the position occupied by the conglomerate sandstone most usually found at the base. of the coal measures, yet in this part of the State it is, so far as I have been able to discover, entirely free from the admixture of quartz pebbles. which give rise to the latter name. The millstone grit covers fully three-fourths of the county. Its boundary on the west may be approximately laid down as passing from Johnstown, on Eel River, across the county in a southwesterly direction to Marco, on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, while the irregular margin of its eastern outcrop is in Monroe County, some miles east of the Greene County line. Between this massive sandstone and the subcarboniferous limestone there is interposed a bed of argillaceous shale varying from a few inches to thirty feet or more in thickness, that contains in many places a bed of good, block coal A. Above the sandstone are argillaceous and siliceous shaleswith benches of flags and other stones of good dimensions for building In all, this group may attain a depth of 300 feet or more in purposes. Greene County.

The massive sandstane—or conglomerate, as it may be called for convenience—gives to the scenery of this county on the east side of White River a marked character. Near the tops of many of the ridges that skirt along the streams it forms conspicuous benches, and the slopes below are strewn with cyclopean blocks that have broken off and fallen from the parent mass above. In places, it has a portion of the lower part worn away by the combined action of the frosts and running water, so as to form deep caverns with projecting roofs of stone that afford an excellent protection in time of storms to wayfaring men and farm stock, for which reason I suppose they have received the common name of rock houses. In the more secluded parts of the county, the rock houses con-

stitute the abode of a variety of wild animals, that seek in them a friendly shelter from the inclemency of the weather.

THE IRON ORE OF GREENE COUNTY.

It is at the junction of the conglomerate with the subcarboniferous limestone that we find the great repository of limestone iron ore in this county; and, in fact, it forms the common horizon of this variety of iron ore in most of the Western States. The ore lies in pockets of various dimensions, and owes its origin in most cases to a metamorphism of the surrounding rocks, produced by the permeation of mineral water that is strongly charged with protexide of iron. On Ore Branch of Plummer Creek, Section 22, Township 7 north, Range 4 west, on Mr. Heaton's land, the base of the conglomerate has been completely changed by this process into a siliceous ore that is rich in iron to the depth of ten or twelve feet. Similar ore was seen on Sections 21 and 28 of the same township and range; also, in the greatest abundance at Mr. Law's place, on Sections 4 and 9, Township 7, Range 6, where it cannot be less than twenty-five to thirty feet in thickness, and great blocks lie scattered over the side of the ridge; it is in abundance, also, on Section 12 of the same township and range, and in the neighborhood of Owensburg, in the southeast part of the county. The old Virginia blast furnace on Indian Creek. in the western edge of Monroe County, has been out of blast for many years, but when in blast the ore was obtained close at hand from large deposits fifteen to twenty feet thick, covering several acres. ginia blast furnace cannot be more than five or six feet across the boshes and twenty to twenty-five feet high. It is poorly constructed, and the only wonder is that it made any iron at all. However, fragments of pigiron that were picked up around the stack give evidence that it made a very fair quality of iron, and was abandoned only in consequence of the great expense incurred in getting the metal to market—the nearest being Louisville, on the Ohio River, to which point the pig-iron was hauled in A characteristic specimen of ore from the ore banks half a mile northeast of this furnace was analyzed, and the following result obtained:

Loss by ignition, water and organic matter	10.00
Insoluble silicates	81.50
Sesquioxide of iron, with some protoxide and a little	
alumina and manganese	58.50
Total	100.00

This ore will give over forty-five per cent of iron after being roasted, and will make an excellent quality of cold short pig-iron.

Specific gravity, 2.56; per cent of metallic iron, 40.95.

The principal ore used at the Richland blast furnace, near Bloomfield, from Ore Branch of Plummer's Creek, forms a bench on each side of a ravine, and appears to lie between the massive ore and the subcarbonif-

erous limestone which shows itself in the bottom near by. An excavation made went to the depth of six feet in this ore bed without reaching the bottom of the deposit. Capt. M. H. Shryer, who frequently saw this bed of ore at the time it was being worked for the blast furnace, says that the deposit is fully nine feet in thickness. It lies in kidney-shaped masses in a matrix of ferruginous clay, and contains less silica than the massive ore. Characteristic samples of this kidney ore and of the massive siliceous block ore from the Richland furnace ore banks were analyzed, and the following result was obtained:

Loss by ignition, water and organic matter, mostly water, Insoluble silicates	
manganese	
Carbonate of lime	10.00
Total	.00.00

This ore contains a large amount of lime, and will make an excellent quality of metal, and when roasted the percentage of metal will be increased to 45.42 per cent. Specimens of pig-iron made from this ore were found at the furnace, and have the appearance of being the best quality of mill iron. An analysis of the siliceous block ore gave the following result:

Loss by ignition, water, etc	7.50
Insoluble silicates	4.00
Sesquioxide of iron 5	4.78
Alumina	2.50
Manganese	1.14
Lime	.12
Magnesia	.08
-	
Total100	0.00

Specific gravity, 2.585-2.694; per cent of iron, 88.81.

It was tested for sulphur and phosphorus, but no traces were found. Two hundred grains of this siliceous ore mixed with fifty grains of limestone were fused in a Hessian crucible and a button of iron was obtained that weighed seventy-six grains—equal to 38 per cent—very nearly the same result as obtained by the humid analysis. The button indicated a very good quality of iron slightly malleable and gave a semi-crystalline fracture. The roasted ore would yield fully 40 per cent of iron in the blast furnace, and on account of the manganese which it contains it is admirably adapted for the manufacture of steel, either by the Bessemer process or in the puddling furnace. Iron made from the above ores alone will possess cold-short properties, but by mixing them, in the proper proportion with the red-short specular and magnetic ores from Missouri

and Lake Superior, a neutral iron may be made. The Richland Furnace went into blast about the year 1841, and the final blowing-out was in 1859. The stack was about forty-five feet high and nine feet across the boshes; it was worked with a hot blast and used charcoal as fuel. About nine tons of pig iron were produced daily. The cause assigned for the stoppage of the furnace was the want of suitable and economical means of getting the pig iron to market. The blowing cylinders were forty-two inches in diameter and six feet stroke. Good deposits of siliceous and earthy carbonates of iron are seen at quite a number of localities in this county that are not enumerated above, namely, at Gaskill's, on the L & V. Railroad on Section 36, Township 8, Range 6; on Black Creek, in the southwest part of the county; at Phillips' coal mine, and immediately around the old blast furnace.

THE COAL OF GREENE COUNTY.

All the coal beds on the east side of White River and over a considerable strip of country on the west side of that river, are either in the conglomerate or are sub-conglomerate. For the most part, these coals are of the splint or block variety, and though generally in thin seams are nevertheless of good workable thickness at some localities and will answer in the raw state for smelting iron. Coal A is seen at a number of places northeast of Worthington where it is cut through in the grade of the I. & V. Railroad, and lies in close proximity to the subcarboniferous limestone; indeed it is often separated from the latter by only a few inches of fire clay. Coal B lies from sixteen to thirty feet above Coal A. being intercalated between two benches of the conglomerate and is from four to eighteen inches thick. At Gaskill's, on Section 12, Township 8, Range 5, Coal A lies thirty to forty feet above the railroad track and has . been partially opened, but proved too thin for mining to advantage. At Woodrow's old mill on Section 14, Township 8, Range 5, Coal A outcrops on the bank of White River, and is twenty-eight inches thick. It is a block coal, but apparently contains a considerable quantity of sulphur. Immediately above the coal and forming its roof is black bituminous fissile slate two feet, then a few feet of siliceous shale, which latter is succeeded by forty to fifty feet of massive sandstone. About 200 yards north of this old mill up a short ravine, this sandstone forms a great cliff, and Coal A outcrops at its base only about ten feet above the subcarboniferous limestone which shows itself at the foot of the ravine. Coal B, about eighteen inches thick, outcrops in Point Commerce, on the west side of the hill at Mr. Miller's mill on Eel River, and in the sandstone bluff on the west bank of that stream near its mouth. In excavating the foundation of his mill. Mr. Miller found beneath the bed of the river several layers of good clay iron-stone. Though rich in metal, it is barely

possible that it can be found in sufficient quantity under such unfavorable conditions for mining to make it of value at this point.

Two and a half miles northwest of Worthington, on the farm of Joel Adams, on the west half of Section 7, Township 8, Range 4, Coal A three feet thick, is mined in the ravine by stripping off the two or three feet of superimposed earth. The quality of the coal is good block. the hill close by may be seen the conglomerate sandstone which usually lies above this coal. In digging a well at his dwelling-house on the top of the low ridge to the south of this mine, Mr. Adams passed through: Soil and drift, thirteen feet; Coal B, one foot; sandstone, in which water was found, ten feet. Had the well been sunk through the sandstone, he would have reached Coal A, which is only twenty or thirty feet below Coal B, and is seen again at an outcrop on the south side of the property. On Mr. Shryer's land in the southeast corner of the same section, the Adams seam of coal also makes its appearance and may be traced to Johnstown Mills on Eel River where it is struck in the mills and as far south as At McKis sick's, on Section 36, Township 8, Range 6, Coal A is three feet thick and has shale above it. The following result was obtained from an analysis of a characteristic specimen from the above bed:

Specific gravity, 1.189; weight of a cubic foot, 74.37 pounds.

		White ash	
•	100.0	•	100.0

Twenty to twenty-five feet higher than the coal bed above referred to, there is another opening to a seam of coal that has the same depth of bed with a roof of sandstone four or five feet thick immediately under the drift which covers the slope of the hill above. The quality of the coal at both these openings is that of a good block coal. Notwithstanding the upper coal is in the position of Coal B with regard to relative space, still I feel quite sure that the two openings are in one and the same bed. But the nature of the locality and the want of proper developments prevented me from arriving at a positive conclusion. sandstone above the upper opening has all the appearance of the conglomerate and the openings being on opposite sides of the ravine, gives ample room for misplacement by a slide or horseback, the traces of which may be covered by debris. McKissick's mine is one and a half miles north of the I. & V. Railroad and may be easily reached by a switch from the main road running the whole distance over a level prairie. Under the coal at the lower opening, there is considerable iron-stone of good quality for making iron. It is here found stratified with the shale. South of McKissick's the subconglomerate coals have not been worked on the west side of White River, its presence being known only by reaching it in wells at numerous places.

On the east side of White River, the subconglomerate Coal A is generally from thirty to thirty-six inches thick, and is also in this part of the county a block coal similar in character to what is found above the conglomerate in Clay County, and may be used in its raw state for making pig-iron in blast furnaces. Ten or twelve mines have been opened and partly worked to supply a limited home demand. At all these openings the coal is of good quality, is overlaid by the conglomerate, and in places it is not more than twenty feet above the subcarboniferous limestone. In the immediate roof shales of the coal, impressions of the flattened stems and trunks of sigillaria and calamites are abundant, but the shale is of too fissile a character to admit of their preservation as cabinet specimens. Neither shell nor fish remains were discovered.

Coal A underlies a broad district of country which stretches out to the southwest of Bloomfield. At Hayes mine, Section 16, Township 6, Range 4, the character of the subconglomerate coal is quite changed, being at this mine a coking coal with two clay partings. The following section was made of the coal in this mine by Mr. Warder, of Owen County. The entrance to the mine was partly filled with water at the time, but the measurements at the far end of the entry were made:

	Feet.	Inches.
Slope, covered space to top of hill	.80	0
Coarse-grained, buff-colored sandstone		0
Black slate		ł
Coal	. 1	10
Clay parting	. 0	10
Coal	. 1	11
Fire-clay	. 0	6
Coal	. 0	6
Total	.48	7 1

The total thickness of this bed, including the clay partings, is five feet seven inches; reduced to clear coal, leaves three feet eight inches. This is a fine bed of coal, and is found over a large area of country which forms the "divide" between the waters of Doan's Creek and Plummer's Creek. Going south to Phillips' mine, on Section 21, Township 6, Range 4, the same bed of coal seen at Hayes mine is semi-block coal, three to seven feet thick, including a five-inch clay parting. Above the coal there is eight inches of a good quality of siliceous limonite iron ore, containing stems of coal plants—sigilaria and calamites. A fine specimen of the Calamites canneaformis was owned for a time by Capt. Shryer, of Bloomfield. The following section will show the position of the coal, which is opened in a shallow ravine near the top of the table-land. The bed is worked by stripping off the superincumbent strata of rock:

	Feet.	Inches.
Soil and drift	10	0
Siliceous iron ore	0	8
Sandstone	1	0
Blue shale	1	0
Semi-block coal	2	4
Clay parting	0	5
Coal		11
	_	_
Total	.16	4

The same stratum of coal is also mined on the line between Sections 28 and 29, Township 6, Range 4, where it presents the same characteristics seen at the Phillips mine. In the neighborhood of Owensburg, and to the southwest in Martin County, the subconglomerate coal, A, has been opened and mined for blacksmiths' use at quite a number of places. It ranges from thirty to thirty-three inches in thickness, and is at some openings good block coal, while at others it is a bituminous coking coal. Owensburg is on the western limit of the subconglomerate coal, the place of the latter being possibly represented by an outcrop of excellent fire clay for potteries, lying near the top of the hill on the west side of the town. Below the fire clay there are large deposits of iron ore, similar to that used at the old Virginia blast furnace in Monroe County. well dug by Mr. Potter in the eastern part of the town, on a branch of Indian Creek, passed through gray argo-siliceous shales fifteen feet; sandstone, three feet; blue argo-shale, four feet. The water in this well is no doubt obtained from the upper part of the subcarboniferous limestone which makes its appearance a short distance further up the branch.

Coal A at Babbit's mine is opened between Sections 28 and 88, Township 6, Range 3, nearly two miles southwest of Owensburg; the bed is two feet thick, and the coal is mined out in fine large cubes from twelve to fifteen inches thick. It is a coking coal, of a beautiful jet-black color, with numerous small cracks lined with scales of selenite not thicker than a sheet of paper. This is a remarkably pure coal, and would answer well for the making gas and coke. The analysis gave this result:

Specific gravity, 1.238; weight of cubic foot, 77.8 pounds.

Coke61.4	Gray ash 1.5 Fixed Carbon 59.9 Water 8.0 Good illuminating gas 85.6
Volatile matter88.6	Water 8.0. Good illuminating gas 85.6
Totals100.0	

The coke swells but little; structure of the coal, but slightly changed; color dull. Immediately above the coal and forming its roof, there are three feet of black bituminous shale overlaid by five or six feet of conglomerate sandstone, which is again succeeded by a few feet of drift. The same bed of coal is opened on Section 20, and also on Section 23. The succession of strata here are as follows: Drift, thirty feet; sand-

stone, three feet; shale, six feet. Coal A (said to be block), four feet, six inches. Another opening is made to this bed on Section 36, Township 6, Range 4, and at other places.

COAL OF WESTERN GREENE COUNTY.

The three townships, 6, 7 and 8, of Range 7, in the western part of Greene County are, except where cut out by the flats of Goose Pond, Black Creek, Latta's Creek, and the bottoms of small streams, underlaid by the mammoth coal bed L. On Section 18, Township 6, Range 7, an opening has been made to Coal L. The bed is from four and a half to five feet thick, has from one to two feet of black, sheety slate in the roof, and no other material above except a foot or two of soil; but on the rise near by, in a well, thirty feet of siliceous shale were passed through without reaching the coal. At other places openings made passed through coal beds seven feet thick, if reports are correct. This seems to have been a mistake, however. The bed was probably five feet thick. Specimens show the article to be good coking coal. At various other points, similar coal was struck. Considerable Coal L has been mined around Linton, and is from four and a half to five feet of coking coal. It has also been mined on Sections 26, 28 and 22, and possibly belongs in some cases to Coal K. The country immediately around Linton is quite level, and no rocks are to be seen; but on going northward a few miles, the country becomes broken, and in road cuts along the hill sides is found exposed to view siliceous shales and flag stones in the upper part, while in the deeper parts at the base, there lie from two to ten feet of fossiliferous limestone, underlaid by the black bituminous sheety slate, containing teeth and other fish remains, which generally form the roof of Coal K, and occasionally the coal itself is seen.

On Section 32, Township 8, Range 7, Coal K outcrops in a ravine, and may be traced along the branch that cuts through it for a considerable distance. It is here divided into three beds by two partings of fireclay, and the total depth is five and a half feet. The principal fossils seen in the limestone which usually accompanies this coal are referable to the following genera and species: Productus nabasheusis, P. cora, P. semireticulus, Spirifer cameratus, chonetes mesoloba, Athyris subtilita Bellerophon carbonaria, Nucula inflata, and large stems of encrinites. Coal K has been mined at Mr. Bledsoe's. A specimen analyzed gave this result:

Specific gravity, 1.251; weight of cubic foot, 78.2 pounds.

Coke	Ash, fawn-colored
	100.0

The structure of this coal changes but slightly in coking, is somewhat swollen, and of a dingy, lusterless color. Coal N is worked a short distance west of Mr. Bledsoe's. The following will show the relative position of these three beds of bituminous coking coal:

Soil and drift	18
Argillaceous shale	2
Coal N	4
White potters' clay	2
Siliceous shale, with flags	40
Coal L	5
Dark fire-clay	_
Blue argillaceous shale	4
Bluish-gray sandstone	24
Fossiliferous limestone	2
Black, bituminous slate, with fish remains	2
Coal K	5
	— 08

Here in the space of 108 feet are found three beds of fossil fuel that have an aggregate thickness of from thirteen to fifteen feet. The sulphur bands which are of common occurrence in Coal L are, at Mr. Bledsoe's, readily separated from the main part of the bed which is one of the very best bituminous coking coals in this part of the county. This coal is as a fuel above the average, and is sought after by blacksmiths far and near for forging iron and welding steel. An opening of Coal L has been made at Section 29, Township 8, Range 7. In the northern part of Wright Township, Coal K outcrops on Sections 4, 5, 8, 17, 22, and perhaps elsewhere, and is from four and one-half to five feet thick, with one or two clay partings, and is overlaid by a black shale and fossiliferous limestone. Eastward it has been struck in wells at various places and underlies all the high land in that direction as far as the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7. The outcrop of Coal I should be found in Range 6.

GLACIAL OR DRIFT EPOCH.

The super-strata of clay, gravel, sand and small bowlders of metamorphic rock which cover the entire county, except where removed by denudation, belongs to this geological formation. Various metals and ores foreign to the stratified rocks of this county are frequently found in this formation, but usually in such small quantities as to be of no practical value; indeed this float mineral of the drift serves too frequently to mislead the uninitiated who lose both their time and money in the vain search after the parent bed or vein which lies far north of the State. The stratum of clay commonly known as hard pan is generally reached at the depth of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms the borizon from which the supply of well water is obtained throughout the county.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

The total depth of all the coal strata in Greene County is fully 28 feet 9 inches; and the area which is underlaid with coal may safely be estimated at 360 square miles, or 230,400 acres, over this district, after making full allowance for outcrops, horsebacks, loss from mining, etc., there exists fully six feet of coal available for market. As the mines of the county are only worked to a limited extent, there is yet no data by which to fix its commercial value. If the product of one acre, six feet in depth (calculated at one ton per cubic yard) be 294,000 bushels, the price paid as royalty at one-half cent per bushel is \$1,470 as the value of one acre. Calculated at the same rate for the entire coal area of 230,400 acres, the total amount of \$338,688,000 is obtained as the approximate royalty value of coal in Greene County.

BLOCK COAL.

The area of the block coal in Greene County, which is included in the above estimate, is about 150 square miles, and its average depth may be taken at two and a half feet. In quality it is fully equal to the same coal of Clay County and can be used in the raw state for the manufacture of pig-iron.

IRON ORE.

Greene County is rich in deposits of siliceous hydrated brown exide of iron and clay iron-stone. Many of these deposits of ore are from ten to twenty feet or more in depth, and will furnish a full supply of ore for a large number of blast furnaces for many years to come. The only thing required to insure the immediate erection of blast furnaces at these ore banks is a railway that will furnish means of transportation to market of the manufactured products. Good block coal suitable for fuel and limestone for flux are to be found in close proximity to the ore, and there is no quality of metal so much needed at this time in Indiana as the cold-short iron which the ores of the county will furnish in great perfection.

BUILDING STONE.

Excellent quarries of sandstone and limestone are constantly being opened in portions of the county, notably on Section 6, Township 8, Range 4, and Section 14, Township 8, Range 5. At these quarries, from six to ten feet of excellent stone is obtained. It is fine-grained, brownish-gray sandstone, with small specks of protoxide of iron, and lies in strata that range from six to sixteen inches in thickness, and may be taken up in slabs of any required length and breadth. Sandstone quarries have also been opened on Section 25, Township 7, Range 4. and on Section 4, Township 6, Range 4. The stone at the latter quarry is moderately fine-grained, has a cream color, can be readily split to any required thickness and is mined in large slabs from six to thirty inches thick. Good sandstone is also found in Wright Township.

QUICK LIME.

The subcarboniferous limestone along the I. & V. Railroad and in the ridge skirting Richland Creek and Ore Branch will furnish material for an abundance of good white lime. The limestone which overlies Coal K in the western part of the county will at many places furnish a dark-colored but good strong lime, in every respect suitable for making mortar.

FIRE CLAY.

This valuable mineral which forms the substratum to coal beds has received very little attention in Greene County and as yet scarcely any effort has been made to test its refractory qualities or adaptation to the manufacture of fire brick or tile. The bed of fire clay which outcrops in the hill at Owensburg is of excellent quality for the manufacture of stoneware, and a pottery was established on Section 25, Township 6, Range 2, in which the Owensburg clay is used. About one hundred gallons of ware—crocks and jugs—were turned out daily.

OCHER BEDS.

Beds of clay, colored with oxide of iron, are found near the mouth of Fish Creek, and also one and a half miles southeast of Solsberry, or on Section 4, Township 8, Range 3. It is also found in several other portions of the county. These others are of various shades of color and make a good cheap paint.

AGRICULTURE.

On the west side of White River, the surface is usually gently rolling, and there are several small prairies. On the bottoms and prairies, the soil is a sandy loam, excellent for corn, wheat, oats and grasses. In the marshes, it is a deep black muck, which, when drained and oxidized by atmospheric action, will furnish soil of great strength and endurance. On the ridges and table-lands, the soil is a yellowish clay, which is quite productive when suitably cared for. On the east side of the river, except in the valleys, the soil is yellowish clay. As the surface is rough, the rearing of fruit on this soil may be made an enterprise of great profit.

TIMBER.

On the west side of White River, the timber is generally small, comprising a variety of oaks and hickory. The eastern portion of the county is heavily timbered and contains the usual variety of trees found in this latitude—such as poplar, oak, black walnut, ash, sugar tree, hickory, etc.

CHAPTER II.

BY COL. B. H. C. CAVINS.

THE INDIAN OCCUPANCY—THE MIAMIS AND THE PIANESHAWS—OTHER INDIAN TRIBES—CESSION TREATIES—Efforts of Catholic Missiona-ries—The Mound-Builders—Their Bones and Other Remains—A Pre-historic Fortification—First White Man in Greene County—Aboriginal Customs—Indian Murders—Conspiracies—Removal of the Indians West—The Mounds at Worthington—Burial Vault—Section of the Mounds—A Charnel House—Cranial Measurements—The Japanese Idol—Chemical Analysis—Copper Axes, etc., etc.

RIOR to the year 1767, the land embraced in Greene County, with a large portion of the State of Indiana, belonged to a tribe of Indians called the Piankeshews. This people was one of the Algonquin tribes, and was one of the Miami confederacy. The Miami confederacy was formed early in the seventeenth century by the various tribes of Indians occupying Ohio, Indiana, a part of Illinois and a part of Mich-The object of the confederacy was for the purpose of repelling the invasions of the Iroquois or Five Nations, a very powerful combination of warlike Indians, who being pressed toward the setting sun by the advance of civilization, in turn pressed westward the weaker tribes of Indians. Originally, so far as history or tradition gives any account, the whole of Indiana was owned and occupied by the Twigtwees or Miamis, the Weas and the Piankeshaws. At a later date, there were other tribes, called permitted tribes, viz.: Delawares, or Leno Lenape, as they were originally called, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Kickapoos, with a few Wyandots and Senecas. The Wyandots and Senecas seem to have had so little claim upon the land that they were never required to sign any treaty. The Pottawatomies seem to have acquired their interest by conquest, or rather by pushing the Miamis back from the Northwest toward the interior of the State, but they never claimed any interest in Greene County.

THE DELAWARES.

The Delawares made a treaty with the Piankeshaws in 1767, by which they came into possession of a large part of Central Indiana, including the White River country as far south as the Lower Fork of White River, but to make the title perfect it was considered necessary to make a separate treaty with the Miamis. The Delaware Indians called White River Opeco-me-cah. The Miamis at that time claimed the northern part of the territory embraced in the treaty, and the Piankeshaws the southern part.

Greene County was in the part claimed by the Piankeshaws at that time. In the treaty between the Piankeshaws and Delawares, it was only a permissive possession that was given to the Delawares. These two tribes, together with the Weas, were, and continued to be, on friendly terms with each other, and all of them occupied the territory embraced in Greene County, from the date of the treaty among themselves until they were finally removed from the State. From some cause unknown to the writer, the Piankeshaws never ceded to the United States any land north of a line beginning at the mouth of Turtle Creek in Sullivan County, and running in a direct line to Orleans, now in Orange County. But we trust that the present owners of the land north of this line will not become alarmed at the discovery of this breach or broken link in the chain of their title.

THE CESSION TREATIES.

There were three treaties with the Indians, embracing the land in Greene County. The first two were made on the 30th day of September, 1809, at Fort Wayne with the Delawares and Miamis, and the last was made on the 26th day of October, 1809, at Vincennes with the Weas.

Gen. William H. Harrison, who was afterward President of the United States, was the Commissioner who made these treaties, and it seems that he regarded it as necessary to make it with these three tribes, but not necessary to make a treaty with the Piankeshaws.

MISSIONARY WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

After the settlement at Vincennes by the whites, the Piankeshaws seem to have drifted toward that point, and near that place were their principal villages and headquarters. They readily took upon themselves the vices of their white neighbors, but did not seem to be impressed with their virtues. They would patiently listen to the Catholic priests who tried to impress upon them their mode of worship, and would quietly answer them by as earnest an effort to get the Catholic priests to adopt the Indian worship of the great spirit. One redeeming trait in their character was developed at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and that was, they were the first of the Western tribes of Indians to take sides with the patriot cause against the English, and were soon followed by the other tribes of the Miami confederacy.

AN EARLIER RACE.

Prior to the year 1810, no white man resided within the borders of Greene County. Only straggling or strolling bands of Indians invaded the territory. They seemed for many years preceding that time to have had no permanent home here, but passed through on war and hunting excursions. On many of the hills, and in many of the valleys and on many of the plains they have left specimens of their rude and clumsy

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axes, made of stone, and their nicely formed arrow heads made of flint. These mementos of another age and of former inhabitants are found to this day. There seems to be no place in the county specially noted for their rallies or congregation in large numbers. No field has been made a scene of carnage; no habitation has been made desolate by their fierce, unrelenting tomahawk; or at least history or tradition have given us no information of such events. In Section 8, Township 6 north. Range 5 west, there are clearly defined indications of lines of fortifications, embracing about one-quarter of a mile. When they were made, or for what purpose, is lost in the vista of time. Possibly in the ages past—before the discovery of America—unrelenting war swept over that part of Greene County, and possibly a regular siege was enacted at that place in that day. In the northeast corner of Richland Township, near what is called Sleath's Mill, there is a large rock, which was used by the Indians as a lookout. The rude steps cut by them for the purpose of enabling their sentinels to ascend to the point of the look-out are still visible to any person whose curiosity leads him to the place. At Fairplay, there has been found several specimens of pottery of an ancient and rather crude type. Across the river from Fairplay, after the great flood of 1875, there were found a great many pieces of pottery, some of which had impressed ornaments on them. These pieces bore evidence in themselves that they were of another age, and they were washed out of the ground, over which large timber had been growing a few years before. On the ridge coming up to the lower Richland bridge, there was an Indian village, but deserted before any white man set his foot upon Greene County soil. At Worthington quite a number of Indian relies have been found in excavating-axes, arrow heads, charms, earthen ware and many other curiosities, and among them two copper tomahawks.

THE FIRST WHITE VISITORS.

In the year 1813, a party of white men visited the territory now known as Greene County. They resided at Vincennes, then known as the Old Post. They came on a hunting expedition, more for novelty, curiosity and enjoyment, than for any other reason. They started out from Vincennes in a pirogue or boat, went down the Wabash River to the mouth of White River, and up White River to the fork, and thence up the West Fork to a point above the mouth of Richland Creek, and landed on the east side of the river south of Bloomfield. They spent several days in that locality, hunting. At the time of this excursion, a part of the old Indian burying ground near their landing was comparatively new. The Indian burying ground was on the farm since known as the Warnick farm. In an early day, it was a common thing for the boys from Bloomfield to dig up the skeletons of these dead Indians. Perhaps they were induced to dig into these graves from an idea that

very generally prevailed in those days that the property of Indians was buried with them. While it was common to turn up skulls and other human bones, no valuable discovery was ever made, except that a gun barrel was found in one of the graves. Nearly all traces of this ancient burying ground have disappeared through lapse of time. The stalwart frame of many an Indian savage, whose war cry and tomahawk sent terror to the hearts of many an innocent victim, has doubtless returned to dust, and now forms a part of the soil of Greene County. Many of the earliest settlers did not get over the deep and abiding hatred they sustained toward the Indians, and especially those whose relatives had been cruelly and wantonly murdered by them. After the treaty of peace had been made between the whites and Indians, occasionally an Indian would be found dead from a gun shot wound. Several were killed in Greene County, one of whom was at a place a short distance below the mouth of Richland Creek, on the east side of the river, in a ravine running up from the river, on what is known as the Lester farm. It was near the old Indian village, and was a wicked and unprovoked murder. It was in the year 1810, while the Government survey of land was being made.

AN UNPROVOKED MURDER.

An Indian had shot a deer in the ravine and was dressing it. A hunter by name of Smothers, who was employed by the surveying party to furnish them with meat, was in the immediate vicinity, and when he heard the crack of the Indian's rifle, he at once understood the situation. Stealthily the white hunter stole upon his unsuspecting victim, and at the crack of his rifle the Indian fell, and in a few minutes expired. His body was concealed in the ravine and covered with stones, and doubtless his decomposed bones are there now, unless washed into the river.

At that time the Government surveying party were encamped near the southwest corner of Section 2, in Township 6 north, of Range 5 west. When they learned of this murder, they were fearful that the Indians would find their murdered companion, and they abandoned that camp, and never blazed the line dividing Sections 2 and 11, so as to throw the Indians off their trail, should they appear in that locality and seek to avenge themselves. At that time there was an Indian trail passing up White River from Owl Prairie, and the trail crossed Richland Creek near the place where the lower bridge is built.

OTHER DEATHS.

Another Indian was killed in that locality in 1818. He was getting honey from a tree, and while in the tree was shot by a white man. This was on a narrow neck of land now known as the cut off, a short distance below the mouth of Richland Creek.

In the latter part of the year 1819, a transient white man by the name

of Osborn came to the settlement on Plummer Creek, and, while hunting, shot a Shawnee Indian, who was also hunting. The Indian at the time he was shot was sitting on a log, not expecting any danger. This occurred at a place about one mile southwest of Mineral City. After this man shot the Indian, he went to Eli Faucett's cabin. There was snow on the ground at the time, and it was believed that he went to Mr. Fancett's in order to make the Indians, if they should find that one of their number had been killed, believe it to have been done by Mr. Faucett. The only settlers in that immediate locality at that time was Col. Levi Fellows, Norman W. Pearce, Eli Faucett and their families, and two or three hired hands. These settlers, when they found out about the murder. compelled the murderer to bury the dead Indian, and conceal his gun, and then required him to leave the settlement, and that was the last that was ever heard of him. There were no courts at that time nearer than Washington, in Daviess County.

About the same year and probably the summer following, an Indian was killed by a white man at the mouth of Doan's Creek, only on the opposite side of the river. A band of Indians were at that time on their way to a Western reservation, and encamped for the night on the west side of the river. One of them went to the river to get a drink or after a pail of water, and was shot from the east side, and fell into the river.

INDIAN CONSPIRACIES.

Notwithstanding the treaties that were made with the Indians for the purchase of the territory embraced in Greene County, and other portions of the State, yet great dissatisfaction existed among them about these treaties, and especially among the tribes or parts of tribes who were not represented in the treaties. Prominent among the disaffected and dissatisfied Indians were the celebrated Tecumseh and his brother the Tecumseh was a Shawnee, and his tribe did not originally own any part of Indiana, and was only permitted to occupy a part of the territory. In fact, no considerable part of that tribe ever occupied Indiana, except while on the war path. He was a cunning and brave warrior, and an eloquent orator, and was very popular with the various tribes in the Northwestern Territory. He visited the various tribes and made speeches to them. In his speeches, he proclaimed that the treaties for lands northwest of the Ohio River were not made with fairness, and all of them should be considered void. That no single tribe was invested with the power or authority to sell lands without the consent of the other tribes; and that he and his brother, the Prophet, would resist all further attempts of the whites to extend their settlements into this territory. These two famous Indians, by their persistent efforts and wonderful influence, finally brought about a powerful confederation of Indians, and the treaties were not made effectual until after the battle of Tippecanoe.

which occurred on the 7th day of November, 1811. The Delawares, who at that time occupied the White River and White Water Country, which included the territory embraced in Greene County, refused to join Tecumseh's confederacy, and remained at peace with the whites. Soon after the battle of Tippe canoe, the Indians commenced their removal to the West, and the last band left Greene County in 1819. A few years after that, a band of Indians on their way to the West camped for a few days just above the mouth of Latta's Creek, on the west bank of White River.

The Piankeshaws were sent to Missouri and Kansas, and finally all to Kansas. The number has grown smaller and smaller, as they have continually met the encroachments of the lower order of whites, with their handmaids of destruction—whisky and disease. In 1854, they were confederated with the Weas, Peorias and Kaskaskias, and they all numbered 259. In 1868, they numbered only 179. There has since been attached to this confederation the Miamis, who went west of Indiana, and at this writing (1883), they are in the Indian Territory, and number, all told, 208. In late years, the dawn of a brighter and better era is upon them. They now own 52,000 acres of good land, and have 3,000 acres in cultivation. They live in good homes, and dress like civilized people, and their children attend schools of their own. Eight of their boys have come back to the land of their ancestors, and are now attending college in Indiana.

The Delawares, who were the last Indians who occupied Greene County, have been uniformly more fortunate than the Piankeshaws. Some of them are still in Kansas. In 1866, 1,000 Delawares and Shawnees were incorporated with the Cherokees in the Indian Territory, and are doing well. They are in an advanced state of civilization, and are worth more per capita than any other tribe of Indians. Their language is one of the best known of the Algonquin dialects.

Tammany, whose name figures extensively with New York politics, was a Delaware chief of the mythical period. There was an early tradition among the Delawares that they were originally Western Indians, and at a very early day emigrated to the East. At the first settlement in the United States, they occupied the territory along the Delaware River, from which they take their present name, and it was with them that William Penn made his celebrated treaty by which he acquired Pennsylvania.

During the war of the rebellion the Delawares furnished 170 soldiers for the federal army, who proved brave and efficient soldiers and scouts.

THE WORTHINGTON MOUNDS.

The remaining portion of this chapter was prepared by Prof. John Collett, the eminent State Geologist, and published in his report of 1880. The sketch is so complete and meritorious that the entire article is quoted, with slight alterations to suit this volume.

The mound was slightly elliptical, being 360 feet wide from north to south, and from 360 to 390 feet long from east to west: the extreme height of carried material at a point a little northeast of the center, was nine feet six inches, sloping rapidly to the east, but with gradual incline The carried material was a fine loam or clavey north, south and west. earth, brought from a neighboring marsh one-quarter to a half a mile north, so that the distinction between the artificial mound and the natural surface of clear fluviatile sand was easily apparent. This material amounted to nearly 4,000 cubic yards of earth -1,800 wagon loads; and as these people had none of the tools of our time, we may say 108,000 Allowing that these workmen or builders would travel as far as an army under heavy marching orders, they would carry and deposit about one half a cubic yard per day to each man, or 8,000 days for But considering that each man had to supply himself with food and that he had to join in the dance and festivities common to barbarous people on ceremonial occasions, we may more safely estimate nine basketfuls, or nine cubic feet as a day's work; consequently it would require the labor of one man 12,000 days, or 200 persons full sixty days.

The outlook due east was up a valley piercing the eastern bluff of White River, giving the sleepless priest, who guarded the ever burning fire upon his altar, such opportunity of catching the first rays of sunrise as was necessary in calling his people by chant and drum to their morning devotion and worship of the sun—the fountain of life, light and comfort.

A BURIAL VAULT.

Several years ago, W. C. Andrews in preparing for the erection of the old Franklin House, excavated part of the east side and top of the mound. Near the central apex, he found an elliptical vault eight feet long, five feet wide and three feet deep, surrounded by a sandstone wall eighteen inches. thick, with a narrow entrance at the south end, and a minor elliptical chamber separated by a wall at the north extremity. The bottom was floored with thin slabs or flag-stones; it contained no bones or other relics. but the interior contents, a "fat block" earth, indicated the decomposed remains of a cover of black bituminous shale from the roof of neighboring outcrops of Coal A. This vault was evidently not connected with but intrusive upon the original work after abandonment by the originators. It seems especially adapted for the purpose of a temporary receiving vault for bodies of those dying between the epochal national funerals. Such temporary vaults were noticed at Fort Azatlan, in Sullivan County, and other places in this State. Its location was invited by the circular depression at the chimney-top near the apex of their predecessors'

In 1878, the town authorities of Worthington removed a considerable part from the north side of the mound, discovering none of the ancient

remains, but exposing several intrusive Indian graves near the surface, but on the completion, March, 1880, of the Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad to this point, it was necessary in making a junction with the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad to fill up the abandoned bed of the Wabash & Erie Canal along the tract of the latter road. This was done under the direction of Calvin S. Taylor, by borrowing earth from the mound. Much credit is due Mr. Taylor for carefully observing the developments made for sacredly preserving the few relics found and for measurements here reported.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE MOUND.

The following interior arrangements were observed: The surface soil had been stripped away to a depth of seven or eight inches, exposing a subsoil of compact, tine sand, which constituted the floor of the mound Near the center was a bed of ashes about ten inches deep, covering an area of ten or twelve feet square, in which were roasted bones of animals, spikes of deer horn, mussel and snail shells, charcoal and fragments of earthen-ware pots, indicating the kitchen fire of a large house-The disturbed nature of the earth above the fire-place, with a quantity of flat stones reddened by fire, seemed to indicate a chimney, or smoke flue, partly supported by rough masonry, which in the course of time had fallen in; black spots, or columns of black mold at the circumference of the mound and at the interior points showed that trunks of trees had been utilized as posts to support the earthen roof, which had entirely decayed. The floor of the building was covered with fragments of broken pottery, with a few stone or bone implements of household No warlike weapons were seen—it was a peaceful agricultural people. The whole mound seemed to indicate the communal home of a large family or tribe with a common roof, walls, fire, etc., a mode of life characteristic of many primitive nations and races. Human skeletons were found irregularly scattered near the circumference of a circle, about sixty feet in diameter, having the ash pit for its center, but more numerous near the eastern doorway. The bones were badly decayed, and as a rule went to dust after exposure. They would represent a possible fifteen or twenty individuals.

A PRE-HISTORIC MURDER.

At once the question arises, What changed this residence or home of a tribe to a charnel house? A single circumstance throws a ray of light. On the northwestern arc of the circular corridor, or area, was found the skeleton of a man with household implements widely scattered about as if in ordinary use; the back part of his skull was crushed in by a blow of a large stone hammer from behind and below, or while reclining on his right side, making an opening and indentation in the occipital re-

gion two and one half by three inches in area. A murder had been committed; an unholy death had occurred beside the household altar, and, probably by a law common to some American and Pacific Island peoples, the house was thenceforward tabooed as unfit for occupation, and dedicated to the dead. The remains of others were then brought from temporary graves, and here deposited in the national "dead house" for their last sleep. The articles found on the floor of the mound were: 1. Crania and human bones. 2. Ornamental vase. 8. Japanese image—head. 4. Japanese image—foot. 5. Bone whistle. 6. Copper ax. 7. Flint knives. 8. A smooth, symmetrical, oblong, spherical stone muller or pestle. 9. Flint chips, by abrasion showing use. 10. Bone implement.

CRANIAL MEASUREMENTS.

The skull was of the typical pyramidal form, characteristic of the early Mound Builders, and gave the following measurements. Circumference from eyebrow to base of occiput, 18.20 inches; frontal arc, from ear to ear, 10.10 inches; arc over top from ear to ear, 12.75 inches. The well-closed sutures and worn teeth, as examined by Dr. Brouillette, of Worthington, indicated his age to have been fifty-five or sixty years, and by measurement of the tibia, his height when living was only five feet, four inches. The high head showed an unreasoning man of great firmness and energy, and the projecting lower jaw a strong flesh eater. The cranium was abnormal or lop-sided, by reason of superior size of the right over the left side, so that when erect the head would incline that way, and as a rule he would sleep lying on that side, as was probably the case when he was killed.

POITERY, JAPANESE IMAGES, VASES, ETC.

The vase is ornamented by a peculiar fillet, with complementary pendant curves in symmetrical design, and shows more skill than is usual in Mound Builders' pottery. It is the most artistic design, accompanied by regular form, seen by the writer, out of over 1,000 specimens, by him examined, and seems to indicate skill of a higher order than the careless efforts of an occasional workman. In other words, it exhibits the skill of an habitual mechanic, trained by teachers as well as practice. The Japanese head and foot were so peculiar as to awaken doubts as to the genuineness of the find, hence an exhaustive inquiry was made, not only of those immediately engaged in the excavation, but of other citizens, calling in the aid of the well-known and successful detective, Mr. K. Osborn. The testimony of all united as to its authenticity. The Superintendent, C. S. Taylor, reports that it was found by a boy, employed on the excavation about sixty feet north-northwest from the hearthstone center, on the sand floor, eight feet below the surface. When first removed from its bed, it was soaked with the dampness of the earth and so softened that in brushing away the adhering dirt the extremity of the nose and ball of

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the right eye were slightly abraded, as may be seen. The image was probably entire, but in the bustle of work with a full force of men and teams, only the head and one fout were preserved. The head is a striking picture, no artist could conceive the image of an eagle or lion, and fix it in pictured art without seeing or knowing of such animals. The physiognomy here given is as distinct from other races as these animals are from other species. most inventive genius could not join the almond eyes, high cheek bones, strong nose, pouting lips and flabby ears to an image without seeing familiarly an original Japanese. Nor would he have done so unless the figure awoke either ideas of beauty or respect for a superior form, worthy qualities, as an ancestor, governor, teacher or necessary protector. Mound pottery, as a rule, is rude, inartistic and composed of a mixture of clay This image on the other hand is and coarsely powdered mussel shells. an exact presentment of a certain type, and does not contain in the interior fragments of shells; but, in addition to the other points of superiority, has the exterior surface covered with a well-defined coat of grayish-white clay, an art not usual in our ancient potteries. All these facts seem to show that this image was the work of an artist with more than self-acquired skill, and was the result of generations of men, combining their experience from teacher to pupil, from master to learner, and was borrowed from some older life center, and this knowledge of the facial expression, it is suggested, could only be borrowed from Japan or China. The recent emigration of a fleet of canoes of Asiatic Esquimaux by Behring's Strait to Alaska on this continent fully sustains this suggestion.

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF THE IDOL.

The material of the image was submitted to Chemical Assistant Hurty for qualitative analysis, and it was found to contain silicates of alumina, soda and potassium, and sand humus and oxide of iron. If it was of modern make, it would not have contained part of these ingredients, and if imported from Asia would have contained the common kaolin of Eastern Asia. But the analysis shows that the image was made up from common swamp clay, and still contained humus or organic matter, and the coating was from the fire-clay of some adjacent coal bank, clearly indicating that it was made of local materials, and therefore of local manufacture.

COPPER IMPLEMENTS.

The copper ax is of the usual size and form discovered in the mounds. On analysis, it was found to be composed of copper, with traces of iron and carbon, but without alloy of phosphorus or tin. The analysis shows its origin from the copper mines of Lake Superior, and indicates their line of immigration by these mines to Indiana. The other articles mentioned were the household implements, common about the kitchen fires of this race.

CHAPTER III.

EVENTS PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF GREENE COUNTY—THE CREATION—ORGANIZATION—THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT—REPORT OF THE COUNTY SEAT COMMISSIONERS—FIRST OFFICERS—IMPORTANT ACTS OF THE BOARD—CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT—THE RELOCATION AT BLOOMFIELD—STATISTICS—TREASURER'S REPORT—INTERESTING EVENTS—LOGAN, WHITE RIVER AND GUILFORD COUNTIES

URING the Territorial period of Indiana, the population was so sparse that the few counties which had been organized comprised large tracts of wild country. Knox County was one of the earliest created, and not only included its present limits—but all of Indiana west of the West Fork of White River, and southwest of the Indian boundary line, separating Harrison's Purchase of 1809 from the New Purchase of 1818. Thus, all of Greene County west of the West Fork of White River was part and parcel of Knox County, and so remained until 1816, when it was constituted a part of the new county of Sullivan. In 1821, it became the western portion of Greene County. All of Greene County east of the West Fork of White River was made a part of Orange County in December, 1815, and a part of Daviess County in 1817, and remained with the latter until the formation of Greene in 1821. The following is the full text of the act creating Greene County.

An Act for the Formation of a New County out of the Counties of Sullivan and Daviess:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the first Monday of February next, all that part of the counties of Sullivan and Daviess contained in the following bounds, shall form and constitute a separate county, viz.: Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 8 north, of Range 3 west, of the Second Principal Meridian; thence south to the southeast corner of Township 6 north, Range 3 west; thence west to the southwest corner of Township 6 north, Range 7 west; thence north to the northwest corner of Township 8 north, Range 7 west; thence east to and east with the south boundary of Owen County to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The said new county shall be known and designated by the name of the county of Greene, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate and independent counties do or may properly apportain or belong.

- SEC. 3. Amos Rogers, of Daviess County; Abraham Markle, Jr., of Vigo County; Abraham Case, of Knox County; William White, of Sullivan County, and Charles Polk, of Knox County, are hereby appointed Commissioners, agreeably to the act entitled "An act for fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." Approved January 2, 1818, and the act entitled "An act supplemental to the act entitled 'An act fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." approved January 29, 1818. The Commissioners above named shall convene at the house of Thomas Bradford, in the said county of Greene. on the first Monday of March next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of Knox County to notify the said Commissioners either in person or by written notification of their appointments, on or before the first day of February next, and the said Sheriff of Knox County shall receive from the said county of Greene so much as the County Commissioners shall deem just and reasonable, who are hereby authorized to allow the same out of any moneys in the County Treasury, in the same manner other claims are paid.
- Szc. 4. The Circuit Court and all other courts of the county of Greene shall meet and be holden at the house of Thomas Bradford in the said county of Greene, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice hereafter to be selected according to law; and so soon as the courts of said county are satisfied that suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat they shall adjourn their courts thereto, after which time all the courts for the county of Greene shall be holden at the county seat of Greene to be established as directed by law: Provided, however, that the Circuit Court shall have power, and are hereby authorized to remove the courts of said county from the house of Thomas Bradford to any other place previous to the public buildings being completed, should the Circuit Court see proper so to do.
- SEC. 5. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sales of lots of the county seat of the county of Greene shall reserve ten per centum out of the proceeds thereof, and also ten per centum out of the donations made to the county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same for the use of a library for said county of Greene, which he shall pay over at such time or times and places as may be directed by law.
- SEC. 6. The Board of County Commissioners of the said county of Greene shall within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected, to proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon.
- SEC. 7. The same powers, privileges and authorities that are granted to the qualified voters of the county of Dubois and others named in the act entitled "An act incorporating a county library in the counties

therein named," approved January 28, 1818, to organize, conduct and support a county library, are hereby granted to the qualified voters of the county of Greene; and the same powers and authorities therein granted to and the same duties therein required of the several officers and the person or persons elected by the qualified voters of Dubois County and other counties in the said act named for carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act incorporating a county library in the county of Dubois and other counties therein named," according to the true intent and meaning thereof, are hereby extended to and required of the officers and other persons elected by the qualified voters of the county of Greene.

SEC. 8. The act entitled "An act fixing the permanent northern boundary line of Daviess County" is hereby repealed. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Western Sun. Approved January 5, 1821.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

After the passage of this act by the General Assembly and prior to its approval by the Governor, as will be seen from the dates, the following recommendation was presented to the Governor and acted upon by him as shown in the succeeding order:

House of Representatives, 3d January, 1821.

To His Excellency, Jonathan Jennings,

Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned Representatives of the district including the county of Greene recommend to your Excellency, Thomas Bradford, of Greene County, as a fitten character for the office of Sheriff of said county until the next annual election; and Eli Dixon as Coroner; and for the office of County Surveyor, John Stokely; and for the office of Trustee of the county seminary, Cornelius Westfall.

JOHN M. McDonald, George R. C. Sullivan, Robert Sturgess.

The Secretary of State will execute commissions on the above recommendations.

January 3, 1821. Jonathan Jennings, Governor.

McDonald, Sullivan and Sturgess were then representing Sullivan County in the State Legislature, and the western part of Greene was, at that period, as will be seen from the opening of this chapter, a part of Sullivan County. The commissions for Thomas Bradford, Sheriff; Eli Dixon, Coroner; John Stokely, Surveyor; Cornelius Westfall, Seminary Trustee, were issued January 5, 1821, the same day the act creating the county was approved by the Governor. Whether the first three County Commissioners, the first Justices of the Peace, the first Associate Judges

and the first Clerk and Recorder were commissioned by the Governor upon recommendation or were elected by the citizens of the county and then commissioned, cannot certainly be stated by the writer, though the latter course seems to have been pursued. If so, the election must have been held in the county some time in January or early in February, for Greene County as a separate existence was to date from the first Monday in February, and would require officers to set the civil and judicial wheels in motion. Or was that necessary? Several of the commissions were dated in March and others in April. The election was held at the house of Thomas Bradford, and the officers elect were sworn in on the 6th of March by Phineas B. Rogers, a Justice of the Peace of Daviess County. All were required to swear that they, either directly or indirectly, had not given, carried or accepted a challenge to fight a duel, which act by the law of 1816 disqualified from office. Norman W. Pearce and John L. Buskirk were elected Associate Judges, and commissioned April 27, 1821; and at the same time Thomas Warnick was commissioned Clerk, and George Shrover, Recorder. The latter officer seems not to have qualified, as the duties of that office were performed by Mr. Warnick, who was qualified as Clerk for seven years June 6, 1821, and very likely as Recorder also. Thomas Bradford acted as Clerk prior to the qualification of Mr. Warnick.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY SEAT COMMISSIONERS.

On the 10th of March, 1821, the County Commissioners met at the house of Thomas Bradford, and the first thing done was to receive the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat, the report being as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, SS. GREENE COUNTY,

We, the undersigned Commissioners, met at the house of Thomas Bradford, and after being duly sworn according to law, proceeded to examine the situations presented to our views, and have selected a place for the seat of justice of said county of Greene in Sections 9 and 10, Township 7 north, Range 5 west, on a bluff which puts into White River in the east side, and we have received sixty acres of land for the use of said county from Thomas Bradford, and forty acres out of Section 10, Township 7 north, Range 5 west, adjoining Thomas Bradford on the east side; twenty acres donated from Frederick Shepard, and twenty acres as a donation from Zebulon Hogue. Given under our hands and seals this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Amos Rogers,
Abraham Case,
Charles Polk,
William White,

ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Nothing farther seems to have been done until the re-assembling of the board at the house of Thomas Bradford on the 6th of April. Bradford was appointed Clerk pro tempore, and John Owen, Treasurer. The county was duly declared organized and was divided into the following five townships: Highland-Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 8 north, Range 4 west; thence south with the line dividing Sections 2 and 3 to the southeast corner of Section 34, Township 8 north, Range 4 west; thence west with the line dividing Townships 7 and 8 to the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 8 north, Range 7 west; thence north with the said range line to "the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 8 north, Range 7 west; thence east with the line dividing Townships 8 and 9 to the place of beginning. This township included the present townships of Highland, Jefferson, Smith and Wright. Richland-Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 7 north, Range 4 west; thence south with the line dividing Sections 2 and 3 to the southeast corner of Section 34 of said township; thence west with the line dividing Townships 6 and 7 to the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 7 north, Range 7 west; thence north with said range line dividing 7 and 8 to the northwest corner of Section 6 in said township; thence east with the line dividing Townships 7 and 8 to the place of beginning. This township included the present townships of Richland, Fairplay, Grant and Stockton. Burlingame-Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 8 north, Range 8 west; thence south with the east line of Greene County to the southeast corner thereof; thence west with the south line of said county to the southwest corner of Section 35, Township 6 north, Range 4 west; thence north with the line dividing Sections 34 and 35 to the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 8 north, Range 4 west; thence east to the place of beginning. township comprised the present townships of Beech Creek, Center and Plummer—Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 6 north, Range 4 west; thence south with the line dividing Sections 2 and 3 to the southeast corner of Section 34 in said township; thence west with the township line dividing 5 and 6 to the White River; thence up said river with the meanders thereof to the township line dividing 6 and 7; thence east with said line to the place of beginning. township comprised the present townships of Taylor and Cass. Stafford— Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 6 north, Range 7 west; thence east with the line dividing Townships 6 and 7 to White River; thence down said river with the meanders thereof to the line dividing Townships 5 and 6; thence west with said township line to the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 6 north, Range 7 west; thence north with said line to the place of beginning. This township comprised the present townships of Washington and Stafford. Burlingame Township was named in honor of Abel Burlingame; Stafford in honor of Jesse Stafford; Plummer in honor of Thomas Plummer; Richland after Richland Creek, and Highland for the elevated country along White River and Eel River in the northern part of the country.

On the 2d day of the April session, the necessary officers were duly appointed for the five townships created the day before. Zebulon Hogue was appointed Superintendent of the Section 16, Township 7 north, Range 5 west. This was the first action toward the sale of school lands.

At the May session, various other Superintendents of sixteenth sections and numerous township officers were appointed, an account of which will be found elsewhere. James Galletly, a Scotchman of superior intelligence and learning, and an eminent surveyor, who became well known in many of the western counties of Indiana by reason of his being called upon to survey numerous county seats and other public lands, was appointed by the board to survey and lay off into streets and lots the land donated for county seat purposes; and at the same time the board determined that the county seat should be called Burlington. Detailed directions were given as to the laying-off of the new town.

In August, George Shroyer, who had been appointed County Lister, made returns, and was paid \$32 for his services. Thomas Bradford was appointed to procure a seal for the County Board, the design to be a heart surrounded by an olive branch. The first county road was projected at this term, and was to extend from Burlington up through Highland Township to the Owen County line. James Warnick, John H. Owen and John S. Owen, Sr., were appointed Viewers. Another road was projected from Burlington to the south boundary of the county, near Wesner's, with William Scott, James Howell and Cornelius Bogard, Viewers. The petitioners for this road were Orange Monroe, James Brown, John Owen, James Warnick, Peter C. Vanslyke, William Scott, John Van Voorst, Cornelius Vanslyke, Lewis B. Edwards, William D. Lynch, Thomas Warnick and Ephraim Owen, Sr. road was ordered viewed, leading from Ingersoll's Ferry via Fellows' mill to intersect the Bloomington road on the west line of Monroe County, near Dobson's. Thomas Bradford, Able Westfall and Abel Burlingame, Viewers. These were the first three roads ordered viewed and built after the county was organized. Thomas Bradford was appointed to procure a set of weights and measures. Solomon Dixson was given leave to establish a ferry on Section 9, Township 7 north, Range 5 west, and at this time the following ferry rates were established for the whole county: Man on foot, 6½ cents; man on horse, 12½ cents; a loaded two-horse wagon, 75 cents; a loaded road wagon, \$1; a road wagon unloaded, 75 cents; sheep and hogs, each 2 cents; neat cattle, each 4

cents; pleasure carriage, \$1; ox en and cart, 50 cents; oxen and wagon, \$1; a one-horse wagon, 50 cents.

In November, 1821, the board again met at the house of Thomas Brad-Reports on the above roads and several others were received. Ephraim Owen, Town Agent, was authorized to let the job of clearing the public square to the lowest bidder, with instructions to have all trees twelve inches in diameter and under cut within six inches of the ground, between twelve and twenty inches not above twelve inches from the ground, and the remainder not below two feet from the ground; and also to let the job of digging a public well to the lowest bidder. At this term, Mr. Owen as Town Agent reported that \$11.60 had been received from the sale of town lots, and claimed \$8 of it to cover his expense in advertising the sale in a newspaper at Vincenues. The remainder was deposited in the hands of Thomas Bradford. On the 18th of November, as provided in the act creating the county, the board authorized the Town Agent to advertise the letting of the contract to build a court house; and to have as much means on hand as possible, all town lots unsold were ordered sold for what they would bring. John Decker, Sheriff of Knox County, was paid \$20 for notifying the locating Commissioners of their appointment as such. The expense of the county for the year 1821 was as follows, in full: For listing property, \$30; for Clerk's and Sheriff's fees, \$83; to Sheriff of Knox County, \$20; roads, \$15; elections, \$9; printing, \$8; making tax duplicate, \$10; grand jury expense, \$9.75; sending to Bloomington for laws, \$3; Commissioners' fees, \$56; total for the year 1821, \$238.75. The receipts were 0.

ADDITIONAL ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

In February, 1822, Zebulon Hogue was appointed Superintendent of the timber standing on the lots of Burlington. John S. Warner was paid \$3 for whisky furnished at the sale, and for "crying" the sale, of clearing the public square, the digging of a public well, and the sale or letting of the contract of building the court house. In May, the tax levied was as follows: On 100 acres of first-class land, \$1.50; on 100 acres of second-class land, \$1; on 100 acres of third-class land, 75 cents; all this for county and State purposes. Fifty cents was the levy on each poll; 37½ cents on each horse, mule or jack; the season rate for each stallion; 25 cents on each ox; 50 cents on each gold watch; 25 cents on each silver watch; \$5 ferry license; \$3 for each bonded servant over twelve years of age, and \$1.25 on each pleasure carriage. quite a heavy tax for that day, and the Collector had hard work to collect even a limited portion of it. Many were forced into delinquency, for there was but little money in the country, and no means of getting more. People were forced into exchanges to effect commercial transactions. much butter was exchanged for so many potatoes, or so many dozen eggs



SR. bavis

for so much sugar or so many yards of calico. The money savings of a year were carefully kept to settle with the dreaded Taz Collector. county expenses for 1822 were heavy, the outlay mainly being for the location and survey of Burlington, the building of the court house, and the efforts to supply the town with good water. Daniel Smith cleared the public square for \$47. Thomas Warnick was paid \$5.67% for crying a sale of lots and for whisky furnished. It was customary then, all over the West, at sales of that character, to furnish free whisky to "sweeten the bid," as it was termed. The whisky was procured by order of the County Board, and paid for from the county funds as any other expense. A singular allowance was made by the board in 1822 singular now, but not then. John Seaman, Sheriff, was paid \$16 for arresting and keeping in custody fourteen days a fugitive slave named Thomas Clayburn. Thomas Bradford, James Howell and Zebulon Jenkins built the court house, which was first occupied by the County Board in May, 1822. The building cost \$250. The total expense of the county for the year 1822 was \$970.34, while the receipts were only \$360.41 from May, 1822, to May, 1823. The county, from the start, was forced to issue "orders" which circulated like currency, though they depreciated somewhat in the hands of the holders, and were thus a source of annoyance and loss.

In 1823, Augustine Passmore, tavern-keeper, and other tavern-keepers throughout the county, were required to conform to the following charges: Dinner, 25 cents; breakfast, 20 cents; supper, 20 cents; horse to corn and hay, 25 cents; whisky, one-half pint, 121 cents; cider, per quart, 12½ cents; whisky, per gill, 6½ cents; good rum, one-half pint, 374 cents; good French brandy, one-half pint, 50 cents; boarding by the week, with lodging, \$2; horse keeping by the week, \$1.25; same by the day, 371 cents. William Lemmons, Constable, in February, 1823, was paid \$8 for arresting and keeping in custody for several days a fugitive Augustine Passmore was hired to finish the court house-to put a lock on the door, complete the windows, etc. The want of good water at Burlington was a great annoyance, and continued to be so as time passed and the costly public well failed to give satisfactory returns. This proved a serious objection to the continuation of the county seat at Burlington, and talk was indulged in for a re-location. Other matters arose also quite serious, until at length the Representatives in the State Legislature were petitioned to secure the passage of an act to re-locate the seat of justice. Accordingly, late in 1823, the following act was passed by the General Assembly:

RE-LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

AN ACT FOR THE RE-LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF GREENE COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of

Indiana, That George W. Demies, of Vigo County; John Allen, Sr., of Daviess County; John Johnson, Sr., of Owen County; Henry Ruble, of Knox County; and Andrew Berry, of Knox County, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to re-locate the seat of justice of the County of Greene, agreeably to an act entitled "An act fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter laid off." The Commissioners above named shall convene at the town of Burlington, in said county, on the second Monday of February next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. And it is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of the said County of Greene to notify the said Commissioners by a written notification of their appointment, on or before the first Monday of February next, and he shall receive for said services such compensation as the County Commissioners of said county shall deem just and reasonable, to be allowed by them out of any moneys in their county treasury, in the same manner that other claims are allowed.

SEC. 2. That the Circuit and all other courts of said county of Greene shall meet and be holden at the town of Burlington as aforesaid, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice, to be established by virtue of this act, at which time the courts being satisfied thereof, they shall adjourn to meet, and shall continue to hold their sessions at the seat of justice last aforesaid; provided, however, that the said court shall have authority to remove said court from the said town of Burlington to any other place in said county, previous to suitable accommodations being prepared at the county seat, to be established as directed by this act if the said court shall deem it proper. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved December 17, 1823.

In accordance with this act, the re-locating Commissioners convened at Burlington early in February, 1824, to consider the applications for the new county seat. Fairplay, a thriving little town on the west bank of the river, near Burlington, seemed at first the most eligible point that The location was good and the water was good, but could be selected. the proprietors of that town and the residents thereof, feeling sure of securing the prize, tendered but few donations, and they of not much value. On the contrary, Peter C. Vanslyke, who owned the land in and around the present Bloomfield, agreed to donate sixty-two acres in one body, besides, if the writer is correctly informed, one or more other small tracts in the county. This was the best offer, and was accepted by the locating Commissioners, much to the disappointment of Fairplay. On the 27th of February, the County Board gathered at Bloomfield, the new county seat, and directed the Town Agent to lay off the donation into lots, according to a plan prepared, and to insert the following advertisement of the sale of lots in the Indianapolis Gazette and the Indiana Farmer, of Salem.

BLOOMFIELD.

The new seat of justice of the county of Greene will be sold on the 22d day of April next, on the premises. The terms of sale will be one-tenth of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in five equal semi-annual installments, town orders to be taken in payment, except the one-tenth part thereof. This town is beautifully situated on the east side of the West Fork of White River, on a rich, dry soil, plentifully watered by good springs, possessing as many natural advantages as any other new town perhaps on this river, surrounded with a very flourishing settlement contiguous to mills and mill seats. The attention of merchants, mechanics and manufacturers will be particularly excited by the extent of surrounding country, the convenience of water works, and healthfulness of situation. From the superior natural advantages possessed by the town, and its electricity to the center of the county, it is elevated above the fear of future re-locations.

Ephraim Owen, Sr.,

February 28, 1824.

Agent for Bloomfield.

Is not that a brilliant description. The extent of surrounding country to excite the attention of mechanics, etc.! and the electricity of the town to the center of the county to elevate it above the fear of future relocations! Mrs. Partington probably took her vocabulary from the writer of this advertisement, yet in her happiest moods and palmiest days has never surpassed the above description.

The locating Commissioners transferred their claims for duties under the legislative enactment to Peter C. Vanslyke, as assignee, who was paid \$75, in full for such claims. The details of the sales of lots in Bloomfield will be found in the history of that town. The Town Agent was ordered to proceed immediately to the erection of a hewed-log court house on the public square in the new county seat. At the September term, the County Board met for the first time at the court house in Bloomfield.

In November, 1824, the County Treasurer reported the receipts and expenditures of the county in full from the organization to that time, as follows:

RECEIPTS UNDER JOHN OWEN, TREASURER.

\$ 0	75
38	50
1	00
87	00
1	00
	25
1	50
188	121
41	871
83	09
16	50
2	00
	38 1 87 1 1 188 41 83 16

May 12, 1823, Thomas Warnick	8	00
May 12, 1823, Thomas Bradford, Collector	24	51
May 13, 1823, Augustine Passmore, tavern license	10	00
January 5, 1824, John Seaman, Collector	276	771
RECEIPTS UNDER H. B. DEAN, TREASURER.		
March 23, 1824, John Seaman, Collector	880	50
May 8. 1824, John Gardner, J. P	•	00
May 11, 1824, Ephraim Owen, Town Agent	126	984
September 18, 1824, Ephraim Owen, Town Agent		671
November 21, 1824, Ephraim Owen, Town Agent		25
EXPENSES UNDER JOHN OWEN, TREASURER. May 14, 1822, County Commissioners	-	_
May 12, 1828, County Commissioners	. 890	85
EXPENSES UNDER H. B. DEAN, TREASURER.		
August 9, 1824, County Commissioners		00
August 10, 1824, County Commissioners	276	771
County Collector's commission	. 21	48
August 9, 1824, County Collector's commission	. 80	50
August 9, 1824, County Collector's commission	. 126	981
Total expenses	2044	991

The above is only the cash account. In reality, the county was considerably in debt, owing to its "orders," which were outstanding. The Collector of 1821, Thomas Bradford, was charged on the duplicate with \$288.12\frac{1}{2}. John Seaman, Collector of 1823, was charged with \$387.12\frac{1}{2}. John W. Wines, Collector of 1824, was charged with \$355.98\frac{1}{2}. The expenses of the town of Burlington were:

Builders of court house	\$250	00
Clearing the square	47	00
Clearing of a lot	12	75
Tables, benches, etc	85	00
James Galletly, Surveyor	66	124
Assistants laying out lots		
State Commissioners		
Total	\$499	7 5

When the records were transferred from Burlington to Bloomfield. Benjamin Turley hauled them over, receiving \$2 for the trip. A stray pen was ordered built on the square. A part of the donation to the county, in consideration of having the county seat located at Bloomfield, was an agreement to furnish on the ground, free of charge, the logs for a county jail. In May, 1825, these logs were called for. It seems from several items in the records that Hansford Stalcup, Nancy Gillam, and perhaps others, besides P. C. Vanslyke, made donations to the county at the time the county seat was located at Bloomfield. John Hill finished

\$10. He also built the stray pen, and Augustine Passmore was the first pound keeper. In September, 1824, the County Justices took the place of the County Commissioners. By this time, the county was in full running order, though deep in debt.

NOTEWORTHY ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

The old public spring south of the square in Bloomfield was a costly institution. It was first walled up in good shape by Richard Montgomery for \$180, and afterward was constantly breaking and requiring additional outlays of money. The jail was completed in November. 1826. In 1829, the citizens of Bloomfield petitioned the board to have a public well dug on the square, and donated \$40 toward defraying the expense. In 1832, John A. Pegg was paid \$4.75 for making ten ballot boxes for the townships of the county. Early in the thirties, the county began to see better times. Money became plentier and easier, and outstanding orders were redeemed. In 1832, John Miller & Co. were licensed to exhibit a caravan of animals in the county. In 1834, it was "Ordered, that the County Agent, W. D. Lester, cause the underpinning of the court house to be repaired so as to prevent the hogs from disturbing the court or any other public business that may be transacted in the court house." Lark B. Jones was elected a student to attend the State University at Bloomington as the representative of the county in September, 1834. A heavy bounty was offered for wolf scalps, and a heavy license was exacted from merchants, ferrymen, saloonmen. Sales, public and private, of town lots took place at stated periods. In November, 1835, it was decided to build a new court house. Estimates and plans were made and closely scrutinized, and the cost was finally fixed at All the resources of the county were counted up to meet the expense. Certain donated land on the river southwest of Bloomfield was ordered laid out into lots and sold at the best price possible. This was done, and the town of Vanbayou sprang into life—on paper. The court house was completed within the next few years, though bonds had to beissued for about \$2,000 at 12 per cent interest to secure the necessary The bonds were bought by the branch of the State Lank at Bedford. The house cost over \$6,000.

In May, 1837, there were 740 polls in the county; 43,745 acres of land, and total taxables valued at \$425,014. The total levy of county tax was \$2,535.314, and State tax \$1,007.53. During the decade of the thirties, the following men were appointed Superintendents to expend, of the three per cent fund on certain bridges and roads in the county, the amounts following their names: Levi Fellows, \$550; Jesse Stafford, \$150; Elias Crance, \$100; James Dixon, \$200; Caleb Jessup, \$100; Jesse Rainbolt, \$200; John Inman, \$50; James H. Hicks, \$500; total,

\$1,950. Roads were projected and built in all directions during this period, and large sums of the county funds were expended to pay the multitude of laborers. In 1839, the county polls numbered 1,021; the poll tax was \$510.50; number of acres, 50,364.15; value \$280,453; value of town lots \$21,382; corporation stock, \$1,912; value of all taxables, \$542,160; total county tax, \$2,739.14; State tax, \$2,136.90. In March, 1840, there was yet owing Mr. Downing, court house contractor, \$1,727 at 10 per cent interest.

OTHER IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

In 1843, the citizens of Point Commerce and vicinity, at the head of whom were the Allisons, petitioned the County Board to construct a bridge across Eel River at that town, the estimated cost being \$736.55. This the board agreed to do, provided the citizens would subscribe and donate all except \$200 of the estimated cost. The bridge, with some important alterations of the original plan, was built. In 1845, a majority of the citizens of Richland Township, remonstrated with the board against the granting of grocery (liquor) licenses within the township limits, and an order to that effect was entered upon record, though no attention seems to have been paid to the order, as licenses continued to be issued. It was then found, as it has since been often found, that King Alcohol had an unfailing hold on the appetites of men. Among the students from Greene County, sent to the State University about this time, were: Aden G. Cavins, Alexander M. Cole, Samuel B. Sexson, John B. Sexson. The county tax of the company of men who left the county under Capt. Rousseau in 1846, was remitted, the amount being \$68.98. The lower rooms in the court house, except the one occupied by the combined Clerk, Recorder and Anditor were leased, to lawyers, doctors, etc., from time to time, and the northwest room was used for the. county library. Early in the decade of fifties, the old jail was sold for \$10.75, and a new one was to be built. John D. Alexander, Henry Sargent, Napoleon J. Rainbolt, T. P. East and Jacob Wesner were students during the fifties to the State University. The jail was built by Andrew Downing in 1859-60, and cost over \$9,000. In 1857, the county bought, at auction for \$51, the iron safe of the Northwestern Bank for the County Tre asurer's office.

LOGAN, WHITE RIVER AND GUILFORD COUNTIES.

In 1860, the project to create a new county out of the counties of Knox, Greene and Daviess was put on foot. The new county was to be called "Logan." The petition presented to the county board, praying that three Commissioners might be appointed to confer with Commissioners of the other counties to be cut down, was signed by 191 citizens living in the tract of country proposed to be comprised in the new county of Logan. After carefully considering the question, the County

Board refused to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, whereupon the final settlement was appealed to the Circuit Court. The question hung in the courts for a year or two and was finally abandoned on account of the excitement of the war. Before the question was finally disposed of, the limits of the new county as well as the name were changed. A portion of Sullivan County as well as of Knox, Daviess and Greene, was to be included, and the name was to be White River County. About the same time, another project comprised the creation of a new county to be called Guilford, out of the northeastern portion of Greene County and portions of Monroe and Lawrence Counties; 550 names were signed to the petition asking for the appointment of the necessary Commissioners as provided in the statute. This petition was dismissed by the County Board, owing to the pendency in the courts at the time of the applications for the appointment of Commissioners to establish the new counties of Logan and White River. The interest in the questions growing out of the war settled these questions. Had it not been for the war, it is possible that the limits and extent of Greene County might be different from what they are now.

CHAPTER IV.

EABLY LAND ENTRIES—THE COUNTY LIBRARY—TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES—CATALOGUE OF BOOKS—THE McClure Library—The County Seminary—Its Field of Usefulness—Population by Decades—Various items of Interest—The County Paupers—The Asylum—Township Boundary Alterations—The County Medical Society—Its Reorganization—Railroads—Statistics.

In the year 1816, entries were made by David Lindley, Jonathan Lindley, John Johnson, John Hawkins, Ephraim Owen, Samuel Owen, Benjamin Owen, William Hawkins, Joseph Hollingsworth, Solomon Dixson, Joehua Hadley, Joseph Richardson, John Neldon, John Storms, Isaac Storms, Scott Riggs, John Haddon, Peter C. Vanslyke, Thomas Bradford and a few others. In 1817, the following entries were made: John Sanders, George Griffith, Jonathan Osborn, Benjamin Shoemaker, John G. Gray, James Smith, Thomas Plummer, Abel Burlingame, Joseph Dixson, Charles Scanland, William Carter, Seth Fields, Samuel Fields, Samuel Perry and Thomas Bradford, Jr. In 1818, entries were made by Alexander Watson, Joseph Shelton, Eli Dixson, George Shryer, Julius Dugger, Mark Dugger, Joseph Ingersoll, William Barker, Elijah and George Chinn, David Richey, Abe Westfall, John Slinkard, Jesse Stafford, Mathias Killian, Mordecai McKinney, John Hinkle, Abraham Gar-

ret, Isaac Hubbell, E. W. Welton, John Van Voorst, William Lemon, William Harrell, Edmund Gillam, Thomas Buskirk, John Bradford, William Robinson, R. S. Underwood, James Warnick, William Scott, Samuel C. Hall, George Lashley, Gordon Phelps, Jacob Scudder and Williams Adams. In 1819, entries were made by John Arthur, Thomas Barker, Peter R. Lester, Christian Bruner, John O'Neall, O. T. Barker, Benjamin Stafford, Garrison Evans, David Wesner, William Dillinger, Zachariah Dunn, Simeon Hagamon, Peter Hays, Andrew Vanslyke and Martin Wines. In 1820, by William Bynum, Robert Anderson, William Haneson, Joseph Dillinger, Daniel Rawlins and John Gardner. In 1821, by Henry Arney, John Craig, Jesse Elgan, John Elgan, Samuel Hughen, Simon Caress, John Breece, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Oliver Cushman, John McDonald, Zebulon Jenkins, George Milam and John Mason.

THE COUNTY LIBRARY.

The act creating the county provided that ten per centum of the proceeds of the sale of town lots at the county seat should be reserved for the purpose of founding and maintaining a county library. The first Trustees who entered upon the discharge of their duties quite early in the twenties, and remained in office until 1830, were Thomas Bradford, James Warnick, Thomas Plummer, Ruel Learned, Jonathan Lindley, Norman W. Pierce and William Freeland, the latter serving as President. In 1830, they were succeeded by Levi Fellows, Peter Hill, Moses Ritter, Peter C. Vanslyke, John Van Voorst, John Inman, James Boyd and James Patterson, the latter being Treasurer. Late in the thirties, Elisha P. Cushman, William M. Norris, John Jones, John C. Brown and John In November, 1824, the total pro-Townsend also served as Trustees. ceeds of the sale of town lots, money, notes, etc., were \$1,262.121. After the expenses were deducted, there was left about \$1,200, of which ten per centum, or \$120, belonged to the county library. Only about ten per cent of this was cash. Two or three sales of lots took place each year, and the notes that had been given were slowly paid. It is probable that the first purchase of books for the library was made late in the twenties. After that, as fast as \$50 or \$60 was received, it was invested in books, until, in 1840, as nearly as can be learned, about \$250 had been thus used.

Soon after the new court house was finished, the library was removed from the house of the librarian to what is now the Treasurer's office, where it remained many years. Rules for the government of the books were adopted. Any citizen of the county, by complying with the rules, could take a volume to his home for perusal. The old county library was an excellent institution in its day. It must be remembered that Indiana was new then, and the country people were generally too poor to buy other books than the Bible. But the great difference between then

and now was the almost total absence of newspapers. The press of today is better than any library. All read newspapers. Then not one home in ten took regularly a newspaper. Then the newspapers of that day were nothing as they are at present, either in circulation, scope or They contained dry dissertations on morals and on governmental affairs that possessed scarcely no interest to the uncultured people of the backwoods, who had all they could do, and often more, to make The county library in a measure, supplied these a comfortable living. wants, as all the standard authors of history, biography, travel, fiction, poetry and general miscellany were found represented upon the shelves. But the county library, which never exceeded a few hundred volumes, was not sufficient to meet the wants of the people during the decade of the fifties, as the population had become too great and too intelligent. causes which brought into existence the common school s stem also demanded greater and quicker facilities for the diffusion of general knowl-This demand terminated in the foundation of the township library

TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

These libraries were furnished by the State from a fund derived from the sale of certain school lands. Counties containing a population of over 15,000 were given ten libraries of 325 volumes each. Counties with a population less than 15,000 and greater than 10,000, were given eight, and counties with less than 10,000, six. Greene County was to receive eight libraries, and was divided into the following eight districts: 1, Richland Township; No. 2, Cass and Taylor; No. 3, Jackson and Center; No.4, Beech Creek and Highland; No. 5, Jefferson and Eel River; No. 6, Smith and Wright; No. 7, Stockton and Fairplay (including Grant); No. 8, Stafford and Washington. Each district was to receive one library of 325 volumes. The first books were received in 1854-55, and were distributed to the districts by the County Board. next year or two, the eight libraries were all received, thus sending to all parts of the county 2,600 volumes of reading matter similar to the following: Spark's American Biography, Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, Irving's Columbus, Dillon's Historical Notes, Percy's Anecdotes, Howe's American Mechanics, Life of John Paul Jones, History of the Girondists, Plutarch's Lives, Ancient Egyptians, Pursuit of Knowledge, History of Greece, Smith's Holliday Abroad, Book for the Homeside, The Czar and his People, Layard's Ninevah, The Parents' Assistant, Physical Sciences, Orators of the Age, Curran and his Cotemporaries, History of the Swiss, Boyhood of Great Men, Floral Biography, Farmers' Instructor, Home Pictures, A Love Token, Live and Let Live, Benjamin Franklin, Christmas Books, etc., etc. These libraries served a most excellent purpose, and are still in use in some portions of the county, though their usefulness is much impaired by the remarkably cheap books and newspapers of the present.

THE M'CLURE LIBRARY.

This was founded in the counties of Indiana from the liberal bequest of Mr. McClure. A large property was left to be invested in useful books for the sole use and benefit of working men—those who "earned their bread by the sweat of their brows." A few hundred volumes were received in the county, and an association of the workingmen was formed to receive the benefits of the bequest. The library was finally merged in with the county library. All have been supplanted in effect by the cheap printing of to-day. These old books remain as relies of usefulness and progress of former generations, when universal and liberal education was secured at private expense.

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

An early law of the State provided that certain fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc., before Justices of the Peace, the Circuit Court, etc., should be used to found and maintain a county seminary of learning. The fund began to accumulate in Greene County immediately, and a Trustee was appointed to care for it-loan it-the first Trustee, so far as known, being Eli Dixson. Otis Hinkley succeeded him in 1825. Peter Hill was appointed in 1826, and continued to serve as such until 183-. In January, 1832, the fund amounted to \$253.641, of which \$38 was drawing six per cent interest. By an act approved January 24, 1832, the Legislature incorporated the following persons "President and Trustees of the Greene County Seminary:" Levi Fellows, Willis D. Lester, Elisha P. Cushman, Ruel Learned, Peter R. Lester, John Inman, James Stalcup, Moses Ritter, Eli Dixson, Samuel R. Cavins, John Gardner, John Sanders, Benjamin Stafford, Hiram Hayward and Thomas Plummer. act fully provided for the management of the fund and the conduct of the Trustees. For some reason, the next Legislature repealed that portion of this act appointing the above fifteen men Trustees, and appointed in their stead by an amendment to the act the following persons: John Inman, Cornelius Vanslyke, James Warnick, Samuel Simons and John A. Pegg. Mr. Inman was almost immediately succeeded by Elias The term of office was three years. In November, 1833, the County Board "Ordered, That Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, in Bloomfield, be given unto James Warnick, P. C. Vanslyke, Samuel Simons, John A. Pegg and Elias Crance, the Board of Trustees of the County Seminary, and their successors in office, for the use of a seminary of learning for the said county of Greene; and it is further ordered that Willis D. Lester, agent for the said town of Bloomfield, shall make unto said Board of Trustees and their successors in office a good and sufficient deed for the above named lots."

In the winter of 1837-38, there was on hand of the fund \$879.26\frac{1}{2}. The law provided that when the fund reached \$400 the Trustees, at their option,

might erect a seminary building, but no attempt of this kind was made until October, 1837, when Ruel Learned contracted to erect on the seminary lots a two-storied brick building, 25x50 feet, and 23 feet high to the plates, for which he was to receive \$1,100. The contract required the completion of the building within one year, but this was not done. The exact date cannot be given, though the house was ready for occupancy in 1844. After the house was finished, though it had cost more than was expected, the accumulation of the fund was so rapid that \$317.04 was in the hands of T. H. Carson, Secretary of the Trustees. As late as 1852, the fact that no deed of the seminary lots had been made to the Trustees by the Town Agent, as was ordered nineteen years before, was brought to the attention of the County Board, whereupon the order was revived and re-issued. In 1852, Chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes provided for the sale of the seminary property and the transfer of the proceeds into the common school fund. The property was accordingly advertised and sold in July, 1853, as follows: Lots 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, and the building to William Mason for \$673; Lots 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 to Joseph Lyons for \$113; total proceeds of sale, \$786. The transfer of the property to these men seems not to have been made, as in July, 1863, ten years later, the whole property was sold for \$780 to William D. Ritter, Trustee of Richland Township. An account of the schools in this building will be found in the chapter on Bloomfield.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

In	820 (estimated)	400
In	830 4	,242
In	840 8	,821
In	850	,818,
Tn	.860	,041
In	.870	,514
	1000	

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

During and since the war, large amounts of money were and have been paid as relief and bounty. In September, 1862, the following was spread upon the records of the County Board: "Ordered, that the board is hereby adjourned as it appears impossible to transact business owing to the crowd of persons thronging the court house for the purpose of applying for exemption from military duty by the Board of Examiners now in session." The county jail of 1859-60 had forced the County Board to issue several thousand dollars' worth of bonds, which were slowly redeemed during the years of the war. In the autumn of 1864, the County Board, upon being petitioned to that effect, refused to make an appropriation from the county funds to aid drafted men. Within two or three years after the war, when the county began to recover its former

equanimity, the construction of costly ditches to drain the wet lands of the county, and costly bridges across the rivers and larger creeks to afford easier and quicker inter-communication, was commenced and has continued until the present. One of the first ditches (under the law of March 11, 1867) was built in the southern part of Jefferson Township. In September, 1867, a safe for the Treasurer's office was purchased at a cost of \$1,000. The Timmons Ditching Company filed articles of incorporation in October, 1873, some of the leading members being W. H. Timmons, James Bull, W. D. Myers, James Hicks. Certain lands in Washington Township were to be ditched. The White River bridge northwest of Bloomfield was built in 1873-74 by Miller, Jamison & Co., for \$27.80 per foot, there being 580 feet—\$16,124. Late in the sixties, and in the seventies prior to August, 1875, there had been issued in county bonds, Nos. 1 to 48, each for \$500, making a total sale of bonds of \$24,000, for the purpose of building certain bridges, ditches, etc. In August, 1875, Nos. 49 to 60 inclusive were sold for \$6,000, to raise funds to repair the damages of the famous flood of August of that year, on which occasion the water rose higher than ever known before, destroying almost totally the crops of all descriptions on the bottom lands. In 1876, the McKissick Ditching Company was organized and incorporated.

THE COUNTY PAUPERS.

The first order which appears upon the Commissioners' record for the support of the county poor was issued to Catharine Slinkard in January, 1829, for caring for Fanny Law. So far as known, all such help prior to this had been furnished in the townships under the direction of Overseers of the Poor, two or three of whom were constantly in office from the earliest organization. It is possible the above order was not the first made by the County Board. Afterward, the expense of panpers was an annual recurrence to be provided for as any other county outlay. Catharine Slinkard continued to care for Fanny Law for some time, and was paid at the rate of about \$1 per week. This was in Plummer Township. Peter and Jane Graves were two poor persons of Highland Township. John Hower, Overseer of the Poor, was paid \$1.50 for "farming them out" to Christopher Nation at \$1.50 per week. The method of "farming out" the poor was to sell at auction or otherwise their care to the lowest responsible bidder. Sometimes the indigent fell into cruel hands and were half starved and otherwise misused. In the years 1836-37, the County Board paid \$158.99 for the care of the poor. In 1843, contract was entered into between the County Board and Obadiah T. Barker, whereby the latter agreed to take all the permanent paupers of the county to his home at Scotland and care for them, the county bearing all necessary expense and paying him for his trouble. The first three paupers under his care were Abner Hunter, Thomas Roach and Martha Roach.

He took them in March and May, 1843. He presented a bill of \$72.54 in December, 1843, which was duly honored. Mr. Barker was an excellent man for the place. He was intelligent, kind, firm and rigidly just. In March, 1846, a different contract was made with Mr. Barker. agreed to provide all necessaries for the county paupers, old and young, and keep them at his "Asylum" at Scotland, for \$1 each per week. gave bond of \$500 for the faithful performance of the trust. For the fiscal year ending June, 1845, the poor cost \$257.80, and for the year ending June, 1848, poor and poor farm \$933.54. In December, 1846, Mr. Barker reported five inmates of the "Asylum," and presented a claim of \$98.61, which was promptly paid. In March, 1847, Nancy Hatfield seems to have succeeded Mr. Barker as Superintendent of the Poor. contracted to care for the paupers for \$1 each per week, and entered into bonds for \$500. In September, 1847, the County Board gave notice that they would receive proposals in October, of land for a poor farm. that time several tracts were considered. At last seventy-eight acres of the west half of the south half of the west fractional Section 34, Township 7 north, Range 5 west, were bought of Edwin Simpson for \$10 an acre, the county to pay mortgages of \$270.73, and the remainder, \$509.27, in cash. Immediate arrangements were made to build a log poor house, and Mr. Simpson took the contract of putting up a hewed-log house. 18x26 feet, as high as the roof or plates, for \$35, the work to be completed December 1, 1847. This house was duly erected according to contract, and cost \$33 instead of \$35. The house was completed during the winter. In March, 1848, Peter Wright was given charge of the poor and the poor farm for two years for \$199, and was to receive certain extras and allowances. There were eleven paupers at this time.

In March, 1850, the board bought twenty-five acres of John Bradford for \$250, to be used as an addition to the poor farm. At this time, Nancy Hatfield became Superintendent of the Poor, and continued as such for several years, or until 1857, when she was succeeded by Samuel Williams. Mrs. Hatfield was paid \$1.25 per week for each pauper. Mr. Williams agreed to provide necessaries for all for one year for \$799, he to have certain receipts from the farm. Just before this change of Superintendents, the poor farm was sold to Joseph Lyons for nearly \$3,000; and ninety-four acres of part of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 7 north, Range 5 west, were purchased of him for about the same amount, the notes he had given for the old farm being returned to him for the new—exact figures and dates cannot be given. In 1858, G. W. Osborn contracted to build on the new farm a frame poor house, 18x40 feet, ten feet high, to be finished by December, 1858, for \$900 in county orders. This contract was faithfully executed. In March, 1859, George Steele became Superintendent, for \$575 per year. There were nine inmates of the asylum at this time. The poor cost the county \$913.08 in 1857-58. Thomas Flinn succeeded Steele in March, 1860, for \$949 There were ten inmates at this period, and twelve in for two years. September. Nancy Hatfield again took charge in March, 1862, for two years, at \$1 per week for each pauper and the use of the farm. Harry Parsons succeeded her in 1864, for two years, all supplies to be furnished by the county, and Mr. Parsons to be paid \$30 per month. Since that time, among the Superintendents have been Thomas S. Martindale, 1872; Thomas Cravens, 1876; J. G. Warnick, 1877; James Warren. 1879; James G. Warnick, 1880; James Inman, 1881; James Stewart, 1882; Clifton E. Dixson, 1883: There are at the present writing (December, 1883) thirty inmates. The cost has steadily increased until now the permanent paupers require an outlay of between \$5,000 and \$6,000 an-The temporary pauper help would more than double this amount. The new brick poor house was erected by M. K. Tatout, in 1877-78, for \$5,840, contract price, and a few hundred dollars extras. The total cost was about \$6,500. The building is a credit to Greene County.

TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY ALTERATIONS.

When the county was first organized and divided into townships, in 1821, the present Beech Creek, Center and Jackson Townships were Burlingame Township; Highland, Jefferson, Smith and Wright were Highland; Richland, Fairplay, Grant and Stockton were Richland; Cass and Taylor were Plummer; Stafford and Washington were Stafford. In May, 1828, all of the above Richland Township west of White River was constituted Dixson Township. It included the present Stockton, Grant and Fairplay. At the same time, all of the above Highland Township west of White River (the present Jefferson, Smith and Wright) was constituted Smith Township. A week or two later, all of Greene County in the forks of White and Eel Rivers was organized as Eel River Township. In May, 1829, Beech Creek was created as it now is except the two western tiers of sections, and extended south to the center of the present Center Township. Jackson Township was created at the same time, six miles east and west, and nine miles north and south. In August, 1829, Fairplay Township was created out of Dixson, with the present limits. At the same time, the remainder of Dixson was created Black Creek Township, thus doing away entirely with Dixson Township. In January, 1830, the name Black Creek Township was changed to Stockton Township. In November, 1830, Washington Township, with its present boundaries, was organized out of Stafford Township. The boundary of Beech Creek was changed in May, 1835. In January, 1838, Wright Township was created out of Smith, and extended two miles farther east than at present. In November, 1841, Center Township was created with its present boundaries. In June, 1849, Plummer Township disappeared and Cass and Taylor were created out of it as they are at present.

March, 1869, Grant Township was created out of Stockton, about as it is at present. These are the leading township alterations, except that a few years ago Eel River Township was attached to Jefferson. The creation of the last-named township was about the year 1830, the exact date not being obtainable.

THE GREENE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On the 27th of February, 1858, the following resident physicians of the county met at Bloomfield and organized the Greene County Medical Society: W. C. Smydth, S. M. Wright, J. A. Minich, J. N. Con. ley, David Detor, F. F. Blaser, J. S. Mayfield, S. C. Owen, J. W. Harvey and E. B. Maxwell. The meeting was called to order, and on motion W. C. Smydth was made Chairman and E. B. Maxwell Secretary. The following doctors were then appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, which they did and reported for adoption, and which, with some modification and improvements, was formally received as the law of the society. The constitution provided for the necessary officers and committees, prescribed their respective duties, specified and regulated the proceedings of the society at the regular monthly meetings, and made the necessary arrangement for special lectures and discussions on all questions of interest to the local medical profession. The following officers for the first year were then elected: William C. Smydth, President; David Detor, Vice President; E. B. Maxwell, Secretary; J. A. Minich, Corresponding Secretary; F. F. Blaser, Treasurer; J. N. Conley, S. M. Wright and J. S. Mayfield, Censors. At the next meeting of the society, an important paper was read on "The Benefits of a County Medical Society." After this, meetings were held monthly. October, 1858, Dr. Detor read an essay on the subject of "Typhoid Fever," which attracted much attention from the county physicians, owing to its depth and to the originality of many of the views. About this time, also, Dr. W. D. Armstrong delivered before the society an address of unusual power. In a year or two, the society seems to have become defunct, from what cause cannot be positively stated.

In May, 1864, the society was re-organized by the following physicians: W. C. Smydth, J. N. Conley, W. S. Green, C. A. Meacham, S. C. Cravens, S. A. Connell, W. A. O'Neal, J. A. Minich, C. P. Gerstinger, John Halstead, W. B. Squire, W. F. Sherwood, Evan J. Jackson, N. P. Merret, E. Morgan, M. L. Holt, A. J. Axtell, S. L. Stoddard and C. W. McDaniel. Later than this, a fee bill was adopted, but what further was done cannot be stated, as the records seem not to have been preserved.

In May, 1867, the society was again re-organized, with the following membership: M. G. Mullinnix, A. H. Secrest, W. F. Sherwood, J. N. Conley, W. C. Smydth, J. A. Minich, S. C. Cravens, J. W. Gray, H. V.

Norvell, M. L. Holt, W. S. Green, Jacob McIntosh, W. B. Squires, - Dowden, W. C. Hilburn, S. L. Stoddard, C. W. McDaniel and A. The following permanent officers retired: Jason N. Conley. President; C. A. Meacham, Vice President; John W. Gray, Secretary; Samuel C. Cravens, Corresponding Secretary; Horace V. Norvell, Treas-Another "fee bill" was adopted at this time. The following permanent officers were elected for the ensuing year (1867): W. C. Smydth, President; W. F. Sherwood, Vice President; S. C. Cravens, Secretary; J. A. Minich, Treasurer; J. N. Conley, M. G. Mullinnix and J. W. Gray, The old constitution and by-laws was revised and Committee on Ethics. adopted. The next meeting was held in August, 1867, at Worthington, and the next at Linton. After this the minutes of the meetings were misplaced until May, 1869, when the society convened in the old seminary building at the county seat. At this meeting, one of the members was expelled for "conduct unbecoming an honorable member of the medical profession." At this meeting, S. C. Cravens was elected President; J. N. Conley, Vice President; J. N. Jones, Secretary; J. W. Gray, Treasurer; W. C. Smydth, A. H. Secrest and A. J. Axtell, Committee on Eth-The next recorded meeting was held at Bloomfield in 1871. After this the meetings became more interesting and were held quarterly quite regularly. Essays on all conceivable medical subjects of local interest were read and thoroughly discussed to the manifest instruction and benefit of all the membership. Such subjects as the following were brought before the society: Cholera infantum, typhoid fever, pneumonia, pelvic viscera of females, secretions of the liver and the use of mercury, erysipelas, cholera, bilious and intermittent fevers, child-birth, scarlatina, heart disorder, etc., etc.

In May, 1875, the society was re-organized and constituted a branch of the State Medical Society. The constitution and by-laws was rearranged and re-adopted. The following physicians became members: J. W. Gray, P. L. Brouillette, E. W. Hilburn, W. C. Smydth, S. C. Cravens, B. A. Rose, H. R. Lowder, S. H. McCormick, John M. Harrah, J. P. McIntosh, J. R. Shanklin, E. J. Jackson, S. V. Mullinnix, W. L. Green, T. Aydelotte, M. Beaty, John W. Hannan, James E. Talbot. The meetings were held quite regularly with much interest, until June, 1876, when they seem to have been abandoned until April, 1878, when the society was again re-organized, with the following membership: P. L. Brouillette, S. C. Cravens, J. W. Gray, H. Gasteneau, Marshall Beaty, J. Hanna, H. R. Lowder, G. G. Laughead, H. V. Norvell, J. N. Conley, B. A. Rose, J. Kutch, J. Mullane, H. C. Littlejohn, W. B. Spencer, N. Williams, H. L. Hartzall, E. Morgan, W. H. Burk, E. W. Hilburn, J. A. Sims, Willis Cole, N. C. Burge, Sim Gray. After about a year, meetings were partially abandoned, until April, 1881, when the following officers were elected: G. G. Laughead, President; Caleb Lowder, Secretary; P. L. Brouillette, Treasurer; H. R. Lowder, P. L. Brouillette and S. C. Cravens, Censors. H. R. Louder, P. L. Brouillette, E. W. Hilburn and H. V. Norvell were elected delegates to the State Medical Association, and J. W. Gray and W. H. Cole delegates to the National Medical Association. Meetings have since been held regularly. present officers (January, 1884) are: J. M. Harrah, President; Samnel Haywood, Secretary; T. B. Rankin, Treasurer; John Haig, H. R. Lawler and J. S. Blackburn, Censors. Among other members of the society have been H. S. Hartzell, W. E. Ground, T. V. Norvell, T. B. Rankin, W. L. Wilson, E. T. Sherwood, Joseph Mullane, J. E. Talbot, W. F. Sherwood, R. A. J. Benefiel, E. Dean, W. W. Bridwell, Dr. Kelshaw, Dr. Neeley, O. P. McKissick, A. Cullison, C. W. Keys, E. A. Stone. The society has seen many ups and downs, but still lives though enfeebled by the wastings of organic disease and the consumption of inactivity and unconcern. This is the best record that can be given of the society.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad projected across Greene County was the old North & South road from Evansville northward early in the decade of the fifties. No work was done on this route in Greene County, except a limited amount of clearing in Cass and perhaps other townships. The first road built was the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railway. It was projected before the last war, and the project revived during the war, but not carried to completion until Gen. Burnside assumed control, graded the bed. put down the iron and put on the rolling stock, finishing in 1868-69. It soon passed to other parties and still again to others, and is at present (1884) operated under a lease of ninety-nine years by the Pennsylvania Company. So far as can be learned, the county of Greene furnished no aid in the construction of this road. Private parties along the route, however, furnished in some instances the right of way, and considerable stock was taken here and there throughout the county. Depot grounds and freight yards were usually furnished.

In 1869-70, Washington Township petitioned to have levied upon the property, a tax not to exceed two per centum to aid the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad, which was to pass through Newberry and thence across the township, forming a junction with the Indianapolis & Vincennes. An election was ordered held to decide whether the aid should be granted. The same action was taken in reference to Cass Township. The townships of Jefferson and Richland, in 1871, were granted the right to vote on the question of granting aid to the North & South Railroad. In March, 1872, Smith Township asked for and was granted the right to vote on the question of raising by taxation the sum of \$6,000 to aid the St. Louis & Cincinnati Straight Line Railroad, and at the same time the same privilege was granted Wright Township, the amount to be raised

being \$5,900. Smith voted 59 for the tax and 33 against it; and Wright voted 98 for and 104 against.

In 1872, the County Board was petitioned by 143 citizens, to submit the question to the legal voters of the whole county, of aiding by taxation the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad to the amount of \$100,000. The election was ordered held April 21, 1872. Wright Township was again permitted to vote whether to aid the Straight Line road with the following result: 58 for and 155 against. That settled the question.

Jefferson and Richland voted aid for the North & South road, and the tax was actually levied, but the amount collected, about \$600, was refunded to the payers when the road was abandoned. The election in the county on the question of aiding the Terre Haute road was lost.

In December, 1874, Stockton Township asked permission to vote a tax of \$8,985 in aid of the Bloomfield Railroad; Richland asked the same to the extent of \$7,725; Jackson the same to the extent of \$10,000; Grant the same to the extent of \$4,005. The election was ordered held, but with what result cannot be stated. Center also voted on the question, but as the road was not built there the tax was not levied.

In 1875, Clark, Buell, Donahay & Co., projected the Bloomfield Railroad, which was to extend from Bloomfield westward to the Wabash River, and at the same time projected a continuation of the road from Bloomfield through to Bedford, the latter being known as the Bedford, Springville, Owensburg & Bloomfield Railroad. During the fall or winter of 1875, this company transferred all their contracts to Conley, Mason & Co., who undertook to complete both branches of the road. The portion from Bloomfield to Switz was finished by the 1st of October, 1875, and cost about \$29,000; and the portion from Bloomfield to Bedford was completed by the 4th of July, 1876, and cost about \$120,000. About all the means to build the grade was furnished by donations, subscriptions, taxes, etc. The company which had undertaken to complete the road was unable to do so, although large amounts of real estate had been pledged. It was found necessary to enter into debt to secure the equipment of the road with iron and rolling stock, the rolling mill company of Indianapolis becoming the creditors. Various bonds, etc., were turned over to the mill company to secure them, besides mortgages on the property. As none of this could be satisfied when due, the mill company took full control when the road was finished; and when Conley, Mason & Co., went into bankruptcy, the mill company bought the absolute right in the road at bankrupt sale. This was about the course of events.

Another project in 1881-82 was the extension of the Greencastle, Eel River & Vincennes Railroad through the western tier of townships. The townships Wright, Stafford and Stockton asked leave to vote aid, and were granted the right, but before the election came off the right to vote

was rescinded by the County Board. It is probable that other railroad projects have been contemplated across Greene County.

The Terre Haute & Southeastern Railway was completed to Worthington in 1879, a considerable amount of local help being furnished. The project included the extension of the road southward, possibly to Bloomfield, but probably along the west side of the river, crossing at Newberry. This extension is a probable event of the near future. The amount of assistance furnished cannot be stated, though it is well known that Worthington gave a "good round sum," and other portions along the proposed route have promised ample help. Bloomfield cannot afford to lose this road.

CHAPTER V.

THE COUNTY DRAINAGE—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—EQUESTRIAN AND LIVE STOCK FAIRS—THE VARIOUS RE-ORGANIZATIONS—COUNTY FINANCES—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—BONDS AND BRIDGES—THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL—ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL FUNDS—SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE—STATISTICS—EARLY ACTION ON THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM—EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CATALOGUE OF COUNTY OFFICERS—POLITICS—THE BALLOT OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

THE citizens of the county, especially those on the west side of the river, have within the last decade or two become aware of the great importance of drainage. Prior to five or six years ago, there were but two or three open or underdrains of any magnitude in the county. but about 1877, under new and urgent State Laws, the matter was brought into greater notice, and petitions were received by the County Board for the establishment of open ditches in various portions of the county. Since that time, ten or twelve open ditches have been projected. and several completed, while others are still in a partially finished state. The following are the ditches by names, with the cost as estimated and reported by the viewing Commissioners, and the general location: Morgan Ditch, to cost \$5,803, in Townships 7 and 8, Range 5; Clogaton Ditch, to cost \$800, in Township 6, Range 5 or 6; Wells Ditch, to cost \$1,387.50, in Township 6, Range 6; Hills Ditch, to cost \$1,767, in Townships 5 and 6, Range 6; the Stalcup Ditch, to cost \$27,195, in Townships 6 and 7, Range 5; the McKee Ditch, to cost \$555, in Township 6, Range 6; the Axe Ditch, to cost \$2,480, in Township 6, Range 6; the Plummer Ditch, to cost probably several thousand dollars, and possibly two or three others that have been overlooked. The total estimated cost is about \$40,000. This is an excellent showing, and should be con, tinued.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The earliest attempt to organize an agricultural society within the limits of Greene County was in 1835. The County Board "Ordered, That the Clerk of this board shall within ten days hereafter, advertise on the court house door in Bloomfield, that there will be a meeting of the citizens of Greene County in the town of Bloomfield on the last Saturday in May next, for the purpose of forming an agricultural society in the county of Greene and State of Indiana." If this meeting was held, or if any action whatever was taken, such fact is no longer remembered.

In October, 1853, under the new law of the State, granting the right to organize corporate societies for the promotion of agriculture, a meeting of the citizens was held, the attendance being small, and it was then decided to hold a fair that fall, but this plan was abandoned, owing to the lateness of the season. These facts, and a brief description of the county were furnished the State Board of Agriculture, by Mr. I. V. Coddington, Secretery of the society. On the 14th of November, 1853, the society seems to have been re-organized, as at that time a constitution and by-laws was adopted, and the following permanent officers elected: Martin Wines, President; I. V. Coddington, Vice President; P. Schultze. Secretary; J. M. Humphreys, Treasurer. At this time the society numbered twenty-five members, and by the 1st of January, 1854, had increased to 139. At a meeting held at Bloomfield, April 28, 1854, it was decided by the society to hold a fair on the 18th and 19th of October of that year for the first. This fair was held in pursuance of this action a short distance west of Bloomfield. No wheat, corn, or vegetables were on exhibition. Horses, cattle, mules and hogs were quite well represented. Manufactured articles of home origin, fruit, wagons, plows, harrows, butter, cheese, etc., were also exhibited. William Mack, Esq., and others addressed the small crowd on the second day. The officers elected for 1855 were F. B. Cressy, President; John Jones, Vice President; Peter Schultze, Secretary; Joseph Lyons, Treasurer; Henry Vanslyke, Librarian. The second fair was also held at Bloomfield, with a better exhibit of live stock, farm products, etc., than in 1854. A full account of this fair cannot be given.

The Third Annual Fair of the Greene County Agricultural Society was held at Bloomfield, just west of town, on the 2d and 3d of October, 1856. The White River Valley Times published at Worthington, said on the 9th of October: "We found the ground selected for it in a miserable place. One half was in the woods and the other half in a potato patch, with no accommodations at all. Every person who brought stock of any kind or any article for exhibition was allowed the privilege of poking them into any corner he could find. Order in the arrangement of articles was but little observed. This was the duty of the society, but owing to

the limited amount of funds they were unable to attend to it. the exhibition of stock rather creditable." There was on exhibition fine fruit and vegetables, and a large crowd was present to see the sights and listen to the speech of Hon. Joseph A. Wright. Premiums of money, silver goblets, cups, butter knives, thimbles, spoons were then awarded. Pressly Stafford, L V. Coddington, Henry Vanslyke and G. C. Morgan, took premiums on cattle; Elias Dayhoff, James Jessup, Abraham Dayhoff, C. J. Barrackman, Joseph Shields, J. F. Jamison, W. Y. Dayhoff, H. R. Strong, William Dixson, B. F. Dayhoff, K. B. Osborn, A. J. Newson and Horace Williams took premiums on horses; Aquilla Price, A. Jessup, Peter Vanslyke, W. Y. Dayhoff, Samuel Moore on mules and jacks; Henry and Peter Vanslyke on sheep; George Stille on hogs; Henry and Peter Vanslyke, J. Henderson and J. V. Coddington on farm implements; Henry Vanslyke and David Middleton on leather; Mrs. W. J. Mc-Intosh, Mrs. A. J. Faucett, Mrs. Mary Bryant, Mrs. D. Alkire and Mrs. A. Price on domestic ware; Mrs. Martin Wines, Mrs. C. J. Barrackman, Mrs. E. Palmer, Mrs. E. Mack, and Mrs. M. H. Shryer on needlework; D. Hunter, Henry Vanslyke, Elias Dayhoff, A. Price and John Workman on vegetables; M. L. Deal on fruit; I. V. Coddington, A. J. Faucett, W. N. Alkire and Mrs. M. Bryant on butter and cheese; D. A. Bynum, A. J. Faucett and M. L. Deal on grain. The following officers were elected for 1857: John Jones, President; Henry Vanslyke, Vice President; J. C. Bennett, Secretary; Joseph Eveleigh, Treasurer; William H. Johnson, Librarian; Joseph Lyons, S. Fellows, J. F. Jamison, J. P. East, W. J. McIntosh, John Sanders, John A. Pegg, H. R. Strong, Andrew Humph. rey, L. V. Coddington, P. M. O'Haver, S. Walston and C. J. Barrackman, Directors. The former President was John Jones and the former Secretary J. C. Bennett.

The next fair, that of 1857, was held at Newberry. Premiums to the amount of \$180 were paid. G. C. Morgan received the first premium for the best farm. Hon. John T. Freeland was the orator. In 1858, the county fair was again held at Bloomfield on a tract of five acres leased of John Jones and Henry Vanslyke for ten years, it is said. A tight fence ten feet high was built around this tract of open and timber land, and suitable stalls and sheds were built; 280 entries were made, and all premiums of over \$2 were paid in silverware. Excellent stock was exhibited and as a whole the fair was better than on any previous year. old Junction Woolen Factory of Point Commerce exhibited fine fabrics of manufacture, and A. J. Newson and G. C. Morgan exhibited blooded stock. On the third day, a trotting match was witnessed for the first time in the county. Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Gallagher and Miss McIntosh competed for the premiums offered for the best female equestrianism. The last named took the first prize and Mrs. Gallagher the second. fair was greatly enjoyed. Premiums worth \$261 were paid.

Fairs continued to be held thereafter annually at Bloomfield. A very large and profitable one was held in 1861. Premiums worth \$600 were paid, and a handsome balance was left in the treasury of the society. Among the premiums were \$20 for the best cultivated bottom farm, and \$10 for second best. Also \$20 for the best cultivated upland farm, and For the best female rider, \$10; for the best band of \$10 for second best. music, \$20; second best, \$10. Premiums were paid for horses, trotting, mules and jacks, cattle, hogs, sheep, wagons, carriages, mechanical work, farm products, jellies and preserves, domestic manufactures, needlework, dairy products, floriculture, fruit, female equestrianism, music, best farms, miscellaneous articles. The officers at this time were A. J. Faucett, President; M. J. Lyons, Secretary; William Mason, Treasurer; Horace Norvell, Superintendent; G. W. Osborn, Assistant Superintend-The fair of 1862, was not as great a success, for the nation was at war, and peaceful pursuits were neglected. Only two-thirds in value of the premiums offered were paid. John Jones was President, and W. W. Gainey, Secretary. After this the fair was abandoned, though efforts were made to keep it alive.

In October, 1870, articles of incorporation of the Greene County Agricultural Society were filed in the Recorder's office. The objects, as stated, were "to promote the interests of agriculture, horticulture and mechanical arts," under the act of the Legislature of February 17, 1852. Article IV of the articles of incorporation provided that, to more effectually accomplish its objects, the society should, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of February 20, 1867, issue a capital stock to an amount not exceeding \$5,000 in 1,000 shares of \$5 each, transferable to bearer, each stockholder to be entitled to an additional vote for each share by him It was also determined that "this society shall, during a period of ten years, hold an annual fair at such time and place (not exceeding two miles from the town of Linton) as the society may determine at any regular meeting." It was also decided that "from the proceeds of the sale of the capital stock there shall be leased and inclosed not less than twelve nor more than eighteen acres of ground for the use of the society. and the necessary sheds and conveniences." The list of original stockholders, with the number of shares each subscribed, was as follows: Thomas Mason, 1; J. W. Usrey, 1; J. M. Hale, 1; W. F. Sherwood, 5; E. J. Jackson, 1; Levi Price, 2; B. G. Fullam, 1; David Osborn, 1; Benjamin Price. 1; William Watson, 1; Henry Bradfield, 1; Charles Sherwood, 1; B. M. Sherwood, 1; Wilson Humphreys, 4; S. S. Sharp, 1; J. D. Mason, 1; S. D. Mason, 1; John Hixon, 1; B. S. Sherwood, 4; Hugh Smith, 1; G. T. Ross, 2; Isaac Buch, 2; William Bradfield, 1; Thomas Ellis, 1; J. W. Beasley, 1; Jacob Clark, 1; William Wines, 10; Squire T. Bedwell, 1; Ira M. Osborn, 1; C. C. Moore, 1; Joseph Mc-Clung, 1; R. W. McClung, 1; Lewis Clayton, 1; William Bradfield, Jr., 1;

Boon Hinman, 1; E. J. Campbell, 1; Jeptha Moss, 1; Alexander Mitchell. 1; John Campbell, 1; John Mitchell, 1; Andrew Mitchell, 1; Henry Watson, 1; Charles Watson, 1; Rush Watson, 1; James Terhune, 1; B. F. Watson, 2; William James, 1; James Moody, 1; Hugh M. Sherwood, 1; Isaac Rudolph, 1; D. E. Humphreys, 1; Joseph Wolford, 1; J. W. Wolford, 1; Jeremiah Pool, 1; B. B. Watson, 2: D. Usrey, 1; Charles Hattery, 1; John Follum, 1. The first officers were Thomas Mason, President; Jephtha Moss, Vice President; J. W. Usrey, Secretary; E. J. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary; B. S. Sherwood, Treasurer; and Boon Hinman, General Superintendent. The first fair of this society was held at Linton in 1871, and was highly successful, a large crowd being present, and a large number of articles being exhibited. The details are too extensive for this volume. A good ground was obtained east of town, where the fair has been held. Much credit is due Linton and vicinity for the interest it has taken in the County Agricultural Society, beginning in 1854. Many of the fairs held in the decade of seventies were excellent in all departments, and fully up to the standard of the counties of Indiana

For a number of years during the decade of the sixties, Jack Baber held a stock and agricultural fair at Worthington. The first was held on the town commons in October, 1862, and was well attended. Considerable fruit and vegetables were on exhibition. Among the display were two cuts of cotton, raised and spun in Fairplay Township by Mrs. John A. Pegg. A number of fine horses was shown. The principal value of this fair related to the rearing of horses. A much larger crowd was on hand at the next fair, 2,500, it was said, being present. Premiums were paid on horses, farm products, lady equestrianism, etc. How long Baber's fair continued cannot be stated.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The total expense of the county for the year 1821 was \$238.75, and for the year 1822 was \$970.34. The cash receipts in 1821 were nothing, and in 1822 were \$268.12\frac{1}{2}. The entire receipts from all sources from the organization of the county to November, 1824, were \$1,120.93\frac{1}{2}. Of this amount, \$944.99\frac{1}{2}\$ was paid out. It is probable that by this time, at least \$1,000 had been issued in "county orders." At least, the county was deeply in debt. In 1825, the county receipts were \$447.75, and the town receipts \$208.72\frac{1}{2}. During the year the total receipts then were \$856.47\frac{1}{2}. The county expenses (that is, the cash used, not the orders issued) in 1825, were \$354.98\frac{1}{2}, and the town expenses (cash used) were \$238.23; total cash expense for the year \$593.21\frac{1}{2}. In 1829-30 (from May to May), the cash receipts were \$644.46\frac{1}{2}, and the cash expenses \$591.65. In 1833, the total receipts were \$976.47\frac{1}{2}, and the expenses \$1,001.50\frac{1}{2}. The Circuit Court cost \$166; the Probate Court, \$9; wolf

scalps, \$23; and Treasurer's fees, \$44.14. For the fiscal year ending November, 1837, the total expense was \$1,226.94\frac{1}{2}. The county poor cost \$158.99; county officers, \$370.90\frac{1}{2}; the courts, \$380.75. The total receipts were (including delinquent tax not collected and old county orders canceled), \$4,924.03\frac{1}{2}.

In 1837-38 (calendar year), the records of the County Board show that the receipts for the year were \$1,627.55. Merchante', ferry, liquor and other licenses brought \$259.491. The county revenue was about \$1,000, of which \$826.23 had been collected at the end of the fiscal The total expenses were \$1,444.36. Of this, \$503.34 went to county officers, \$255.58 to the poor, and \$437.50 to the courts. tiscal year ending June, 1845, the total receipts were \$2,309.58, the county revenue collected during that period being \$2,116.56. expenses, exclusive of county orders unredeemed, were \$1,966.26. poor cost \$257.80, county officers, \$381.97, and the courts, \$555.65. For the fiscal year 1847-48, the receipts were \$3,674.35, merchants' licenses bringing \$117.66, and grocers' licenses, \$109.82. The total expenses were \$3,631.16, of which \$933.54 went to the poof, \$451.57 to county officers, \$508.25 to the courts, and \$823.31 to purchase the poor farm. For the fiscal year 1851-52, the receipts were \$5,734.31, the county revenue collected, including delinquencies, being \$4,985.33. licenses brought \$144.35, and liquor and grocery licenses \$149. expenses were \$4,727.92. The poor cost \$531.79; county officers, \$495.33; the courts, \$899.53. At the end of this year, there were outstanding orders to the amount of about \$2,000. For the fiscal year 1855-56, the receipts were \$8,200.99, and the expenses \$7,017.44. Outstanding orders to the amount of \$1,183.55 were redeemed. The poor cost \$1,052.57; county officers, \$936.96; the courts, \$2,342.20. In 1857-58, the receipts were \$10,268.38, and the expenses \$7,923.67. The county revenue collected during the year, including delinquencies, was \$9,989.73. poor cost \$913.08; county officers, \$1,594.79; the courts, \$1,981.40; and agriculture, \$170. In 1858-59, the receipts were \$16,812.79; and the expenses, \$10,503.94. For the year 1859-60, there was on hand at the beginning, \$5,069.51. The receipts from the sale of county bonds were \$6,500; from delinquent tax, \$1,503.23; total receipts, \$28,511.75. Outstanding county orders at the end of the year, \$2,452.73. County officers cost \$1,689.66; poor, \$976.43; agricultural society, \$60; new jail, \$7,809.65; courts, \$2,221.75. For the fiscal year 1862-63, there was on hand at the beginning \$6,404.96. The county revenue reported was \$12,209.06, and the total actual receipts \$12,364.81, which, added to what was on hand, gave \$18,769.77. The county expenses amounted to \$7,115.98. County orders to the amount of \$6,246.12 were redeemed, County orders still outstanding, leaving in the treasury \$5,407.70. \$5,790, leaving the county actually in debt \$382.30. The poor cost

\$1,368.14; the courts cost \$869.14; and county officers, \$2,160.63. the year 1865-66, there was on hand to begin \$6,049.32. revenue receipts were \$29,879.06, and the total receipts, including what was on hand to begin with, were \$48,113.65. The total actual expenses were \$16,242.07. The poor cost \$4,748.50; county officers, \$1,983.45; and the courts, \$2,667.66. County orders to the amount of \$19,099.40 were paid during the year, and there was left in the treasury a balance of There were yet outstanding orders worth \$600, which should have been paid while the county was engaged in the good work. This amount, taken from what remained in the treasury, left \$12,172.18, what the county was ahead of all its liabilities, and all this, too, just at the close of the war. For the fiscal year 1869-70, there was on hand at the beginning \$6,483. The county revenue receipts were \$18,282.96, and the total receipts \$25,130.01. The poor cost \$5,737.47; county officers, \$2,040.88; and the courts, \$3,401.21. The total county expense was \$18,824.59, but only \$13,945.45 in county orders was redeemed. There was left on hand \$10,484.56. For the fiscal year 1875-76, there was on hand at the beginning \$22,566.06. The revenue receipts were \$20,128.52, and the total receipts were \$36,365.46, making, with what was on hand, \$58,936.52. The receipts from the sale of bonds were \$6,000. The poor cost \$3,639.71; county officers, \$8,186.87; the agricultural society, \$110; and the courts, \$3,226.62. The total expenses were \$31,783.52, and orders additional to the amount of \$6,759.05 were redeemed, making the total outlay \$38,542.57. For the fiscal year 1879-80, there was on hand at the beginning \$2,727.74. The county revenue collected amounted to \$23,593.85, and the receipts from the sale of county bonds was \$30,075. The total amount to meet the expenses of the year was then \$58,747.75. The poor cost \$3,510.16; the courts, \$3,361.72; county officers, \$4,782.11; and the bridges built cost \$21,-The total outlay was \$42,562.29, leaving on hand \$16,185.46. The total receipts and expenditures in full from June 1, 1882, to May 31, 1883, inclusive, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 1, 1882	\$25,2 19	91
Circuit Court docket fees	144	00
Collections on account of estrays	\$ 5	70
Collections from poor farm	76	25
Cash found on dead body	6	15
Common Pleas docket fees	18	20
Common Pleas jury fees	55	75
Collections of county revenue	26,036	06
Credited tax refunded	676	32
Credited tax refunded for May, 1881	4	00

Cash for county property sold		20
Cash from State on account of special Judge		00
Surplus school fund interest		
Cost of advertising collected	63	20
Total receipts	\$ 53,360	02
Expenditures.		
Circuit Court docket fees	\$144	90
Special Judge fees		
Assessment		
Insane.:		
Bridge.	•	
Stationery	•	
Pauper	•	
Road.	•	
Court house		
Criminal	848	
Fox scalp	17	
County officers	5,189	
Tax refund	583	
Ditch and drainage	1,066	
Printing	499	
School fund	1,816	72
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	98	
Blind Asylum	8	40
Inquest	212	10
Reformatory	192	50
Election	140	80
County Attorney	165	00
Board of Health	483	88
Circuit Court	8,019	48
Incidental	10	
Fuel	233	54
County Institute	50	00
Total	\$27,992	26
County orders out June 1, 1882	3,580	Q 1
County orders out June 1, 1883		
Difference in amounts	\$ 1,043	99
Added to expense for year	•	
Docket fees paid for year	144	
Amount in County Treasury to balance		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_
Total	\$ 53,360	02

Respectfully submitted. Approved June 16, 1883.

JOHN L. HARREL, Auditor.

MOSES CROCKETT,
JOHN MILLER, JR.,
ROBERT T. McKee,

BONDS AND BRIDGES.

The present (1883-84) bonded debt of Greene County is about \$30,000. This was incurred, principally, in the construction of three bridges across White River—one at Newberry, one at Worthington, and one northwest of Bloomfield. In round numbers, the bridge at Newberry cost \$12,000; the one at Worthington, \$12,000, and the one northwest of Bloomfield (built of iron), \$24,000. Total cost of the three in round numbers, \$48,000. The iron bridge was built in 1875, and the other two in 1878. By 1876, sixty bonds, each calling for \$500, had been issued. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of these bonds was used for other purposes, and the deficiency was supplied from the county collections. No more bonds have been sold. At present a new bridge is being built across the river about two miles below Bloomfield, the estimated cost of which is \$15,000. An issue of about \$10,000 of bonds will have to be made to meet the expense, the remainder being used from the county funds.

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

Before steam was harnessed and driven with enormous burdens across the continent, water channels were the great highways which floated the products of commerce. Streams of all sizes were utilized-widened and deepened—and at last other means were sought to increase the number of such highways to meet the demand for large and rapid transits. Artificial channels were constructed and filled with water, and furnished a much better means of intercommunication, owing to their safety, than the natural streams whose currents and floods were dangerous. The State Internal Improvement Bill, enacted late in the thirties, provided for, among other stupendous projects, a system of canals to meet the growing demands of the State. Accordingly the above-named canal was projected and built. During the forties, to complete the work, land grants were made. State bonds were issued and bought in England, and at last, early in the fifties, the channel was open from Toledo, Ohio, to Evansville, Ind. During the years 1849 and 1850, the work was done through Greene County, the route lying as follows: Entering the county at Johnstown, thence down to Worthington; thence along the west side of the river to Newberry, where a dam was built and the river crossed; thence southwestwardly into Daviess County. Contracts were taken by moneyed men to excavate certain limits of the canal, and then hundreds of Irishmen and others were employed to do the earth work. The means

at hand then were not what they are now. The work was done almost wholly with the spade, shovel, pick, wheelbarrow and one-horse cart, with an occasional scraper. Regular traffic north by boat began at Worthington in 1850, at which time the occasion was celebrated by a grand excursion up the canal to Terre Haute. In 1851, regular boats were running across Greene County. Andrew Downing, who was then conducting the iron furnace, owned two boats on which he shipped the products of his furnace. Alexander Thompson was one of his Captains for a time. Large quantities of iron were sent to Evansville. One of his boats was finally wrecked at the Richland cut-off, where the half rotten remains may be seen imbedded to this day. His brother Paul was also one of his Captains. Start & Co., flour merchants of Worthington, also owned several boats and shipped large quantities of milling products off on the canal. P. C. Vanslyke, of Bloomfield, owned two boats called respectively the John H. Eller and the H. T. Ford, the latter being a very rapid sailer. He made a business for several years of shipping grain and other products. The canal through this part of its course was never finished and therefore never furnished the proper depth of water for large loads. There were six locks in the county. A fair business was done until about 1859, when the canal was mainly abandoned. was revived from time to time until about 1863, though it could not be depended on and was regarded as an eyesore and a nuisance.

ORIGIN OF COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Surplus revenue	. \$4,959	74
Bank tax fund	592	24
Saline fund	516	04
Sinking fund	5,813	41
Sale of seminary and rents		47
Other sources prior to 1853	173	30
Penalties, fines, forfeitures, etc., etc., from 1854	ŀ	
to 1883, inclusive	. 26,143	01
Total	\$38,580	21

ORIGIN OF CONGRESSIONAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund has been obtained wholly from the sale of school lands in the county. These lands were the various sixteenth sections in the Congressional townships comprised within the county limits—in all fifteen in number. Sales began to be made in some of them immediately after the organization of the county, and continued until comparatively recent years. There has been no increase of the fund since about the years 1866-67, when the last school land was sold. The origin of the fund was as follows:

Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 3 west	\$840	00
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 4 west	1,390	-
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 5 west	1,250	
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 6 west	800	
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 7 west	800	00
Section 16, Township 7 north, Range 3 west	800	00
Section 16, Township 7 north, Range 4 west	835	00
Section 16, Township 7 north, Range 5 west	1,228	61
Section 16, Township 7 north, Range 6 west	800	00
Section 16, Township 7 north, Range 7 west	800	00
Section 16, Township 8 north, Range 3 west	860	00
Section 16, Township 8 north, Range 4 west	881	00
Section 16, Township 8 north, Range 5 west	1,724	95
Section 16, Township 8 north, Range 6 west	802	5 0
Section 16, Township 8 north, Range 7 west	800	00
For forfeitures and interest	3,043	44
Total Congressional fund	17,655	50

OTHER SCHOOL REVENUE.

The only other revenue than from the interest on the common and Congressional funds is derived from direct levies upon the polls and the taxable property of the county. The alterations in the mode of levying have been numerous and will not be traced. The following table shows the entire school revenue of the county in April, 1883:

TOWNSHIPS OR TOWNS.	Cong sion Reve	nal	School Revenu	1	Liqu	nor use.	Total School Revenu	1
Richland	\$91	02	\$1,442	36	\$38	99	\$1,572	04
Taylor	51	99	823	80	22	09	867	88
Cass	23	20	367	72	9	86	400	78
Jackson	79	60	1,261	35	33	81	1,374	76
Center	55	40	877	96	23	54	956	90
Beech Creek	61	43	973	45	26	10	1,060	98
Highland	33	10	524	50	14	06	571	66
Fairplay		15	319	26	8	56	347	97
Smith		17	414	75	11	12	452	04
Wright		29	781	05	20	98	851	27
Stockton	47	40	751	12	20	13	818	68
Stafford	31	39	497	42	13	33	542	14
Washington	46	41	735	44	19	72	801	57
Jefferson	26	71	423	30	11	35	461	36
Worthington		06	587	22	15	74	640	02
Grant	25	90	410	48	11	00	447	38
Totals	\$706	22	\$11,191	18	\$300	00	\$12,197	40

In 1848, there were 4,917 children of school age in the county; in 1851, there were 4,928; in 1857, there were 6,004; in 1865, there were 6,723; in 1867, there were 6,942; in 1876, there were 8,218; in 1878,

there were 8,450; and in 1883 there were 7,852. The entire school revenue distributed to the townships in 1857 amounted to \$6,043.01; in 1867, to \$13,360.05; and in 1883 to \$12,197.40. In 1882, there were nine brick schoolhouses, 134 frame and no log. Value of schoolhouses and grounds, \$70,700; value of apparatus, \$5,840; volumes in township libraries, 2,378; number of private schools during the year, 23; number of teachers, 25; the decrease in school children from 1881 to 1882 was 158. Late in the decade of forties and early in the decade of fifties, Greene, with all other counties of the State, was called upon to vote on the question of having free schools. The following statement shows the result of these elections:

1848.* 1850. 1851. TOWNSHIPS. For. Against. For. Against. For. Against. Taylor..... Jackson..... Beech Creek..... Highland Fairplay..... Eel River..... Wright..... Stafford..... Washington Jefferson..... Plummer

BALLOT ON THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

This table shows the change in sentiment in the county on the question of free schools from 1848 to 1851. The result in 1849 cannot be given.

In 1883, the number of acres in the county was 347,097.61; the value of land was \$2,913,692; the value of improvements, \$767,490; value of lots \$87,135; value of improvements, \$252,830; value of personal property, \$1,900,076; total value of taxables, \$5,921,223; total tax, \$108,287.99; number of polls, 3,683.

EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Edmund Jean, John B. Kelshaw, William Clark, James Warnick, Peter Ingersoll, O. T. Barker, Frederick Slinkard, John Seaman, John Breece, Abel Burlingame, John Gardner, 1821; Joseph Kirkpatrick, Henry Littlejohn, Peter Arlester, 1822; Benson Jones, Robert Bartley,

^{*} In 1848, Plummer Township comprised Taylor and Cass, and Jefferson was a part of Smith.

Samuel Hite, John Hill, J. W. Hines, 1824; James Storm, John Crooks, John Goldsley, 1825; Leonard Wines, E. P. Cushman, William Clark, Samuel Daugherty, John Storm, Frederick Slinkard, 1826; P. V. Hollister, 1827; John F. O'Neall, Elijah Veach, Henry Littlejohn, Richard Wright, Micajah Rust, John Robeson, Benjamin Herry, David Deem, John B. Kelshaw, Elisha Graves, 1828; Elisha P. Cushman, Thomas Clark, 1829; Charles Walker, John Burch, Frederick Hendricks, Stephen Stone, Jesse Rainbolt, John Goldsley, Aaron Brewer, James W. Riley, 1830; George Sarver, William Johnson, Leonard Wines, George K. Taylor, J. B. Ferrel, Raleigh Hopper, 1831: Jacob Dobbins, Abe Bugher, 1832; Isaac Anderson, F. O. Donald, Daniel Harrah, W. F. Williams, L. D. Ellis, J. A. Pegg, J. F. O'Neal, Samuel Markley, Andrew Woodruff, 1833; Moses Ritter, Martin Wines, Ephraim Owen, Amos Owen, John Bullock, John Cochran, Jacob Young, 1834; James M. Gaston, John Abrams, Lewis Story, E. P. Cushman, Elisha Knox, 1835; Joseph Smith, Samuel Ferguson, John M. Coffey, Alexander Poe, Drury B. Boyd, John B. Ferrel, 1836; Jesse Brasher, Eleazer Spooner, Jacob Dobbins, W. M. Norris, Samuel Batman, 1837; Samuel Freeman, Abner Goodwin, Richard Wright, James M. Gastineau, J. F. O'Neall, Andrew Caress, W. F. Williams, J. S. Osborn, James B. Spooner, John Hill, P. M. O'Haver, 1838; W. J. McIntosh. Vincent Lester, Amos Owen, Martin Wines, John Cochran, Henry Strickland, Henry Owen, Ephraim Jackson, James S. Freeman, George Johnson, Harmon Hartley, Drury B. Boyd, 1839; James M. Gaston, Levi Chapman, John Burch, Thomas Butler, William Burch, E. P. Cushman, 1840.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas Plummer, David Deem, Peter Herrington, March, 1821; Jonathan Lindley, May, 1822; Hiram Hayward, 1823 (at the September term, 1824, the County Justices began doing county business, continuing until 1827); Jonathan Lindley, Benson Jones and John Crooks, November, 1827; Stephen Stone, 1828; James Warnick, 1829; Samuel Simons, 1830; Benson Jones, 1830; Joel Sexson, 1832; Benson Jones, 1833; Samuel Simons, 1833 (in September, 1834, the County Justices again took control and continued until 1837); Samuel Simons, 1837; William O'Neall, 1837; Jesse Rainbolt, 1837; William O'Neall, 1838; Jesse Rainbolt, 1839; Samuel Simons, 1840; William O'Neall, 1841; Frederick Slinkard, 1842; James Fuller, 1842; Samuel Simons, 1843; Alfred L. Kutch, 1844; James Fuller, 1845; Samuel Simons, 1846; A. L. Kutch, 1847; Jesse Rainbolt, 1847; Adam Stropes, 1847; Jeremiah Stone, 1847; Samuel Simons, 1849; A. L. Kutch, 1850; Jeremiah Stone, 1850; Samuel Simons, 1852; Aaron Hagaman, 1853; Abraham Spainhower, 1853; Jeremiah Stone, 1853; Aaron Hagaman, 1854; Adam Stropes, 1856; Andrew Raper, 1857; Aaron Hagaman, 1857; Aaron Bland, 1858; Abraham Spainhower, 1858; Aaron Hagaman, 1859; J. F. Jamison, 1860; Abraham Spainhower, 1861; John Jones, 1861; G. C. Morgan, 1862; J. F. Jamison, 1863; John Jones, 1864; G. C. Morgan, 1865; William Hert, 1866; John G. Owen, 1866; David Bonham, 1867; John R. Hudson, 1869; Wilson Humphreys, 1870; J. M. Cravens, 1870; Jacob Nellinger, 1872; William C. Winters, 1872; Frank Stalcup, 1873; J. M. Cravens, 1873; Elijah Robbitt, 1875; Carpus N. Shaw, 1876; Frank Stalcup, 1876; John R. Hudson, 1878; Abraham Spainhower, 1879; Wilson Humphreys, 1879; Moses Crockett, 1881; John Miller, Jr., 1882; Robert T. McKee, 1882; Moses Crockett, 1884.

TREASURERS.

John Owen, April 6, 1821; Hallet B. Dean, February, 1824; Norman W. Pearce, January, 1827; Moses Ritter, 1832; Samuel D. Chipman, 1834; Elisha P Cushman, 1835; John Hill, 1841; William Mason, 1843; Joseph Lyons, 1852; James Harrah, 1856; J. B. Stropes, 1858; D. A. Bynum, 1862; Henry C. Owen, 1866; David Butcher, 1870; H. V. Norvell, 1874: H. T. Neal, 1878; E. R. Stropes, 1882.

AUDITORS.

Thomas Warnick (ex-officio), 1821; Samuel R. Cavins (ex-officio), 1835; Thomas Carson (elected), 1841; Samuel R. Cavins (ex-officio), 1846; John Jones, 1853; Joseph Lyons, 1859; O. T. Barker, 1867; Jason N. Conley, 1871; William R. Stropes, 1874; John L. Harrel, 1878.

CLERKS.

Thomas Warnick, April 27, 1821 (commissioned for seven years, but continued to serve until 1830); Thomas Warnick, 1830; Samuel R. Cavins, 1835; John M. Humphreys, 1855; John J. Milam, 1859; John T. Smith, 1865; D. Whitaker, 1870; J. F. Slinkard, 1878; Henry Castineau, 1882.

RECORDERS.

George Shroyer, 1821; Thomas Warnick, 1827; Samuel B. Cavins, 1835; E. P. Cushman, 1855; John B. Cushman, 1858; Hughes East, 1859; J. T. Oliphant, 1867; Daniel B. Hatfield, 1870; John A. Pate, 1878.

SHERIFFS.

Thomas Bradford, January 5, 1821; John Seaman, August 1821; George Baber, 1824; Cornelius Bogard, 1828; John Crooks, 1830; G. R. H. Moore, 1834; John R. Dixson, 1838; James Vanslyke, 1842; E. E. Beasley, 1846; William J. McIntosh, 1850; William G. Moss, 1856; John D. Killian, 1860; William G. Moss, 1864; F. M. Dugger, 1866; H. S. Slinkard, 1870; F. M. Dugger, 1872; Daniel M. Bynum, 1876; Joseph J. Sexson, 1880; E. A. Bonhaver, 1882.

CORONERS.

Eli Dixson, January 5, 1821; Cornelius Bogard, August 1821; J. B. Landers, 1824; Vincent Lester, 1825; Stephen Stalcup, 1828; John A. Pegg, 1830; Samuel Steel, 1834; W. T. Wright, 1836; W. C. Hicks, 1837; Henry Kelsey, 1838; W. C. Hicks, 1839; Samuel C. Greene, 1843; John Cole, 1845; Jacob Bland, 1848; Eli Sparks, 1850; Edward West, 1852; William W. Gamey, 1854; John W. Osborn, 1856; Squire Flinn, 1857; John Bledsoe, 1860; J. G. Warnick, 1861; Doctor Holt, 1862; George Steele, 1864; Robert Baker, 1866; Richard Hardesty, 1870; Robert Baker, 1872; David Armstrong, 1876; Newton Heaton, 1878; J. O. Burbank, 1879; William Axe, 1880.

SURVEYORS.

John Stokely, 1821; Mark O'Neall, August 1821; Hance Stalcup 1831; Philander Burr, 1853; Alexander Plummer, 1855; C. M. Moss, 1861; James D. Knapp, 1865: Alexander Plummer, 1870; W. W. Clugston, 1876; Frank Shepard, 1878; F. M. Parker, 1879.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, EXAMINERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Carpus Shaw, 1835; William Mason, 1842; W. D. Lester, 1843; A. S. Rhodes, 1847; John B. Stropes, 1847; W. D. Lester, 1848; Elisha P. Cushman, 1850-53 (end of Commissioners). John R. Hudson, June 1853; E. H. C. Cavins, December 1858; William Mack, March 1854; S. L. Stoddard, 1856; A. J. Axtell, 1856; William Mack, 1856; same three for 1857; David L. Osborn, 1858; William Mack, 1858; A. J. Axtell, 1858; H. C. Hill, 1859, vice Mack; H. C. Hill, 1861; A. J. Axtell, 1861; James A. Dagley, 1861; John T. Smith, June 1861 (under the new law approved March 11, 1861); Henry C. Hill, September 1861, vice Smith gone to the war; John R. Isenhower, 1864; Lewis B. Edwards, 1867; R. C. Hilburn, 1871-73 (end of Examiners); R. C. Hilburn, first County Superintendent, June 1873; S. W. Axtell, autumn of 1876-84.

STATE SENATORS AND THE COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Thomas H. Blake, 1821, Greene, Sullivan, Vigo, Owen and Parke; John Jenckes, 1822-25, Greene, Sullivan, Vigo, Owen, Parke and Putnam; John M. Coleman, 1825, Greene, Sullivan, Vigo, Parke, Putnam, Hendricks, Morgan, Owen, Montgomery, Vermillion and Clay; David H. Maxwell, 1826-30, Greene, Owen and Monroe; James Whitcomb, 1830-36, Greene, Owen, Monroe; David M. Dobson, 1836-44, Greene and Owen; John F. Allison, 1844-47, Greene and Owen; Lovell H. Rousseau, 1847-50, Greene and Owen; Jesse J. Alexander, 1850-58, Greene and Owen; Jason N. Conley, 1858-63, Greene and Owen; George W. Moore, 1863-67, Greene and Owen; John Humphreys, 7867-71, Greene and Owen; Wiley E. Dillemore, 1871-75, Greene and Owen; Andrew Hum-

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phreys, 1875-77, Greene and Daviess; David J. Hefron, 1877-88, Greene and Daviess; Jacob F. McIntosh, 1883—, Greene and Daviess.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES AND THE COUNTIES COMPOSING THE DISTRICT.

Hugh Barnes, 1822, Greene, Owen and Morgan: Eli Dixson, 1823, same; David Harris, 1824, same; John Sims, 1825, same and Clay; Eli Dixson, 1826, Greene and Owen; Thomas F. G. Adams, 1827, same; John M. Young, 1828, same; Eli Dixson, 1829-30, same; James Galletly, 1830, same; George Baber, 1831, Greene; Drury B. Boyd, 1832-33, Greene; Joseph P. Storm, 1834-37, Greene; Drury B. Boyd, 1837, Greene; John F. Allison, 1838-40, Greene; James S. Freeman, 1840, Greene; John F. O'Neall, 1841-44, Greene; Lovell H. Rousseau, 1844-46, Greene; John Jones, 1846, Greene; Stephen Lockwood, 1847, Greene; Richard H. Rousseau, 1848, Greene; Andrew Humphreys, 1849-51, Greene; A. Ham, 1851-52. Greene: John W. Ferguson, 1853. Greene: * * Andrew Humphreys, 1857, Greene; Elijah H. C. Cavins, 1858, Greene; William G. Moss, 1861-62, Greene; John M. Humphreys, 1863; Thomas Mason, 1867-71, Greene; James A. Minick, 1871, Greene; John R. Isenhower, 1872-75, Greene; M. C. Fulk, 1875-76, Greene; James R. Baxter, 1877, Greene; — Humphreys, Greene; Jacob P. McIntosh and Enoch Fuller, 1881, Greene; Alexander S. Helms, 1882, Greene.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

The early political history of the county is enveloped in comparative obscurity. No records were kept, and the early actors are gone; so that nothing but the names of a few of the prominent county politicians of John F. O'Neall was a prominent Democrat, and that day can be given. it is said afterward became a Whig. Martin Wines, of Linton was a leading Whig. J. F. Allison came on the stage a little later, as an influential Whig. Eli Dixson, Thomas Warnick and Thomas Bradford were strong Democrats and excellent men. They served the county in various official positions with fidelity. Samuel R. Cavins was a prominent Whig, and occupied the offices of Recorder Auditor and Clerk, for a long period of years, regardless of the fact that the county was strongly Democratic. He was one of the most exemplary citizens ever a resident of Greene W. C. McIntosh was one of the foremost of the Democrats. Drury B. Boyd was also a politician of the same party. The Stones of Jackson Township were Democrats. Joel B. Sexson and Jesse Rainbolt were Whigs. The Rousseaus and H. L. Livingston were Whigs, and men far above the average in mental comprehension. Andrew Humphrey took part in county politics as early as late in the forties, and since that day to the present has wielded powerful influence in not only the county but in this portion of the State. His activity and fitness in

the game of politics has been excelled probably by no other resident of the He is highly respected as a standard bearer of Democracy. Frederick Slinkard, an excellent man was a Democrat, and John Yarnell was another. John Ferguson, Ed Beasley, S. H. Lockwood were Whigs. William G. Moss has for years been a leading Democrat. The county has no better citizen or politician. E. H. C. Cavins came into the arena as a candidate for the Legislature in 1858. He was elected and became at once popular. Ladies flocked to hear him. His presence and location were made known on public occasions by collections of crinoline. became the author of several important laws, one having the summoning of juries in the Common Pleas Court on the third day instead of on the first day as previously, a practice which is yet followed. On another important bill, his minority report in committee was accepted by the majority, and became the law. John Thomson and John C. Ferguson were two of the very few Abolitionists in comparatively early times; George Ritchey was another. N. C. Parker was a Free-Soiler; much more of a similar character might be said. The county was Democratic until the close of the last war, at which time the Republicans gained the ascendency. Several changes have since been made. The following in tabular form is the result of every Presidential election since 1844, given by townships:

NOVEMBER, 1844.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRA? Polk and Dallas.	Clay Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Richland	159	259
Plummer	116	38
Jackson	72	37
Center	116	54
Beech Creek	72	75
Highland	34	42
Eel River	40	82
Fairplay	43	76
Smith		29
Wright	83	11
Stockton	54	23
Stafford	47	31
Washington	40	5
Totals	909	762

NOVEMBER, 1848.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Cass and Butler.	WHIG. Taylor and Fillmore.	FREE- Van Buren and Adams.
Richland	75	176	2
Plummer	158	95	4
Jackson	. 85	92	_
Center	111	98	
Beech Creek	74	92	
Highland	70	80	_
Fairplay	22	47	_
Eel River	29	70	_
Smith	94	64	
Wright	. 65	17	
Stockton		44	
Stafford	. 31	28	_
Washington	. 47	15	_
-			_
Totals	921	918	6

NOVEMBER, 1852.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Pierce and King.	WHIG. Scott and Graham.	FREE-SOIL. Hale and Julian.
Richland	69	166	
Taylor	104	83	4
Jackson	104	86	
Center	126	75	
Beech Creek	52	67	
Highland	50	88	
Fairplay		32	_
Eel River		52	_
Smith	19	26	
Wright	71	40	
Stockton	88	49	
Stafford	44	26	
Washington	55	9	_
Cass		32	
Jefferson		53	
Totals	950	884	4

NOVEMBER, 1856.

Townships.	DEMOCRAT. Buchanan and Breckinridge.	REPUBLICAN. Frement and Dayton.	AMERICAN. Fillmore and Donaldson.
Beech Creek	. 93	60	18
Highland	. 72	32	50
Eel River		36	27
Jefferson	. 29	51	43
Smith	. 21	25	24
Wright	. 93	21	20
Stockton		58	20
Fairplay	. 24	4	22
Richland		31	139
Center	. 179		54
Taylor	. 127	49	41
Jackson	. —	_	
Cass	85	5	40
Washington	. 90	1	19
Stafford		6	17
Totals	1,129	379	534

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	EPUBLICAN. Lincoln. and Hamlin.	DEMOCRAT. Douglas and Johnson.	DEMOCRAT. Breckinridge. and Lane.	UNION. Bell and Everett.
Richland	. 217	96	2	3
Taylor	. 122	144	18	· 1
Jackson	. 138	71	79	4
Center	. 83	148	62	3
Beech Creek	. 143	111	11	_
Highland	. 84	97	_	1
Eel River	. 54	44		4
Jefferson	. 121	56	1	_
Fairplay	63	28	_	
Smith		37	5	
Wright	. 71	97	19	_
Stockton	. 127	117	3	
Stafford	. 36	71	2	_
Washington	. 56	107	_	1
Cass		92	2	3
				 ;
Totals	. 1,420	1,316	204	20

NOVEMBER, 1864.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
TOWNSHIPS.	McClellan and Pendleton.	Lincoln and Johnson.
Eel River	34	47
Stafford	80	32
Cass	93	23
Stockton	158	88
Fairplay	38	42
Wright		44
Center		96
Smith	33	59
Beech Creek		137
Taylor	140	85
Richland		187
Jefferson	47	99
Washington		135
Highland		77
Jackson		161
Totals	1515	1212

NOVEMBER, 1868.

Τ,	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
TOWESHIPS.	Seymour and Blair.	Grant and Colfax.
Smith	. 39	95
Eel River	29	62
Wright	140	126
Beech Creek		219
Richland	. 115	292
Jefferson	. 94	128
Jackson	. 147	197
Washington	. 178	65
Highland	. 112	1 34
Stockton		152
Stafford	121	56
Cass	132	26
Fairplay	. 48	93
Center		131
Taylor		157
Totals	1860	1933

NOVEMBER, 1872.

	REPUBLICAN.	LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.	BOURBON DEMOCRAT.
TOWNSHIPS.	Grant and Wilson.	Greeley and Brown.	O'Conor and Julian.
Richland	269	105	1
Taylor	162	133	3
Jackson	183	162	
Center	123	186	2
Highland	125	91	
Beech Creek		125	
Eel River	59	17	
Wright	133	120	
Fairplay		29	_
Smith		36	
Stockton	90	121	5
Stafford	72	98	
Washington	96	158	
Cass		98	38
Jefferson	198	119	
Grant		42	
Totals	2,003	1,640	49

NOVEMBER, 1876.

RI	PUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	INDEPENDENT.
TOWNSHIPS.	Hayes and Wheeler.	Tilden and Hendricks.	Cooper and Cary.
Center	153	158	66
Washington	. 110	197	11
Grant	. 53	72	9
Fairplay	111	64	8
Case	. 4 8	146	2
Richland	300	153	29
Eel River	. 52	26	
Smith	. 74	52	25
Wright	. 160	172	7
Stockton		173	3
Jefferson	. 227	149	9
Jackson	. 201	196	38
Taylor	173	145	·7
Highland		· 108	29
Beech Creek		155	23
Stafford	. 79	137	3
Totals	2,107	2,203	269

NOVEMBER, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Garfield and Arthur.	DEMOCRAT. Hancock and English.	INDEPENDENT. Weaver and Chambers.
Richland	367	186	18
Taylor	168	159	14
Jackson	26 8	163	23
Center	137	159	72
Beech Creek	254	152	17
Highland	128	123	
Eel River	49	30	
Fairplay	95	73	6
Smith		69	21
Wright	150	166	9
Stockton		200	5
Stafford	99	158	_
Washington	137	196	1
Case	49	140	2
Jefferson	253	154	3
Grant	90	87	1
			-
Totals	2,456	2,245	192

CHAPTER VI.

BY COL. B. H. C. CAVINS.

FIRST TERM OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—"FIAT JUSTICIA RUAT COELUM"—
EARLY PRACTICES—FIRST JURY TRIAL—FIRST NATURALIZATION PAPERS—THE MURDER OF ISAAC EDWARDS—SLANDER—FIRST COURT AT
BLOOMFIELD—DIVORCE CASES—THE PROBATE COURT—PENSIONS—NEW
COURT HOUSE—FIRST CASE "AD QUAD DAMNUM"—JOHN DOE VS. RICHARD ROE—EMINENT MEN—AN "AFFAIR OF HONOR"—THE ROUSSEAUS—
WOMAN'S RIGHTS—THE BLACK CREEK MILL DAM—THE MURDER OF
PHŒBE GRAVES—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—THE MURDER OF WILLIAM
WALKER—EXECUTION OF HIRAM BLEND—REMINISCENCES.

THE first term of Circuit Court held in Greene County was held at the residence of Thomas Bradford, one mile south of Bloomfield, in September, 1821. J. Doty was President Judge; John S. Buskirk, Associate Judge; Thomas Warnick, Clerk; and Thomas Bradford, Sheriff. The Clerk was not required to give surety on his bond. Henry Merrick and Amory Kinney were admitted to practice as attorneys. Henry Merrick was appointed Prosecuting Attorney. Amory Kinney was afterward well known throughout the State as an eminent Judge. The first

grand jury was composed of thirteen jurors—John O'Neall, John Slinkard, Benson Jones, John Goldsberry, Reuben Hill, James Smith, Levi Fellows, Jonathan Lindley, Benjamin Hashaw, Cornelius Bogard, Cornelius P. Vanslyke, Eli Faucett and Joseph Ramsomers.

Col. Levi Fellows was appointed foreman of the jury. The first court docket has written on the back and first leaf, in prominent and bold letters, this motto: "Fiat Justicia Ruat Coelum"—(Let justice prevail if the Heavens fall).

The docket for this term of court contained two cases only. first was Thomas Mounts against Zebulon Hogue, and the action was styled, "Trespass on the case for slander." It appears that even in that early day, when only a few settlers had gathered together, and when they needed each other's sympathy and assistance, that the strong passion of malignity invaded the settlements, and arrayed one neighbor against another, and that they finally resorted to the courts for redress. But in this instance it also appears that finally "the better angel of their nature" prevailed, and the cause was dismissed. The probability is, that these litigants made friends, as on the same day Mr. Hogue went on Mr. Mounts' bond as surety for his appearance at the next term of court. case on the docket at the first term of court was Benjamin Hashaw against Thomas Mounts, and was styled, "Trespass on the case for debt." This case was also dismissed. At this term of court, Mr. Mounts seems to have monopolized the business of being defendant in court. The grand jury returned four indictments, and they were continued until the next The Associate Judges were paid by the county. The first action of the Commissioners in 1822 was to issue an order to pay the salary of Judge John S. Buskirk for the year 1821. His salary was not as large as Judges' salaries were at a later period in history, his salary for the year being \$2. Judge Buskirk was a prominent and leading man in the early settlement of the county, and a relative of the numerous family of Buskirks who have ornamented the bench and bar of the State.

THE SECOND TERM OF COURT.

The February term, 1822, of the court was held at the same place as the preceding term. It was held by Associate Judges Thomas Bradford and John S. Buskirk. Thomas Warnick was Clerk, and was continuously Clerk until 1835. John Seaman was Sheriff, and continuously so until 1829. Addison Smith was appointed Prosecuting Attorney. Craven P. Hester, Thomas H. Blake, Joseph Warner and Addison Smith were admitted to practice as attorneys, "they having produced their proper license." The grand jurors were Robert Anderson, Alexander Plummer, Richard Benson, Hiram Hayward, William Clark, Edmund Gillum, John Breece, Jonathan Sanders, Peter Ingersoll, Samuel C. Hall, Eli Faucett, Isaac Hubbell and William Bynum.

At this term four indictments were returned. On two of the indictments returned in 1821, the Prosecuting Attorney entered a nolle prosequi, one was continued, and on the other there was a trial by jury. This was the first trial by jury ever had in the Circuit Court in the county. It was on a charge of assault and battery, and against Daniel Carlin. The assault and battery was said to be on Peter C. Vanslyke. The jury was composed of Joseph Smith, Orange Monroe, James Stalcup, William Scott, Isaac Hicks, Thomas Stalcup, John S. Warner, David Deem, Abel Burlingame, Aaron Stepam, Stephen Dixon and Jonathan Osborn. Craven P. Hester appeared for the defendant. The jury found the defendant guilty, and assessed his fine at \$1. A motion for new trial was made, and overruled, and excepted to. A motion in arrest of judgment was made, and held under advisement until next term, at which time the motion was sustained and the defendant discharged.

At this February term, 1822, one man pleaded guilty to an indictment that was returned, and was "censured by the court," and fined \$1.50. Philip Shintaffer, one of the earliest settlers, was a man of considerable notoriety. He was famous for ox driving, and it is said at one time, he owned sixteen yokes of oxen, and could drive as well without as with a road. He was noted for having a quick temper, which often brought him to grief. At this term, he appeared in court, and caused to be spread upon the record a retraction of a slander against one of his neighbors. He figured extensively as defendant in State prosecutions, and Judge Kinney, his attorney, realized that in one respect he was a law-abiding man, in this, that he always paid his attorneys' fees at the end of a law suit, and that suit was his attorneys' suit.

At this term Robert Anderson, an emigrant from Scotland was naturalized, being the first person who received naturalization papers in Greene County.

THE THIRD TERM OF COURT.

The August term, 1822, was held by William Wick as President Judge and Thomas Bradford, Associate Judge. Court convened at the residence of Judge Bradford, and adjourned to meet at the court house in Burlington, the then county seat of the county. Smith Elkins, Isaac Naylor, Hugh Ross and James Whitcomb were admitted to practice as attorneys. James Whitcomb was afterward Governor of the State. Several cases were tried at this term. Four judgments were rendered, and three fines assessed. The grand jury returned ten indictments; one for man stealing, one for selling intoxicating liquors without license, and the others for various misdemeanors.

The March term, 1823, was held by the same Presiding Judge, and Martin Wines, Associate Judge. Mr. Martin Wines was one of the earliest settlers on the west side of the county. He lived to be an old man,

and filled many places of trust. He was noted for his hospitality far and near, and for his upright life. He gained considerable notoriety as the author of a series of chronicles published in the papers. Smith Elkins was Prosecuting Attorney. John F. Ross was admitted to practice. There was very little business at this term. There were six indictments returned by the grand jury, one of which was for challenging a man to fight a duel. At this term, Richard Huffman, long known as a quiet, peaceable, orderly and good citizen, was fined 37½ cents for fighting.

The October term of that year was held by the same Judges. David Goodwin, Edgar C. Wilson, John Law and Calvin P. Fletcher were admitted to practice. John Law afterward became eminent in his profession, and was Judge of the circuit and served several terms in Congress.

FIRST INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

At this term the first indictment for murder in the county was found. Andrew Ferguson and Julius Dugger were charged with the murder of Isaac Edwards. The murder was charged to have been done with an ax-

Elkins Smith, the Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by Addison Smith and Isaac Naylor, prosecuted the case. These assisting attorneys were employed by the county to prosecute. The defendants were defended by Craven P. Hester and John Law. The defendants demanded separate trials, and Ferguson was tried at that term and acquitted. The case was continued as to Dugger. Before the first trial, the defendants were sent to Bloomington, Ind., for safe keeping, and after Ferguson was acquitted, Dugger was sent to Spencer for safe keeping.

The trial created great excitement among the people throughout the county. The original jury was challenged entirely, after which forty-eight others were brought in, and with these they could not impanel a jury. Twenty-five others were brought into court, making in all eighty-five. From this number they selected a jury composed of Moses Ritter, John Burch, George Burch, Simon Snyder, John Uland, Joel Benham, Daniel Ingersoll, George Padgett, Joseph Mise, Alexander Craig, John Breece and John Moore.

The case was ably prosecuted and as ably defended. The jury found the defendant guilty of manslanghter, and he was sentenced to the State prison for four years.

The May term, 1824, was held by Jacob Call, President Judge, and by Judges Bradford and Wines Associate Judges. Thomas F. G. Adams was admitted to practice.

FAMOUS SLANDER SUIT.

At this term, there was a famous slander suit between parties long and favorably known in the county. The case was tried by a jury, after having been continued and passed until the witnesses and parties were

brought into court on seven different days. The jury after a long and laborious trial returned a verdict for 6 cents.

At the October term, John R. Porter was President Judge, and the same associates as at the preceding term. Mr. Shintaffer, who had heretofore signed what in common parlance was called a "lie-bill," appears not to have profited by his past experience, and another slander case was presented against him. During the year, more than half the cases were for affray, riot or slander.

FIRST COURT IN BLOOMFIELD.

The May term, 1825, convened at Bloomield, and was the first court ever held at that place. At this term, Jacob Call was President Judge. John Law was Prosecuting Attorney and filled that place until 1830. Judge Porter was President Judge at the October term of that year, and his term did not expire until 1830. This year, William B. Morris appeared as Associate Judge in the place of Judge Bradford, whose term of office expired. The first divorce ever granted in the county was this year, and was in favor of Ezekiel Harrington. Gen. Jacob B. Lowe was admitted to practice.

In the year 1826, Col. Levi Fellows and Robert Smith appeared for the first time as Associate Judges. We have been unable to learn anything of Judge Morris or Judge Smith, but Judge Fellows was one of the earliest settlers, and one of the best educated and useful citizens. He settled at the old mill seat near Mineral City, and resided there until 1865, when he moved to Terre Haute, and has since died. During this year, there appears to have been a mania for divorces, and a large number of cases, considering the population of the county, were commenced, but nearly all of them were continued from time to time, until the parties, wearied by the "law's delay," were reconciled. At the October term of this year, Hugh L. Livingston was admitted to practice. He afterward moved to Bloomfield, and made that place his home during the remainder of his life. A more extended notice of him will be found in another part of this history. This term was held by the Associate Judges without the presence of the President Judge.

There was no change in the officers of the court during the next two years. In the year 1827, E. H. McJunkins, Henry Chase and Mathias C. Vanpelt were admitted to practice, and in the year 1828 Mr. Griffith was admitted. At the June term, 1829, Samuel R. Cavins, who lived in Jackson Township, appeared as Associate Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the retiring of Judge Smith. At this term, Affey Herrington divorced her husband, Ezekiel Herrington, this being the first divorce granted in the county in favor of the wife. This same man was the first man in the county to divorce his wife, and now in turn he is the first man to be divorced on application of his wife.

THE PROBATE COURT.

This year, the first Probate Judge was elected in the county, and the first Judge of that court was Willis D. Lester. He was among the very first settlers in the county, his father having settled here before Willis D. was grown. He was elected in 1829, and held the office until 1843. He was elected again in 1849, and held the position until the court was abolished in 1853. In the year 1830, John Law was elected by the Legislature Judge of the circuit, and E. M. Huntington Prosecuting Attorney, each for the term of seven years, but Greene County was soon legislated out of Judge Law's circuit. Cornelius Bogard was Sheriff, having been elected the He was one of the earliest settlers, and took an active part in the county business for many years. He was a man universally esteemed. At the April term, 1831, Tilghman A. Howard was admitted He was one of the best men in the State, and certainly for many years the most popular man in his party in the State. In 1840, at the earnest solicitations of his party friends, he resigned his seat in Congress and became the Democratic candidate for Governor. It was thought that his personal popularity throughout the State would enable him to defeat Gov. Bigger. But the tide of enthusiasm for Gen. Harrison against Martin Van Buren was irresistible, and Harrison's popularity elected the whole Whig ticket. In 1842, Gen. Howard was the choice of his party for United States Senator, while O. H. Smith was the choice of the Whigs. Neither was elected, but Edward A. Hanagan carried off the prize. Gen. Howard was afterward appointed to an office in Texas, and while there died. At the October term, G. W. Johnson acted as President Judge. Norman W. Pierce appeared as Associate Judge in the place of Judge Fellows. Judge Pierce came to the county in 1819 with Col. Fellows, they being brothers-in-law. He removed from the county in 1834. In 1832, Amory Kinney appeared as President Judge, and held the office for five years. John Robinson succeeded Judge Pierce as Associate Judge, and John Crook was elected Sheriff. After this term, the name of Philip Shintaffer ceased to ornament the records of the court. He finally became disgusted with the "ups and downs" of Greene County life, and especially with the courts, and silently glided down the waters of White River, and still downward until he reached the "Father of Waters"—the Mississippi—and on its banks he erected his cabin. The last time his name appeared on the docket it was followed by a nolle prosequi.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Early in this year, Congress passed a law granting pensions to all who served in the army, navy or militia during the Revolutionary war. The applicants were required to make their proof before the court, and one of the witnesses was required to be a minister of the Gospel, if such could be done, and if the applicant could not procure the testimony of a clergyman, he must show that fact and the reason why. During this. year, proof for John Storm, Peter Ingersoll, Adam Rainbolt and Joshua Burnett was made.

No attorney was admitted to practice in 1832. In 1833, R. C. Dewey, Delana R. Eckels and Paris C. Dunning were admitted. D. R. Eckels, many years afterward, was Judge of the same court. P. C. Dunning was afterward Governor of the State. All of these men were of first-class ability and achieved distinction in their profession. In the year 1834, the attention of the Board of Commissioners was called to a defect in the "temple of justice," in some degree affecting the comfort of those having business there, and thereupon they ordered that the underpinning of the court house be repaired so as to keep the hogs from disturbing the This year, William I. Cole succeeded Judge Robinson, and Judge Bradford again appeared as Associate Judge, taking the place of Judge Cavins, who had resigned. David McDonald appeared as Prosecuting Attorney at one term, and John Cowgill at the other. Mr. McDonald was afterward Judge of the same court, and still later Judge of the District Court of the United States. He is the author of McDonald's Treatise. Mr. Cowgill afterward was Judge of a Common Pleas Court. George R. H. Moore was Sheriff this year, and held the office four years.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

In 1835, the Board of Commissioners decided to build a new court house, and they appointed John Inman, William Freeland, Levi Fellows, Ruel Learned and Hugh L. Livingston as a committee to draft plans, etc., and gave them authority to borrow \$1,500, but not to pay a higher rate of interest than 10 per cent. The report of the committee showed that the court house would cost \$5,157. The committee was authorized to superintend the building. The contract was let to Calvin B. Hartwell, for \$5,800—\$1,000, to be paid April 1, 1836; \$1,500, November 1, 1836; \$1,000, April 1, 1837; and balance at completion of building. The contractor, after receiving the first payment, left the State, and his sureties, Andrew Downing and Samuel Simons, were required to finish the build-Mr. Downing undertook the completion of the building. county failed to make the payments according to contract, and after Mr. Downing had exhausted his means and his credit, the work was about to stop. The committee on their own responsibility borrowed of the Bedford Bank \$2,000, at 12 per cent, and the work was completed. The building was not finished until 1839, and cost the county \$6,271,59. In the year 1835, the term of service of Thomas Warnick as Clerk of the court expired. Up to this time, he held the office of Clerk continuously from the first election of Clerk in the county. Next to Judge Bradford, he seems to have been the leading man in the organization of the county.

In the earliest days of the county, when no money could be collected on taxes, he advanced the money for the purchase of the necessary books for records. Samuel R. Cavins, succeeded Mr. Warnick as Clerk of the court, and he held the office continuously until after the October election in the year 1856.

AD QUOD DAMNUM.

The first ad quod damnum case in the county was this year. It was on the application of Ruel Learned, for the purpose of establishing a mill on Richland Creek, about one mile southeast of Bloomheld, and for assessing damages incident thereto. The jury was composed of John T. Freeland, Paris Chipman, John Milam, A. B. Chipman, Jesse Barnes, Barney Perry, Benjamin Brooks, Hilton Waggoner, James H. Hicks, Thomas Patterson, Carpus Shaw and John Van Voorst. The jury reported no damages to any one, and that all the lands on the stream, for two miles above the dam, were public lands. Two years and a half passed without the admission of an attorney at the bar. In 1836, Willis A. Gorman was admitted. He was afterward Colonel in the Mexican war, and a General in the late war; a member of Congress, and Governor of Minnesota. David McDonald was admitted to practice. In 1837, Elisha M. Huntington appeared as President Judge. He remained on the bench only two years, and was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States. George F. Watterman and William Smith were admitted to practice. The first case of John Doe vs. Richard Roe was instituted this year. These mythical parties adorned the court docket almost every term from 1837 until 1853, when they disappeared from the State under the practice adopted under the constitution adopted in 1852.

OTHER TERMS OF COURTS.

In 1838, Judge Levi Fellows again appeared as Associate Judge, to take the place of Judge Cole, whose term of office expired; Judge Cole lived to be quite an old man, but was not afterward an officer of the court. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, from Kentucky. In his native State he had been a leading, influential man in his county, and had served one term as Sheriff. He was a Baptist preacher. During this period, there is considerable confusion in the records as to who was Prosecuting Attorney. David McDonald seems to appear more frequently than any other, but Craven P. Hester, D. R. Eckels and others occasionally appear. Thomas J. Throop, George R. Gibson and Basil Champer were admitted to practice.

In 1839, David McDonald appeared as Judge, and continued in office as Judge until the close of the year 1852. John S. Watts appeared as Prosecuting Attorney, and continued four years. John R. Dixson, was Sheriff, and continued in office four years. He was remarkable for his gallantry toward the ladies, his kindness to children, and his general

cleverness toward the people, with whom he was very popular. He belonged to the "cornstalk militia," and had been promoted to the rank of Major, and was uniformly called Maj. Dixson. He was considerable of a stump speaker, but only a part of one of his speeches has been reported. It was delivered at Fairplay, near which place he had resided from the very earliest settlement of the county. It was as follows: "Fellow citizens: It has been circulated at the settlements of the county that I have not been in the county long enough to entitle me to the votes of the people. I am glad to meet so many of my fellow-citizens to-day, for there is not a man, woman or child in this settlement, but what knows I made the first cow track ever made by a white man on these prairies."

This speech was electrical. Such a charge against such a man was so preposterous that all parties in that settlement felt constrained to rebuke the calumniator, and they voted for and elected the gallant Major.

EMINENT LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

This year, John S. Watte, Thomas H. Carson, Richard W. Thompson, George G. Dunn, Samuel H. Smydth, Samuel B. Gookins and Henry Secrest were admitted to practice—an array of able and distinguished men, most of whom filled places of trust and distinction after this. Thomas H. Carson had just located at Bloomfield. He practiced law about ten years, and went to Kentucky from whence he came. here, he held the office of Auditor one term. During the war, he served as an officer in the Union army. Samuel Howe Smydth was a very brilliant young man. He was sent to France as an officer of the Government, and died there. Each of these men have relatives in Greene County, where the brother of one married the sister of the other. S. Watts was afterward appointed Judge in New Mexico by President Fillmore, and remained there during his life. R. W. Thompson was afterward a Member of Congress, and was Secretary of the Navy in President Hayes' Cabinet. George G. Dunn was afterward in Congress several terms, and was regarded as the greatest orator in Indiana. Secrest achieved very high rank in his profession. Samuel B. Gookins was a lawyer and Judge of the highest grade. For a short time he was Judge on the Supreme Bench of Indiana. In 1840, no change occurred in the officers of the court. Elias S. Terry was the only attorney admitted to practice that year. He was located at Washington, Ind., at that He afterward was Judge of a circuit in the northern part of the He was a graduate of West Point, but resigned and devoted himself to the practice of law. He was a man of fine ability. was called an "affair of honor" between George G. Dunn and James Hughes, he acted as second for Mr. Dunn, while Maj. Livingston was The "affair of honor" was settled by the second for Judge Hughes.

seconds in such a manner as to make it satisfactory and honorable to all parties, without the effusion of blood.

THE ROUSERAUS.

In 1841, Lewis B. Edward and Joel B. Sexton appeared as Associate Judges, which was the only change in the officers of the court. Edwards was one of the earliest settlers where Bloomfield now stands, and filled many offices of honor and trust. He was a printer and editor, and worked in the office of the Vincennes Sun, when that paper was first started, and at the time of his death was the oldest printer and editor living in the State. Judge Sexton was an early settler in that part of Burlingame Township, afterward formed into Center, and was long and favorably known throughout the county. He held the office until the close of the year 1851, when it was abolished. He died in 1868. During the year, Richard H. Rousseau and Lovel H. Rousseau located at Bloomfield, and were admitted to practice law. They were both first-class lawyers. R. H. Rousseau served one term in the Legislature. L. H. Rousseau served two terms in the House and one in the Senate. He was Captain of the only company of soldiers raised in the county for the Mexican war, and was in the Second Indiana Regiment. He afterward achieved great distinction in the war of the rebellion, and was promoted to the rank of ·Major General. He served one term in Congress, and at the time of his death was Brigadier General in the regular army.

At the time at which R. H. Rousseau, familiarly and generally called Dick Rousseau, was admitted to practice, he and George G. Dunn, Basil Champer, Thomas H. Carson and the Hon. David McDonald, President Judge of the court, were each indicted by the grand jury for nuisance. The cases were continued one year, when all except the Judge were tried and found not guilty. John S. Watts was appointed special Judge to try the case against Judge McDonald, and the Prosecuting Attorney entered a nolle in that case.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

In that day there seems to have been some grave doubts about the status of women as persons in their relation to certain business positions. But the Hoosiers took a more liberal and sensible view of the question than Gov. Butler of Massachusetts has since taken. Sarah Smith applied to have the ferry across White River, near Worthington, re-established in her name. Some Ben Butler of an attorney sprung the question as to whether such a privilege could be extended to a woman. The case was held over until the next term for decision. At the next term, Mrs. Smith's case was pressed with great vigor by Maj. Livingston, and was resisted vigorously by L. H. Rousseau, on behalf of a man who wanted a ferry

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near by. To the honor of the officials of Greene County Mrs. Smith gained her cause.

Those who have read the history of the courts up to this time may remember that Ezekiel Herrington was the first man who divorced his wife in the county, and that in turn he was the first man against whom a divorce was granted. This year he is again brought into court on a complaint for a divorce. For two years he and his wife met only in strife, the case being continued from time to time for that period. They had a long struggle, but at last his wife came out victorious.

THE BLACK CREEK MILL DAM.

During this year (1841), an ad quod damnum case was commenced by Polly Skomp and Thomas Carrico, to establish a mill dam across Black Creek at a point near where the town of Marco now is. Livingston and Rousseaus appeared for applicants, and Dunn, Hester and Carson appeared for various parties who opposed it. A large number of cases grew out of this mill dam, and the dockets of the State were not entirely clear of them for thirteen years. Several parties were indicted for nuisance for establishing the dam, and one man was convicted and fined, but most of the State cases were nolled. The indictment for nuisance charged that the defendants had erected a dam seven feet high, and that the water in the dam covered 10,000 acres of land. A large body of men from between Marco and Linton tore out the dam on two different occasions, if not more. Several were indicted for riot, and several suits for damages were commenced. One suit against eighteen men hung in the courts for several years, and finally dropped out, probably without any record as to how it got out. One case was taken from the county on change of venue and was sent to Parke County. These additional attorneys, Usher and Terry, appeared on the mill dam side, and Gookins and Maxwell on the other side. In the meantime, Josiah Johnson married Mrs. Skomp and appeared as a plaintiff. There was a judgment rendered in this case in favor of plaintiffs for \$200, and costs. There was an immense amount of costs in the various cases. In the last case alone the costs amounted to \$774.33.

Up to 1841, no election returns are preserved, and no records of them kept, which renders it difficult to give the terms of office. In 1842, no change was made in the courts, and no attorney was admitted to practice. In 1843, William G. Quick was the only attorney admitted to practice, and he served as Prosecuting Attorney for two years. James Vanslyke appeared as Sheriff, having been elected the year before. He was a son of Peter C. Vanslyke, and came to the county in 1819. He was very popular with the people, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term, and held the office four years. This year, John R. Stone appeared as Probate Judge. He was an early settler in what is now known as Jack-

son Township, and held many positions of trust in his township before he was elected Judge. During his judicial career, he had the reputation among the members of the bar of deciding his cases right. If a case was not clear he would take it under advisement, and think it over in a calm hour, and then he would almost uniformly decide the case correctly. He was one of our best citizens, and had one virtue in an eminent degree that many persons are sadly deficient in; he was true to his friends. Early in 1842, McHenry Dozier went into the Clerk's office as Deputy. His records are models of beauty and perfection, and are admired by all who see them, none others being equal to them. He enlisted as a soldier in 1846, in Capt. L. H. Rousseau's company in the Second Regiment of Indiana Voluntary Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista in Mexico.

THE MURDER OF PHŒBE GRAVES.

On the 20th day of June, 1843, Phoebe Graves was murdered in the county. As to the fact of her being murdered there could be no doubt. She was murdered near a public road, and her body dragged some thirty or forty yards further, into a thicket of woods, and was laid out and covered with sticks and brush. Only one person murdered her, and it was consummated, after a great struggle, as the tracks of the struggle were plainly visible, and the tracks of the murderer dragging her to the place of concealment, and the tracks fleeing from the scene of the crime. She was murdered in daylight, between 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., and it was done by breaking her neck. The strong probability was that it was done before 12 o'clock. Her body was found next morning before daylight, and an inquest was held on that day, at which hundreds of people attended. Suspicion rested upon three persons, and each of the suspected parties was required to put his foot in the track. (The track was of a bare foot). One person suspected was the brother-in-law of the deceased (Peter C. Graves); but he came promptly to the track, and it did not fit him, and besides that, he could prove a clear alibi.

A mute by the name of Christopher Nations was also suspected. He was plowing in a field near the scene of the murder on that day. When he was required to put his foot in the track, he evidently did not understand the object of their action, and struggled against putting his foot in the track. He was charged with the crime before a Justice, and tried and bound over to the Circuit Court, but no indictment was ever returned against him. Paris C. Dunning, R. H. Rousseau and L. H. Rousseau prosecuted this case, and Hugh L. Livingston defended. There were two boys working in a field adjoining the field in which Mr. Nations was working, and knew that Mr. Nations was not out of the field until after 1 o'clock on that day; but they were too young to be witnesses, under the law at that time. One of these boys was William G. Sergeant, who now resides in Bloomfield, and remembers the affair distinctly. He was eight'

years old at the time, and saw Nations the whole time, from 8 o'clock A. M. until after 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The third man upon whom suspicion rested was James Graves, the husband of the deceased. Three men joined in an affidavit against him before William C. Hicks, a Justice of the Peace. The case was as fully investigated as the circumstances enabled the attorneys to investigate it at the time, and the defendant was adjudged guilty, and was remanded into the custody of the Sheriff. H. L. Livingston prosecuted this case, and Dunning and Rousseaus defended. The defendant was taken out of the custody of the Sheriff by writ of habeas corpus, and after an investigation of the case before the Associate Judges of the Circuit Court, he was admitted to bail. No indictment was ever returned against him. In the investigation of the charges, there being no doubt about the deceased being murdered, the attorneys for each party tried to show that some one else perpetrated the The attorney of James Graves tried to show that Mr. Nations committed the crime, and the attorneys for Mr. Nations tried to show that James Graves committed the crime. The only evidence on the record in the case is a written admission, signed by the attorneys on the trial of the case against Nations. The admissions were that on the trial of the habeas corpus case of James Graves, that it was in proof that he, James Graves, was at home on the turn of 12 o'clock, on the day of murder, and was pulling weeds in the garden, and had his little child with him. Also it was in proof at the same time, by Franklin Hodges, that on the same day, about 2 o'clock P. M., he, Hodges, heard some one hallooing, and that we went out from the field where he was plowing and saw James Graves about 300 yards from the place where the body was found next morning. That Graves was standing in the road, and had his little child in his arms, and stated that he had sent his little girl to Mr. Dueast's to hunt for her mother, and that he also stated that Phœbe (deceased) had gone that morning to Mrs. Nations', and that he supposed that she had gone to Dueast's from Nations', and that Graves was hallooing for his wife and little daughter, and that said Graves returned home. The theory of those who believed James Graves guilty, was that he left home at about 11 o'clock A. M., and his wife left Mrs. Nations' about the same time. That they met in the road at a point near the place of the murder, and that the struggle commenced in the road, and that they struggled about forty or fifty yards from the road, where her neck was That after concealing the body, the accused then returned home and remained there until near 2 o'clock, and then took his infant child back to a point near the scene of the murder. This theory was supported by the evidence offered by the State, and by all the actions of the A daughter of the deceased stated that he had left home at 11 o'clock, with a curse upon his tongue against his wife, and the testimony of Mrs. Nations was that the deceased left her house at 11

o'clock, saying that she must go home to get dinner. Graves proved by the woman he afterward married that he was at another place during the whole time in which it was probable that the murder was committed.

Why the grand jury, under the circumstances, failed to return an indictment against Graves is somewhat astonishing. For years after this, persons would talk about their being something wrong in the disposition of the case against Graves, and this same Frank Hodges, who was a witness in the investigation, publicly denounced James Graves as a murderer, and reiterated the charge on several occasions. Three years after the murder, Mr. Graves appealed to the court for redress for what he claimed to be injured innocence, and he sued Mr. Hodges for slander for accusing him of murder. Mr. Hodges, by his attorney, answered the complaint by admitting saying the words charged against him, and alleging that the words were true, and that James Graves did murder his wife, etc. When the issue was thus presented, Mr. Graves dismissed his action, and thus ended all matters in court connected with or growing out of this cruel murder. James Graves and his family soon after this moved West and never returned to the county.

OTHER PRACTITIONERS.

In 1844, H. H. Throop, S. H. Buskirk, W. E. Taylor, A. J. Thixton and John M. Clark were admitted to practice. H. H. Throop located at Point Commerce, at that time the most enterprising town in the county. He was a careful, painstaking and conscientious lawyer, was educated for the law and was regarded as a very fine special pleader. In 1855, while preparing to move to the county seat, he died. He was one of the best men who lived in the county, honored by the people when alive and mourned for when dead. He was the first resident attorney who died in the county. S. H. Buskirk afterward became eminent in his profession, and was one of the ablest Supreme Judges of the Mr. Thixton located for a short time at Bloomfield. In 1845. Craven P. Hester, who had been admitted to practice at the second term of court in the county, appeared as Prosecuting Attorney, and continued in that office until the latter part of 1849. At this term, John Osborn, Alanson J. Stevens, Francis M. Williams and William M. Franklin were admitted to practice. W. M. Franklin was afterward Prosecuting Attorney, Judge of Common Pleas and Circuit Courts, and at this writing is a Commissioner of the Supreme Court. In 1846, the only change in the officers of the court was the election of Edward E. Beasley as Sheriff. He was an early settler in Beech Creek Township, and a farmer by occu-He was very popular with the people and always ran ahead of his party strength. He was elected Sheriff for two terms in succession. He was a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature at two

elections, but was defeated by small majorities. The last time he was a candidate was in 1856. His friends generally wished him to indorse Mr. Fillmore for President, as a large majority of his political friends were in favor of Fillmore. But he was conscientiously in favor of Mr. Fremont, and openly avowed himself in favor of the "path-finder." He said he would rather be right and suffer defeat, than to be wrong and be elected. He was too honest to act from policy, where his convictions of right were otherwise. The attorneys admitted to practice during the vear were Augustus L. Rhodes, Alexander McClelland and Robert Crockett. Mr. Rhodes located at Bloomfield and resided there until 1854. He was a man of classical education, having graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in the next class after Gov. A. P. Willard graduated. He was a close student and fine lawyer. While in Greene County, he was elected and served one term as Prosecuting Attorney of the Circuit In 1854, he moved to California, where he took front rank in his profession, and where he served sixteen years on the Supreme bench, which was the longest term ever held by any one, and for two years was Chief Justice. Robert Crockett was also a resident of Greene County. He was a candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas Court, but was not Mr. McClelland was from Monroe County. No changes occurred in the officers of the court during the years 1847 and 1848. In 1847. George H. Munson and Lewis Bollman were admitted to practice. Mr. Munson was a law partner of George G. Dunn, and was a lawyer of superior legal attainments. He died comparatively early in life. Lewis Bollman did not continue in the practice many years. He has spent many years at Washington City in Government service, but is probably now at Bloomington.

Nearly forty years ago an old Whig song ran in this style-

"John Watts and Lewis Bollman, made a mighty crash,
They pounced upon poor Whitcomb, and tore him all to smash."

It turned out when the votes were counted that there was more poetry than truth in the song, and it is hardly probable that an admirer of Shakespeare or Byron would regard it as very poetic. About this time, John V. Knox was appointed Deputy Clerk, and served five or six years with great efficiency. He died in 1856. In 1848, James S. Hester, Richard Clements and Samuel W. Short were admitted to practice. Mr. Hester was a son of Craven P. Hester, and afterward became Judge in an adjoining circuit. Mr. Clements was afterward Judge of the Common Pleas Court of an another circuit. Samuel W. Short afterward filled several offices of honor in the county where he resided. In 1849, Augustus L. Rhodes was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and continued in that office until 1851. Jesse Rainbolt was elected Associate Judge to take the place of Judge Edwards. He was an early settler in Center

Township. He was one of the leading and best citizens of his part of the county, and continued in that office until it was abolished. to be quite an old man, but has been dead several years. Judge Willis D. Lester, who has been heretofore noticed, was elected Probate Judge. William J. McIntosh was elected Sheriff. He was one of the early setlers in Highland Township. He was elected for three successive terms. one being under what was called the Old Constitution. He was emphatically a man of the people, and was a candidate each time without a party indorsement. He was a very entertaining public speaker. While Sheriff, he discharged his duties with fidelity and ability, and amid the most trying scenes in the county. No attorneys were admitted to practice during the year. About the year 1850, Allen T. Rose and W. R. Harrison were admitted to practice. Mr. Rose was an able lawyer and advocate. He was the wit of the circuit, and whenever it was known that he was to speak, he always drew a full house. He entered the army early during the late war, and was badly wounded. He is now practicing his profession in Martin County.

Mr. W. R. Harrison has occupied front rank in his profession for over a quarter of a century, and is now in the full vigor of his intellect practicing his profession at Martinsville.

THE MURDER OF WILLIAM WALKER.

In September, 1850, Hiram Bland was indicted for murder. He was charged with the murder of William Walker. Contrary to the usual practice, and in opposition to the opinion of one of his attorneys (Maj. Livingston), he entered upon his trial at that term of court. The State was represented by A. L. Rhodes, and the defense was conducted by George G. Dunn and H. L. Livingston. It was a clear and aggravated case of murder. He murdered his victim in daylight, for revenge. The main effort in the defense was to save the defendant's life. found guilty, and sentenced to be hung by the neck, on the 15th day of November next following. This is the only case in the county where the accused has had the death penalty pronounced upon him. On the 28th of October, 1850, at night, the defendant broke jail and escaped. was concealed near his house, and did not make an effort to escape from the county. Great efforts were made to find him, but for a long time they appeared unavailing. His hiding place was finally revealed by one of his pretended friends for the price of a new saddle, and on the 2d day of January, 1851, he was retaken. His hiding place was in a corn pen, in the center of which was a place prepared for the purpose. corn pen was against the house in which his family lived, and he had a secret passage under the floor from one place to the other. At the April term, 1851, a motion was made for a new trial, and affidavits were read contradicting several particulars in the testimony that was given by the State on the trial. Mr. George G. Dunn made a powerful effort to procure a new trial, but it was unavailing. The court pronounced judgment that he should be hanged on the 25th day of April following. On that day an immense concourse of people assembled to witness the execution (in that day executions were public), but it was postponed by the Governor until the Supreme Court could review the decision of the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court, and Mr. Bland expiated his crime on the gallows on the 13th day of June, 1851. On that day, another large body of men, women and children assembled to witness the execution. The gallows was erected a short distance southwest of the place where the southwest corner of the depot now stands, and from it, in public view, the unfortunate man was suspended by the neck until he was dead. The land on which he was executed belonged to Peter C. Vanslyke, who now resides in Bloomfield, and it was made a part of the contract of permitting the execution there that the gallows should, after execution, remain on the ground until it disappeared by decay, and it was left standing until it rotted down. William J. McIntosh was Sheriff at the time, and conducted the proceeding with intrepidity, and great credit to himself. One thing that contributed largely toward bringing about the death penalty in this case was the turbulent character of the accused. He and several brothers were powerful men physically, and when drinking were very quarrelsome and dangerous. When not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, as a rule, they were peaceable. Then this trial came off when the public mind was excited to the very highest pitch, and it is impossible for jurymen to be different from other men. All persons become excited over a sudden and seemingly unprovoked murder. If the advice of Maj. Livingston had been taken, and the case had been continued one term, the probabilities are that, after the first burst of excitement abated, the jury would have sent him to State prison for life. During this year, Hiram S. Hanchett, James McConnell, Wells N. Hamilton, William P. Hammond and Aden G. Cavins were admitted to practice. Mr. Hanchett was a student in the office of the Rousseaus, and soon after his admission to the bar moved W. P. Hammond was afterward Governor of the State.

REMINISCENCES.

At the September term, 1851, William M. Franklin appeared as Prosecuting Attorney, and continued in that office until 1853. During the year, Daniel McClure and E. D. Pearson were admitted to practice. Mr. McClure was afterward Secretary of State, and during Mr. Buchanan's administration was appointed Paymaster in the army, and is at this writing Assistant Paymaster General of the army. E. D. Pearson was afterward Judge of an adjoining circuit.

This year, the office of Associate Judge was abolished, since which there has been no Associate Judges.

At the April term, 1852, R. S. Clements, Jr., W. D. Griswold, Nathaniel Usher, F. T. Brown and John P. Usher were admitted to practice. During this term, J. P. Usher and George G. Dunn met each other in the legal arena for the first time. Each of them had achieved great distinction in their State before that time. It was the judgment of the bar that each had "met a foeman worthy of his steel." Mr. Usher was afterward Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's cabinet. Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal were indicted by the grand jury at this term for nuisance. The alleged nuisance was the erection and maintenance of a dam across White River at Newberry, and thereby backing the water over the lowlands adjoining the river. There was a trial by the court, and the case was held under advisement until the next term. At the next term, the court found the defendants guilty, and assessed a fine of \$10 against each one of them. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and reversed. The Revised Statutes of 1852 fixed the terms of court in April and October, but no business was transacted that year after the September term.

CHAPTER VII.

BY COL. E. H. C. CAVINS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JURISDICTION OF THE COURT—THE FIRST TERM—JUDGE HUGHES—HUMOROUS INCIDENTS—FIRST CASE OF BARRATRY—PECULIAR SUITS—THE MURDER OF JAMES RAINWATER—TRIAL OF DR. MEUSE—MURDER OF JOSHUA HOLDING—ARREST OF WILLIAM BUCKNER—HIS ESCAPE—PERSONAL NOTES—THE BENNETT-PATTERSON SLANDER SUIT—OTHER CRIMINAL ACTS—MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—INCIDENTS—"THE AUBURN-HAIRED CHILD OF DESTINY"—DEATHS OF EMINENT MEN—MURDER OF JACOB SICKLER—ARREST AND TRIAL OF JOHN ROSE—HIS CONVICTION AND PARDON—THE CARIS LAND CASES—MURDER OF ELIHU HARDIN—SENTENCE OF JOHN HUEY—CATALOGUE OF ATTORNEYS.

In the year 1852, the Court of Common Pleas was established, and the act was approved May 14, 1852. The counties of Clay, Sullivan, Owen and Greene composed one district, but the districts were changed from time to time afterward. This court was given exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters, and the old probate system was abolished. It had original jurisdiction of all that class of offenses which did not amount to a felony, except those over which Justices of the Peace had exclusive jurisdiction. State prosecutions were instituted by affidavit and information. Under certain restrictions, this court had jurisdiction over fel-

onies where the punishment could not be death. But in no case was the intervention of a grand jury necessary. In all civil cases, except for slander, libel, breach of marriage, action on official bond of any State or county officer, or where title to real estate was in issue, this court had concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, where the sum or damages due or demanded did not exceed \$1,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and concurrent jurisdiction with Justices of the Peace where the sum due or demanded exceeded \$50. When the court was first organized, appeals could be taken from it to the Circuit Court, but that was afterward changed so that no appeal could be taken to the Circuit Court, but appeals could be taken to the Supreme Court. The jurisdiction of this court was enlarged from time to time after its establishment. Clerk and Sheriff of the county officiated in the Common Pleas Court as well as in the Circuit Court. The Judge of the Common Pleas Court was ex officio Judge of the Court of Conciliation. The Court of Conciliation had jurisdiction of causes of action for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery and false imprisonment. The jurisdiction of this court extended to questions of reconciliation and compromise only. No attorney was allowed to appear for his client before the Court of Conciliation, but the parties were required to appear before the Judge apart from all other persons, except that an infant was required to appear by guardian, and a female by her husband or friend. This branch of the court was abolished in 1867. We go into the particulars of this court because it was afterward entirely abolished.

THE FIRST COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The first term convened in Greene County in January, 1853. William M. Franklin was Judge, and continued in that office for four years. Frederick T. Brown was the first District Attorney for the court, and held the office for two years. At the April term, 1853, James Hughes appeared as Judge of the Circuit Court. He was elected by the people, and was the first Circuit Judge ever elected by popular vote in this circuit. Before this period the Judges had been elected by the Legislature. He held the office until the close of the year 1855, when he resigned. He was elected to Congress in 1856, and was afterward appointed Judge of the Court of Claims by President Buchanan. a graduate at West Point, and was a Lieutenant in the Mexican war. In 1864, he was commissioned Major General by Gov. Morton, and had command of the Southern Division of the State of Indiana. He was a man of superior ability. He served several terms in the Legislature as Representative and Senator. William E. McLean appeared as Prosecuting Attorney, and served two years. John R. Hudson, Sheridan P. Reed, William E. McLean, A. B. Carlton, E. H. C. Cavins and Andrew Humphreys were admitted to practice at the April term of the Circuit Court, and Albert E. Redstone, Ephraim Jackson and Jacob C. Brown, at the November term of the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Hudson practiced law here two years and went to Kentucky.

On the 21st day of April, 1853, John I. Milam was appointed Deputy Clerk, before he was twenty-one years of age. He took a prominent part in the official and political history of the county from that time until his death.

METHODS OF PRACTICE.

In the early practice of the Common Pleas Court, the District Attorney would give the names of persons supposed to have knowledge of misdemeanors to the Clerk, who would issue a subpœna for them to appear in open court to be examined as to their knowledge of violations This practice consumed so much time of the court that it was soon abandoned, and the practice of taking the affidavit of the prosecuting witness without examination in court was adopted and followed. As an illustration of the first practice at an early term, a large number of witnesses were subposned to appear at the same time from various portions of the county. They came from Thacker Neck, Paw Paw Bend, Dog Island, Hardscrabble, Bristle Ridge, Black Ankle, Wild Cat, Snake Hollow, Devil's Ridge, Swayback, Buzzard Roost, Cattle Flat, Tail Holt, Lick Skillet, Shake-rag, Pinhook and other prominent places in the county. In consequence of the large number of witnesses to be examined, there was necessarily considerable delay in the investigation of some of the cases and the examination of some of the witnesses. Some witnesses were detained several days on expense. One old lady from the region round about Swayback was considerably demoralized over the annoyance to her, and with many others gave expression to her opinion of the recent change from the Probate to the Common Pleas system. She said: "I don't believe there is any more jestice in this Court of Common Sprees than there was in the old Crowbate."

At the October election of this year, 1854, A. B. Carlton was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Circuit Court for two years, and Oliver Ash was elected District Attorney of the Common Pleas Court for two years. During the year, in the order named, William Clark, William Mack, John N. Evans, John T. Gunn, Francis L. Neff, Harlin Eichards and Arthur H. Neill were admitted to practice. William Clark located as an attorney at Bloomfield, and at once entered into a fair practice, but died within a year of his admission to practice. William Mack located at Bloomfield, and resided there several years, and moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where he now resides, and where he at once took front rank as an attorney. John N. Evans also located at Bloomfield, and resided there until 1862, when he moved to Washington, Daviess County, Ind., and resided there until he died. He was an able lawyer and for awhile he was a partner of Mr. Mack. The other attorneys admitted at this

term were attorneys of adjoining counties, except Mr. Neill, who was what was called a "constitutional lawyer," more for ornament than practice.

THE FIRST CASE OF BARRATRY.

The first case of Barratry ever prosecuted in the county was prosecuted at the July term of the Common Pleas Court. It was against Ralph Martindale, an early settler and well known citizen of the county. A large number of witnesses were brought into court to testify against him. On motion of defendant's attorney, the affidavit and information were quashed, and he was discharged, and thereupon on motion of Maj. Livingston, and on proof as required by the constitution and laws of the State, Ralph Martindale was admitted as a member of the bar, but he never practiced law except in Justices' Courts, as he had been in the habit of doing before. This year there was a case instituted that was never under Indiana practice. James C. McClarren brought an action against Alva Dill, charging that the defendant had sold intoxicating liquor to one James Beden, until Beden became so intoxicated that he could not go home. That plaintiff took him to his, plaintiff's, house, and took care of him, until he died, and plaintiff demanded judgment for \$200 for attention to and care for him. The court rendered judgment against Mr. Dill for \$150. This is the only case of that class that has ever been tried in the county.

THE LOG CHAIN CASE.

In 1855, William E. McLean acted as Prosecuting Attorney at the April term, and Francis L. Neff at the October term. Oliver Ash was District Attorney for the Common Pleas Court. At the October election, Francis L. Neff was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and John M. Humphreys Clerk. Alfred Dyer, John R. Stone, Theodore Reed, David Sheeks, Willis G. Neff, Francis L. Neff, John H. Neff, John C. Palmer, J. W. Burton and E. C. Flinn were admitted to practice. Martin, of Owen County, was admitted to practice about this time. This year a case from Paw Paw Bend was terminated involving considerable interest in that locality. Two men got into a dispute about the ownership of a log chain claimed in the papers to be worth \$4. evidence established that the chain was worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50. plaintiff claimed that he had purchased the chain from Peter Caress. After considerable litigation in the Justice's Court, and on appeal, the case was finally decided in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff in the first case then brought suit against Mr. Caress for selling him, plaintiff, a chain that did not belong to the seller. Caress did not try to prove that he ever owned the chain in dispute, but proved that he owned the chain he sold, and consequently plaintiff was again defeated. The court decided in each case that the chain in litigation was not the Caress chainThe costs outside of attorney's fees and loss of time, in this log chain litigation, amounted to \$165.84.

In 1856, J. M. Hanna appeared by appointment to hold court as Judge at the April term, and A. B. Carlton at the October term of the Circuit Court. F. L. Neff acted as Prosecuting Attorney during the year. This was his last year of official service in Greene County. entered the army early in the war, and was killed in battle while Colonel of his regiment. He was an earnest, efficient and able attorney, and displayed great gallantry in the army. In the Common Pleas Court, A. N. McGindley acted as District Attorney at the first two terms, and J. A. Gormley at the last two terms. John M. Humphreys appeared as Clerk. Austin N. McGindley, Samuel R. Cavins, L. B. Maxwell, Sewell Coulson, Joseph A. Gormley, N. F. Malott, Robert M. Evans and Theodore Ogle were admitted to practice. Robert M. Evans had recently located at Bloomfield. He had been a practicing attorney for several years. Was a Captain during the Mexican war. He did not remain many years in the county. He died in 1862, at Washington City, while in some position connected with the army. At the October election, 1856, J. M. Hanna was elected Judge of the Circuit Court; M. A. Osborn, Prosecuting Attorney; F. T. Brown, elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court; Michael Malott, District Attorney; and William G. Moss, Sheriff.

During this year, there was a small but rather novel case tried in the Common Pleas Court, wherein Ralph Martindale, one of the "constitutional lawyers" of the bar, was plaintiff, and John Hash was defendant. The case was commenced before a Justice of the Peace, and was brought to the Common Pleas Court by appeal.

THE MAST CASE.

The complaint was drafted by Maj. Livingston, and stated among other things "that the plaintiff was the owner of a certain tract of land in Center Township containing 200 acres, and was agent for a large body of land belonging to Andrew Downing & Co., and in possession of it. and entitled to the annual mast growing thereon; all of which was covered over with a heavy and large growth of timber, consisting of white oak, black oak, pin oak, burr oak, post oak, chestnut oak, chinquapin oak, beech, black walnut, white walnut, hackberry, hazlewood and grape vines. That said oak timber, beech timber, black waluut, white walnut, hackberry and hazelwood were heavily loaded with oak mast, beech mast, walnut mast and hazel mast, and said grape vines with grapes. And also, that the ground underneath said timber, hazelwood and grape vines growing on said lands was deeply covered with said oak mast, and beech mast, and walnut mast, hazel nuts and grapes, furnishing to the stock of hogs and cattle and sheep of said plaintiff a good and sufficient supply of food to last his said stock from the 1st day of September, 1854, up to the 1st day of April, 1855, of great value, to wit, of the value of \$200; and the said plaintiff says that the defendant afterward, to wit, on the 10th day of September, 1854, at the county and township aforesaid, did drive in and upon the said lands of the said plaintiff 100 head of large hogs, being the hogs of the defendant, and from thence hitherto and up to the time of filing this complaint did feed upon and eat up the mast of the said plaintiff, and thereby deprive the stock of the said plaintiff of the use and benefit of said mast, to the damage of plaintiff," etc.

That part of the complaint in regard to the land of Downing & Co. was stricken out, on motion of defendant's attorney. There was a trial by jury, finding for plaintiff, and assessment of damages at \$6.

MURDER OF JAMES BAINWATER.

On the 4th day of September, 1856, Prettyman Meuse murdered James Rainwater. The murder occurred in front of Lot No. 8 on Washington street in Bloomfield. Meuse was a physician who had recently located at Bloomfield. Rainwater was a young man—a day laborer—who had recently come to the town.

Dr. Meuse became incensed on account of some remark that he heard Rainwater had made about him, in connection with his conduct at a camp meeting. Without saying anything to Rainwater, Meuse approached him with a rawhide and revolver and commenced striking him with the raw-Rainwater turned and started to run down the street away from Meuse shot at him as he ran. The first shot struck him, and he expired in about fifteen minutes. The bystanders were so amazed at the suddenness and manner of the assault, that for a few moments they stood appalled at the scene before them. After the second shot, however, Thomas Patterson, a cool, resolute man, seized the murderer, and called upon some of the bystanders to assist in his arrest. He was tried before James D. Knap, a Justice of the Peace, adjudged guilty and remanded to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury. At the October term; the Grand Jury returned an indictment against him, and on account of the excitement against him in Greene County, the case, on application of the defendant for change of venue, was sent to Monroe County. He was tried in Monroe County, and found guilty, and sentenced to State's Prison for life. Some years after he was pardoned, but never returned to Greene County. The last heard of him he was a Surgeon in the rebel army.

In 1857, all the officers of the courts elected at the October election of the year before appeared and entered upon the discharge of their duties. During the year, Jesse Powell, M. F. Burke and Thomas Flinu were admitted to practice. On the 11th day of May, 1857, Hugh L. Livingston died. He had continuously practiced in the courts of the county

and other counties since 1826, and was an able and distinguished lawyer in all of its branches, but excelled as a great criminal lawyer.

DEATH OF JOSHUA HOLDING.

On the 10th day of February, 1857, William Buckner murdered Joshua Holding, in Greene County, on the public highway between Cincinnati in Greene County, and Stanford in Monroe County. Buckner was about eighteen years of age. Holding was probably several years past fifty. Buckner was indicted at the April term following. He was prosecuted by Milton A. Osborn, Prosecuting Attorney. Paris C. Dunning, S. H. Buskirk, S. R. Cavins and A. G. Cavins were retained for the defense. Mr. Holding was a resident of the State of Illinois, and at the time of the murder was on his way to Bloomfield to look after a son who was in jail on some criminal charge. Not wishing to reveal the object of his visit, Mr. Holding said his business was to buy cattle. He was on foo going from Bloomington to Bloomfield; Buckner was also on foot, going to some place in Southern Indiana. The deceased was found in the road, dead, with a pistol shot wound through his head, the bullet having entered from the back part of the head. A light snow, partially melted away, was on the ground, and a track leading from the scene of the murder was discovered, leaving the road and pursuing a journey through the The two had passed a house together a short distance from where the body was found. The officers of the law followed the man by a description of him, without knowing who he was, and found him in Pike County a short time after, and he was brought back to the county. theory of the prosecution was, that Buckner believed Holding had a large amount of money with which to buy cattle, and while walking along together, when they arrived at a secluded place, Buckner arranged it so as to fall a little behind Holding, and shot him with a revolver for the purpose of getting his money. Buckner at first denied all knowledge of the killing, and said he left the road so as to take a more direct route, while Holding continued on the road. The case was called up for trial at the term at which the indictment was found, and Buckner made an application for change of venue, which was overruled. An application for continuance was then made, on an affidavit prepared by Mr. Dunning. Prosecuting Attorney objected to a continuance, alleging that the affidavit was false in every material particular, and that the defendant's attorneys knew it to be false, and that a conversation between the defendant and his attorneys had been overheard in which the defendant acknowledged that he had shot the deceased. Gov. Dunning made a powerful denunciation of the statement of the Prosecuting Attorney, stating with great force and emphasis that the informer was a liar and the truth was not in him. The case was continued until the October term of the Court.

On the night before the October term convened, Buckner, with some out side assistance, broke jail and was never retaken.

In 1858, James M. Hanna, Judge of the Circuit Court, resigned, having been elected as one of the Supreme Judges of the State. Solomon Claypool was appointed to fill the vacancy, and held court during the year. At the April term, I. N. Pierce acted as Prosecuting Attorney, and David Housten at the October term. During the year, David Housten, Henry C. Hill, Isaac N. Pierce, John Baker, Elijah Eddington, Mr. Keck, Benjamin F. Cavins, George W. Throop and Franklin P. Stark were admitted to practice.

At the October election, 1858, Solomon Claypool was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and held the office for six years. I. N. Pierce was elected Prosecuting Attorney and held the office for two years. George W. Throop was elected District Attorney for two years. Mr. Throop was born and grew up to manhood in Greene County. He was a young man of great brilliancy and promise. He was a son of H. H. Throop, a member of the bar, and married a daughter of H. L. Livingston, who had been a member of the bar. He removed to Greencastle, Ind., in 1861, and entered upon the practice of his profession, and died in November, 1862, not having yet attained the high noon of life.

In 1859, Samuel H. Buskirk held court at the April term of the Circuit Court, under appointment from Judge Claypool. At the October term, William M. Franklin acted as Special Prosecuting Attorney. During the year, William B. Squire, Henry C. Owen, John T. Smith, William C. Andrews, William J. McIntosh, Nathan Kimball, William Blackburn, John Masters, James Jackson and Joseph W. Briggs were admitted to practice.

At the October election, 1859, John I. Milam was elected Clerk. In 1860, no change was made in the officers of the court, except that John I. Milam had entered upon his term as Clerk.

J. S. S. Hunter, Newton Crook, Elihu E. Rose, A. J. Axtell, John N. Drake, John Blackburn and Harry Burns were admitted to practice. At the October election, Willis G. Neff was elected Prosecuting Attorney; Harry Burns, District Attorney; John D. Killian, Sheriff—each for the term of two years. No change occurred in the officers of the court until after the election in 1862. In 1861, Jacob S. Broadwell, Samuel W. Bonnell, John B. Hanna and William S. Bays were admitted to practice. In 1862, Robert R. Taylor, John R. Isenhower, Thomas Taylor, Thomas R. Cobb and Erasmus Glick were admitted to practice. At the October election, Willis G. Neff was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney, Samuel W. Curtis was elected District Attorney, and John D. Killian was re-elected Sheriff. In 1863, Judge James A. Scott held court at the April term, under appointment of Judge Claypool. James R. Baxter was admitted to practice. In 1864, David Sheeks held court at the October term under

appointment. W. H. DeWolfe, N. A. Rainbolt, F. H. Viehe, S. H. Taylor, John M. McCoy, J. H. Louden, B. F. Havens, J. A. Gormley and James P. Rankin were admitted to practice. On the 7th day of March, 1864, Samuel R. Cavins, a member of the bar, died. He had been intimately connected with the courts as Associate Judge, Clerk and Attorney from 1829, a period of thirty-five years. He made more records than any other man in the county, and all of his business was done well. He was never defeated at an election, although in office over twenty-five years, and in a county where his party was in a minority.

At the October election, 1864, Delana R. Eckels was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and held the office for six years. Michael Malott was elected Prosecuting Attorney. William M. Franklin was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court; Patrick Haney was elected District Attorney; William G. Moss, Sheriff.

THE BENNETT-PATTERSON SLANDER SUIT.

The records of the courts for the years 1863 and 1864 bear some evidence of the strife that was then sweeping over the country like a besom of destruction. One of the most noted cases growing out of the animosities and recriminations of war times, was an action for slander brought by John K. Bennett against Thomas Patterson. The charge against Mr. Patterson was that he had called Mr. Bennett a traitor. the beginning of the action J. M. Humphreys and J. R. Isenhower were Attorneys for plaintiff, and William Mack and S. R. Cavins, for defendant. Before the case finally terminated, David Sheeks appeared as Associate Counsel for plaintiff, and E. E. Rose and E. H. C. Cavins as attorneys for defendant. A large number of witnesses were in attendance on each side from court to court, until at the October term, 1864, the case was dismissed without a trial. As a Blankenship, a disabled soldier on furlough, was indicted for murder at the April term, 1864. The difficulty which resulted in the killing grew out of the deceased hallooing hurrah for Jeff Davis. Mr. Blankenship never returned to the State after being discharged from the army, and was therefore never put upon his trial. Many other minor difficulties, and several law-suits grew out of the troublous times. All of the Judges of that period discouraged that class of litigation.

At the April term, 1865, Delana R. Eckels appeared for the first time as Judge of the Circuit Court. On the first day of the term, the following proceedings were had, and spread of record:

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

At the suggestion of the Hon. Delana R. Eckels, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, a meeting of the members of the Bloomfield bar and attorneys attending court was held at the court

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house in Bloomfield on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1865, at which the following proceedings were had: On the motion of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Elihu E. Rose was called to the chair, and J. R. Isenhower appointed Secretary. On motion of J. M. Humphreys, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the bar upon the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. The chair appointed J. M. Humphreys, E. H. C. Cavins and J. P. Rankin said committee. The committee submitted the following resolutions, which, on motion of Michael Malott, were unanimously adopted, viz.:

- "Resolved, That the members of this bar have heard of the atrocious assassination of the President of the United States, and of the attempted assassination of members of his Cabinet, on the 14th day of April, 1865, with feelings of the profoundest grief for the melancholy and fatal result.
- "Resolved, That we view with apprehension and alarm the condition of the country, when the person of the Chief Magistrate is no longer secure from the lawless assault of murderous violence.
- "Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln at the present juncture of our affairs, we recognize a great and overwhelming national calamity, from the evils of which we humbly implore Divine Providence to protect the nation and the people.
- "Resolved, That as a tribute to the memory of the deceased President, and as an expression of our sense of the terrible affliction which has befallen the nation, we ask that these resolutions be made a part of the records of this court.
- "On motion of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, the meeting adjourned to meet at the court house in special session at 7 o'clock P. M.
 - " ELIHU E. Rose, Chairman.
 - "J. R. ISENHOWER, Secretary.
 - "Court met at 7 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment.
- "And now comes E. E. Rose and moves the adoption of said resolutions by the court, and addressed the court in favor of said motion. And Hon. D. W. Voorhees seconded said motion and urged their adoption, and thereupon the court fully approved said resolutions, and ordered that the proceedings of the bar and said resolutions be spread of record among the orders of the court, and that, through respect for the memory of the deceased, that the court adjourn."

SESSIONS OF COURT AFTER THE WAR.

At the October term, Solon Turman acted as Judge, under appointment of Judge Eckels. Patrick Haney, District Attorney, seldom attended court in Greene County, and his office was filled by Deputy James P. Rankin the first year, and Harry Burnes the second year. In the year 1865, Michael Malott, Joseph W. Wolfe and Madison Evans were ad-

mitted to practice. Mr. Evans was a very brilliant young man and of great promise. He afterward met with a violent death at his home in On the 4th day of May, 1865, Henry C. Hill, a member of the bar, died after a lingering sickness of over a year. He was a first-class lawyer for a man of his age, and before his last sickness had a large and lucrative practice. He was for several years law partner of William Mack. If he had lived he would certainly have achieved great success in his profession. On the 22d day of July, 1865, John J. Milam, Clerk of the courts, departed this life. He had been in the Clerk's office as Deputy or Clerk from the time he was eighteen years old. He was a remarkably efficient officer, a good business man, a prominent leader in his party, and very popular with the people. He had been elected Clerk twice in succession. Francis M. Hatfield was appointed to fill the vacancy, and appeared as Clerk at the October term. At the October election in 1865, Col. John T. Smith was elected Clerk, and served for four years. He had just returned from the army, in which he had served with great gallantry in a regiment that made its record for gallantry in blood, and he swept the county like a tornado, and was elected by a majority that astounded his political friends. He declined a re-election, and moved upon a farm, but soon after moved to Clay County, where he now resides. In 1866, the officers remained unchanged until after the October election. This was Michael Malott's last year as an officer of the court in Greene County. He was an able and efficient officer, and one of a long line of brilliant Prosecuting Attorneys of this circuit, extending before and after He has since departed this life. During the year, John Hanna, Calvin Taylor, John P. Baird and G. D. Grismore were admitted to practice. Samuel Hammil was admitted this year or at some prior year. John Hanna had been District Attorney of the United States, and was afterward Member of Congress, and has since died comparatively early in John P. Baird was as able a lawyer as the State produced. He served in the army as Colonel. Soon after this admission at our bar, he became insane and never recovered. He died in the insane hospital.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the October election in 1866, John S. Broadwell was elected Prosecuting Attorney; John C. Robinson, District Attorney; and Francis M. Dugger, Sheriff. In 1867, Solon Turman held court under appointment of Judge Eckels. In the Common Pleas Court, John C. Robinson appointed J. R. Isenhower to prosecute at the first term, and Robert R. Taylor was appointed general deputy; but the deputies did not have much to do, as Mr. Robinson attended court more regularly than District Attorneys usually attended. During the year, John D. Alexander ("the auburn-haired child of destiny"), Moses F. Dunn and Elias Edwards were admitted to practice.

Soon after Mr. Broadwell's term of office expired, he departed this life. He was a very brilliant young man, and by his courtesy and gentlemanly bearing in his profession, drew to him an unusual number of earnest admirers. But he was called away in the bright early morning of life, bearly catching a glimpse of the noontide of distinction which seemingly awaited him. In 1868, George B. Leavitt, James S. Culbertson and W. Ray Gardner were admitted to practice.

At the October election in 1868, John C. Robinson was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit Court; Harry Burns, Judge of the Common Pleas Court; C. C. Matson, District Attorney; and F. M. Dugger was re-elected Sheriff.

In 1869, no change occurred in the officers of the court. Shryer, W. I. Baker, D. W. Solliday, Cyrus F. McNutt, James B. Mulky, James Rogers, Lucian Shaw and J. H. Swaar were admitted to practice. At the April term, Cyrus McNutt and John D. Alexander were appointed to prosecute State cases for the term. Oscar W. Shrver, W. I. Baker and D. W. Solliday were appointed by the court to defend Patrick Bran-W. I. Baker located at Bloomfield, and after practicing his profession for several years successfully moved West. He was a member of the firm of Isenhower & Baker, and still later of the firm of Baker & Shaw. O. W. Shryer started out into the practice very successfully, but soon retired from the practice to enter into the more lucrative business of D. W. Solliday was doing a successful business, but moved to New Albany, and from there out West. Lucien Shaw continued the practice at Bloomfield with great success until 1883, when he removed to In 1870, W. W. Carter, W. E. Dittemore, G. W. Bartholomew and George W. Friedley were admitted to practice.

MURDER OF JACOB SICKER.

At the April term, 1870, John Rose was tried on a charge of murder. The person killed was Jacob Sicker. The killing grew out of a family feud. The defendant was a young man not much past twenty-one years of age, and the deceased was quite an old man. The first difficulty in the family was between Mrs. Rose, the mother of John, and Mr. Sicker, John came into the difficulty as he thought to who was her uncle. redress an insult to his mother. This family was not related to the family of Capt. Rose, at Bloomfield. The case was prosecuted with great vigor and vehemence by John C. Robinson, Prosecuting Attorney. The defense was conducted by E. E. Rose, E. and Cyrus F. McNutt. H. C. Cavins and J. R. Isenhower. The main object of defendant's attornevs was to save the defendant's life, and reduce the expected verdict to manslaughter. The jury found the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, and fixed his punishment at a lifetime imprisonment. Afterward the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, most of the jury and officers of the county, and a large number of citizens, petitioned for his pardon, which was finally granted by the Governor.

At the October election in 1870, William M. Franklin was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for six years. John C. Robinson was reelected Prosecuting Attorney; C. C. Matson, elected District Attorney; David S. Whitaker, Clerk; and Henry S. Slinkard, Sheriff. Mr. Whitaker had been the Deputy of John T. Smith, and he appointed A. J. Whitaker and George Weatherwax, as his Deputies. Mr. Slinkard appointed Daniel M. Bynum as his Deputy.

In 1871, Uriah Coulson, John S. Bays, John H. Buskirk, Mr. Aydelbtte, W. D. Bynum, George W. Buff and Frank Wilson were admitted to practice. John S. Bays was born in Greene County, and is a son of William S. Bays, who was a leading citizen of the county. He commenced the practice at Worthington; afterward moved to Bloomfield and formed a partnership with James R. Baxter. In 1882, he formed a partnership with Lucian Shaw, with whom he practiced until the latter part of 1883, when they left a large practice and moved to California.

THE CARIS LAND SUITS.

In 1821, Simon Caris, Sr., entered several tracts of land in Greene County, and soon after some of his children occupied a part of the lands. The lands were finally abandoned, and they were sold for taxes and other parties took possession of them.

In 1872, more than fifty years after the entry, Simon Caris, Jr., and ninety other heirs of Simon Caris, Sr., living in several different States, commenced several actions for the recovery of these lands. They succeeded in recovering all except eighty acres.

During this year, 1872, Willis G. Neff, Benjamin F. East, Ephraim Mosier, Benjamin Henderson, W. F. Gallimore and S. M. McGregor, were admitted to practice. At the October election, 1872, C. C. Matson was elected Prosecuting Attorney. Harry Burnes, Judge of the Common Pleas Court; Samuel M. McGregor, District Attorney; and F. M. Dugger, Sheriff. Mr. Dugger appointed Thomas Lamb his Deputy at his first term of office, and at each succeeding term while he was in office. In 1873, the county in which C. C. Matson resided, being legislated out of the circuit that Greene County was a part of, at a special election in October A. M. Cunning was elected Prosecuting Attorney. The January term, 1873, was the last term of the Common Pleas Court, the same having been abolished by the Legislature. F. O. Wadsworth and A. M. Cunning were admitted to practice this year.

In 1874, and following years, there were four terms of the Circuit Court each year. William M. Franklin continued as Judge, and A. M. Cunning, Prosecuting Attorney. William Wines, Emerson Short and Samuel W. Axtell were admitted to practice. At the October election

this year, A. M. Cunning was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney. David S. Whitaker re-elected Clerk, and F. M. Dugger was re-elected Sheriff, it being his fourth term. The Clerk and Sheriff continued to avail themselves of the services of their efficient deputies. In 1875, J. S. Dean, P. H. Blue, W. S. Shirley, William Eckels, William H. Burke and Hiram Teter were admitted to practice.

THE HARDIN MURDER CASE.

At the March term of this year, the grand jury returned an indictment against John Huey, charging him with the murder of Elihu Hardin, on the 30th day of December, 1874, by shooting him with a gun. A. M. Cunning, John D. Alexander and H. W. Letsinger prosecuted the case, and E. E. Rose and Emerson Short appeared as attorneys for the defense. The alleged murder occurred at Lyons, and grew out of an old quarrel, both parties being under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The defendant was not arrested for several years, he having fled the county, and was not tried until the January term, 1877. The case was tried with ability on both sides, and the jury failed to agree, and were discharged. The Prosecuting Attorney then entered a nolle as to the charge of murder, and the defendant pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced to the State's Prison for twenty years.

In 1876, Elijah Moss, H. W. Letsinger and W Waggoner were admitted to practice. At the October election this year, John C. Robinson was elected Judge for six years; Samuel O. Pickens was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and Daniel M. Bynum was elected Sheriff. Mr. Bynum had been the Deputy of Henry S. Slinkard while he was Sheriff. Mr. Bynum appointed J. H. B. O'Neall and Joseph J. Sexson as his Deputies.

In 1877, Wesley Coffey, William S. Greene, Edwin L. Webber, Charles G. McCord, Daniel A. Sherwood, Aquilla Jones, Robert G. Evans and John C. Briggs were admitted. Mr. Webber never entered regularly into the practice in Indiana, although he resided at Worthington a few years. William S. Greene located in Bloomfield in 1882, but moved West in 1883.

In 1878, William L. Cavins, Thomas H. Chapman, W. A. Massie and George W. Osbon were admitted to practice. Thomas H. Chapman was a law student, and never entered into the practice. He was a close student, and gave his whole time and energy to study. Had he lived, he would have become very learned in the law. It was predicted of him while he was a student that he would make an Abe Lincoln of a lawyer, but the hopes of his boyhood years were closed by an early and untimely death.

At the October election, 1878, S. O. Pickens was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney; John F. Slinkard Clerk, and D. M. Bynum re-elected Sheriff A. J. Whitaker was continued as Deputy Clerk for the first six

months, and T. T. Pringle was also appointed Deputy. After the retirement of Mr. Whitaker, George Calvert was also appointed a Deputy Clerk and continued during Mr. Slinkard's term of office. Mr. Bynum continued his Deputies. In 1882, Mr. T. T. Pringle was appointed Master Commissioner, and discharged the duties with great skill and ability, but voluntarily retired from the office to enter the store of T. D. Huff, as clerk.

In 1879, George P. Stone was admitted to practice. In 1880, Edwin C. Hartsell, James H. Hanna, Gilbert Hendren. William B. McKee and H. J. Hostetter were admitted to practice. At the October election this year, John D. Alexander was elected Prosecuting Attorney and Joseph J. Sexson was elected Sheriff. Mr. Sexson continued J. H. B. O'Neall as Deputy Sheriff. This year another local member of the bar was called away by death. William H. Burke died on the 30th day of November, 1880. He had been living in the county only a little over three years, but had endeared himself to the members of the bar and the people by his uniform courtesy and upright conduct.

In 1881, Joseph Phillips, John Downey, Arnold J. Padgett, John W. Ogden, John R. East, Theodore Pringle and John Wilhelm were admitted to practice. The Legislature that met in 1881 changed the law in regard to the manner of selecting juries, and required the appointment by the Judge of two Jury Commissioners, one from each of the two political parties that polled the largest vote in the county. At the June term, 1881, Judge Robinson appointed John O. Burbank and Daniel M. Bynum. At the November term, 1872, Mr. Bynum retired from the position, and Daniel B. Hatfield was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In the year 1882, it seems that no attorneys were admitted to practice in Greene County. At the October election this year, A. M. Cunning' was elected Judge; J. D. Alexander was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney; Henry Gastineau elected Clerk; and Evan A. Bonham, Sheriff. Gastineau continued George Calvert as a Deputy, but he soon went into the Treasurer's office as Deputy. George B. Leavitt was appointed a Deputy, but he preferred the duties of his farm and soon retired. George R. Weatherwax, the efficient Deputy Clerk of D. S. Whitaker, discharged the duties of Deputy for awhile, but his health failed him and he retired. Finally, D. S. Whitaker and Horace V. Fields became the permanent Deputies of Mr. Gastineau. Evan A. Bonham appointed as his principal Deputy, Thomas Maddux, who brought with him considerable experience in that office. The Legislature of 1882 changed the circuit so as to make a circuit of Sullivan and Greene Counties: At the first term of court after the change was made, the Bloomfield bar, in a body. made a charge on Sullivan, and were received with "the pomp and circamstance" of great hospitality, and entertained and banqueted with

great eclat by the Sullivan bar during their entire visit. The Sullivan bar in return came in a body at the opening of the first term in Greene County, and in like manner were entertained by the Bloomfield bar.

At the June term, 1883, George W. Buff appeared as Judge of the court.

This year, another member of the bar was called away by death. Edwin R. Hartsell died in the month of October, 1888. He was a young man just entering into the practice of his chosen profession. Among the older people he was kind and courteous. Among the young, who were his associates, he was genial, talented, and a great favorite. In the bright morn of life, when the future was decked with sparkling hopes and golden tints, he was suddenly called from one bar to a Bar where Judge and Advocate never err.

During the year, William A. Hultz, William H. Burke, Jr., Charles E. Barrett, John T. Beazley, James A. Eaton, John T. Hays, Arthur A. Holmes, Augustus L. Mason, John T. Wolf, F. P. Jarrell, Jesse F. Raper, T. H. Palmer, J. E. Shipman, F. L. Buskirk, W. R. Cullep, William W. Moffitt, Theodore Menges.

At this writing, Judge Buff and the officers last elected and their efficient deputies, with the assistance of the clever and efficient Court Bailiff, Henry T. Skinner, and the attorneys and an occasional jury, the court is run. It holds four terms a year, and usually five weeks per term.

The members of the bar now residing in the county are A. G. Cavins, E. H. C. Cavins, E. E. Rose, Emerson Short, Robert R. Taylor, John D. Alexander, H. W. Letsinger, W. L. Cavins, G. P. Stout, Theodore Menges, W. C. Moffit, S. W. Axtell, J. R. Baxter, W. F. Gallimore, Frederick Buskirk, J. R. Isenhower, Joseph Phillips, W. D. Ellis, A. S. Helms, George Stone, S. D. Alexander, T. Edwards, Jesse Raper, F. P. Jarrell, G. H. Hendren, Elijah Moss, R. C. Hilburn, H. C. Owen, J. M. Boord.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE COUNTY MILITIA—THE ANNUAL MUSTERS—SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR—ROUSSEAU'S COMPANY—ROLL OF HONOR—PUBLIC SENTIMENT AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE REBELLION—OPENING SCENES OF THE WAR—FIRST WAR MEETING AT WORTHINGTON—THE MEETING AT BLOOMFIELD—THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS—FORMATION OF COMPANIES—FIRST ORGANIZATION FOR THE WAR—CHEAT MOUNTAIN CAMPAIGN—INCIDENTS FROM THE FIELD—JUNCTION WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—THE VETERANS—PERSONAL RECORD AND HOLL OF HONOR.

ROM the time of the first settlement in Greene County to the great rebellion of 1861-65, with the single exception of the brief but brilliant campaign in the land of the Montegumas, nothing had transpired to disturb the peaceful pursuits of social life and the steady observance of civil liberty and law. Mothers and maidens had never felt the anguish of separation from loved ones at the stern call of a nation at Children had grown to manhood without ever seeing a soldier in military dress, and their loving hearts knew nothing of the sad, wild, glorious things which go to make up war, save what they had read, or what they had been told by their grandfathers, who had been with Harrison and Jackson, and perhaps with Washington. The old militia system which had been so efficient and popular during the Indian wars on the frontier and directly after the close of the war of 1812-15, had loosened its hold upon the public mind during a protracted period of profound Prior to the war with Mexico, a more or less nominal organization was effected and carried on in Greene County, and quarterly musters were enjoyed by large and motley crowds more intent on frolic and roystering than improvement in military discipline. The cities and the larger towns of the State were the only places where strict military observance was appreciated, and where discipline attained a proficiency nearly equal to that which pervailed in the regular army. An early law of the Territory and afterward of the State, provided for the enrollment of all able-bodied militia, and the formation of regiments in the various Such an organization was early effected in Greene County. It is said that Levi Fellows was the first militia Colonel; another was Thomas Warnick-both being very early and very popular.

THE MUSTERS.

The musters took place several times a year at the county seat, or perhaps at other central points, and were always attended by large crowds. Men were privileged from arrest on "Training Days," except,

perhaps, for crime, and met more for fun and fight and to drink and sport than for improvement in the art of making war. They would often strip to the waist, fight furiously until one was "whipped," and then quietly resume peaceful and neighborly relations. This was done to see which was the better man. Our fathers were great boasters, but they were also great fighters--splendid specimens of physical development and manhood-which may possibly be regarded as some excuse for boasting. It is said that J. W. Wines was one of the first Majors, and Peter Ingersoll, Burch, Richey and Buskirk early Captains. A little later, Joseph Storm became Colonel, and still later Samuel R. Cavins, who had fought with Gen. Jackson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, also served as Colonel of the county militia. These old men and others were known as "Colonel" as long as they lived. One of the Dixsons was an early Major. For the first ten or fifteen years after the county organization, the musters were quite well attended by men with rifles and shot-guns, and considerable interest was manifested in discipline and the principles and strategy of war. But after that period, the interest slowly relaxed; canes, umbrellas and sticks were substituted in the place of guns, notwithstanding the expostulation of the officers, and finally the musters themselves were almost or altogether transformed into popular sporting occasions. From time to time the system was revived by legislative enactment, but was unpopular, as it was thought to be unnecessary.

GREENE COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico in 1846-47, roused the militia everywhere into activity. Under the act of Congress, approved May 13, 1846, the President of the United States called for volunteers, three regiments to be raised in Indiana. Within two weeks afterward, Lovel H. Rousseau, then a prominent lawyer of Greene County, was commissioned to raise a company, which he promptly did, securing men from all portions of the county. He was assisted by Col. Samuel R. Cavins, Col. Levi Fellows, Col. Samuel Bough, Maj. Andrew Humphreys, Adam Stropes and others, and on the 8th of June, 1846, the company was received and was mustered into the Second Regiment of Indiana (Foot) Volunteers on the 22d of June.

It should be noticed that Rousseau's company, E, upon leaving the county for the war, gathered by fragments at Owensburg, where they were presented a beautiful silk flag by the ladies of that town and Springfield. Capt. Rousseau replied in fitting words to the presentation speech. From Owensburg, the company went in squads in wagons and on horseback to New Albany, where the Second Regiment rendezvoused. Upon the return of the company, a public reception was given them at the court house in Bloomfield, Hugh Livingston and Samuel R. Cavins

delivering the welcoming addresses, which were replied to by Rousseau, Stropes and others of the company. Afterward, a barbecue was held in honor of the company in Jones' Woods, near Bloomfield, where a huge ox was roasted, and where Rousseau and other members of the company detailed the experiences of the campaign. The following is a complete list of the members of the company as they were mustered into the service June 22, 1846, with, so far as can be learned, an account of what became of them:

PERSONAL RECORD.

Lovel H. Rousseau, Captain in the Mexican war and Brigadier General and Major General in the rebellion; Adam Stropes, First Lieutenant, dead, had fought the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend during the war of 1812, where he was shot through the breast and left for dead on the battle-field; David Erwin, living in Knox County, Mo.; Henry Roach, Sr., died about 1855; Giles Williams, died at Camp Belknap, Tex., in 1846; McHenry Dozier, killed at Buena Vista February 23, 1847; J. L. Stropes, living in Greene County; John Vanscoit, discharged with the measles, living at Bloomfield: Zachariah Danforth died about 1870; Richard C. Bray, residence unknown; John Sexton, died in Missouri; Samuel Anderson, died in Illinois in 1882; James H. Hall, died about Privates—James Akins, died of measles February 24, 1847; Will-121 Akins, killed at Buena Vista; Thomas J. Anderson, died about 1850; J. W. Ashford moved to Texas; William Bee, residence unknown; William Bland, moved to Iowa, and served in the rebellion; William Bough, living in Greene County, served in the rebellion, was Captain of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment; James Buzan, dead; Solomon Burcham, died in 1880; John Burcham, moved to Illinois, dead; Noah Cox, living in Du Bois County; Daniel W. Cox, living in Greene County; M. A. Cooper, dead; T. J. Ducast, dead; Solomon Dixson, living in Greene County; J. G. B. Dillon, killed at Buena Vista; Jonathan Elswick died in 1848; Washington Elliott, died at Camp Belknap in 1846; John Evans, died at Camp Belknap in 1846; A. J. Franks, died about 1848; Jacob Fulk, died at Camp Belknap in 1846; Littleton Goad, died about 1871; Henry Goad, living in Greene County; Charles H. Gardner, residence unknown; Peter C. Graves died in 1865; Seth Halbert, residence unknown; William Holtsclaw, living in Greene County, Ind.; Jordan Holtsclaw, died in 1852; Fielding L. Hatfield, died in 1854; Oras Handy, residence unknown; Benjamin Holtsclaw, living in Greene County; Barton Hartley, residence unknown; Samuel Hooey, moved to Illinois; Ephraim Jackson, moved to Kansas; Andrew Johnson, died in 1881; Masun James, moved to Iowa; Isaac Kelley, served in the rebellion, dead; G. W. Kelshaw, served in the rebellion, died in 1869; Willoughby Lewis, served in the confederate army, killed at Pea Ridge; Abraham Simmons, residence unknown; W. J. Mathis died soon after the war; John Miller,

died about 1873; John Mowery, died about 1879; Thomas McIntire, served in the rebellion, died in 1870; James McIntire, died about 1873; John Michael, killed at Worthington in 1848; Nehemiah Melton, moved to Kansas; L. B. Moore, residence unknown; John S. Moore, moved to Cedar County, Iowa; Levi Nicholson, living near Scotland, Greene County; J. E. Owens, served in the rebellion from Iowa; Simpson Osborn, living in Greene County; All. Osborn, died at Camp Belknap in 1846; Albert G. Osborn, died at Camp Belknap in 1846; James Parker, dead; John Padgett, died while serving in the rebellion; John Russell, died at Saltillo, Mex., 1847; James Roe, living near Worthington; John Roach, promoted Sergeant and Lieutenant, living at last accounts; Henry Roach, Jr., served in the rebellion, was First Lieutenant in the Forty-third Regiment, living in Greene County; Peter Rader, dead; Thomas Rader, dead; John Rickabough, moved West; Samuel Riddle, dead; William Reubottom moved to Texas; Greenville D. Shelton, died at Camp Belknap, Tex., 1846; Zachariah Sims, served in the rebellion, was Second Lieutenant and Captain, living in Martin County; Joshua Scott, served in the rebellion, died in the city hospital in Indianapolis in 1865; G. W. Scott, died in 1854; Elisha Sholts, dead; Albert Stalcup, dead; M. A. Shelton, moved to Missouri; Robert Smith, dead; Ambrose Storms, dead; William Scobee, residence unknown; William Thomas, moved to California; Hardin Walker, dead; Wilson Wolf, dead; Nelson Woodsworth, moved West; Joseph W. Young, dead.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1860-61.

The Presidential campaign in Greene County during the autumn of 1860 was of the most enthusiastic character. Almost every township had its company or companies of "Wide Awakes" and "Hickory Clubs," and scarcely a night passed without public speaking and noisy and determined demonstration. Torch light processions and vociferous cheering disturbed the drowsy air of night. The county had never before been so thoroughly organized for political purposes. When the returns were all in and Lincoln's name was on every tongue, and when the Southern States, one after another, began to enact ordinances of secession, and even the air seemed rife with treason and bewilderment, all wiser heads saw that the conflict which had so long been ominously pending had The slavery question must be settled either to the satisfaction of the North or the South; no evasion would answer. No interference with slavery as to its abolishment was at first considered. The question which engrossed the public mind was whether the States had the right under the Constitution to peaceably leave the Union. Many persons in the county believed they had that right—Democrats and Republicans. others thought the reverse. Some were for immediate war to preserve the Union. Abolitionists declared that the time to abolish slavery had

come. Others declared that the administration had no right to levy war upon the seceding States. Some thought the North right: others the South, and still others were in doubt, the latter, perhaps, being greater in number. Perhaps very few at that period thought of commencing and prosecuting war for the purpose of exterminating slavery. Men did not fully know their own minds. A revolution in thought on the subject of States' rights, secession, slavery, etc., was ensuing, and the public mind was buffeted around by every breeze of sentiment or fancy or even folly. Here and there arose some clear intellect above its cotemporaries and looked down with the impartial eye of a philosopher upon the true and To such minds all hearts turned anxiously for ominous state of affairs. When Mr. Lincoln took the reins of Government, speedy relief from public gloom and embarrassment was expected; but as time slipped away and effective action was masked by broad generalizations, and the course of the administration was clouded with apparent doubt and hesitancy; many of the best Union men lost heart. The friends of disunion looked upon the hesitancy as a practical acknowledgment that the Government could see no way under the Constitution to a settlement of existing differences. But when the blow at last fell upon Fort Sumter and all pacific overtures from the administration, even to an avowal that no established institution of the South should be interfered with, were haughtily rejected, the mask of peace was thrown aside, and the call to arms sent a thrill of joy and hope to thousands of loyal hearts. In view of the darkness which enveloped the country at subsequent stages of the war, when it seemed certain that masses in the North would compel a cessation of hostilities and permit the Southern States to go out of the Union, the transcendent wisdom of Mr. Lincoln in throwing upon the South the responsibility of commencing the war, even in the face of the most abundant promises, undoubtedly saved the country from hopeless disruption.

OPENING SCENES OF THE REBELLION.

The news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received at Worthington about 10 o'clock at night, April 16 (Tuesday), 1861, and created great excitement. Late as it was, a flag-pole was erected, a bonfire kindled near it, and the stars and stripes were run up amid the cheers of the assembled citizens. The next day crowds of country people came to the town to learn details. The loyalty of Worthington was pronounced. The National banner was hung from almost every public building and private residence, and all business pursuits were abandoned. An attempt was made to raise a volunteer company, and a number of names was secured. A public meeting was called for the evening of April 18, to take into consideration the state of the country, and devise what was best to be done. This meeting was postponed until the Saturday night, April

20. The Worthington Gazette of the 18th, edited by Isaac N. Morrison said:

"There is to be no party nor politics about this meeting. The paltry differences among our citizens about matters of politics ought to be forgotten now. There are no live issues between our people except Secession and Union. Let every citizen of Point Commerce and Worthington turn out. Come up workingmen, farmers, mechanics, merchants, preachers, doctors, lawyers and loafers. Come out all classes and manifest your devotion for the Union, and the constituted government of the land. Let there be a grand rally of all persons now to testify their approbation of the Government under which they have grown up and prospered, and their determination that no traitorous hands shall break it down. The time and place of the meeting will be the firing of the canon."

WAR MEETING AT WORTHINGTON.

A large crowd assembled at night, hundreds of country people being present. A large procession was formed on the streets, and then, headed with fife and drum, was marched to the Methodist Church, where speeches were to be made and resolutions adopted. Not half the people could get Rev. J. B. Hamilton was made Chairman, and L N. in the building. Morrison, Secretary. Many ladies were present, and the church was tastefully decorated with banners, evergreen sprigs and bright flowers. Aden G. Cavins, who was present, was called out first to state the object of the meeting. He delivered a rousing speech, full of good sense, loyalty and eloquence, and urged the immediate enlistment of men and the commencement of war. He was followed by Rev. Frank Rawlins, of New Albany, Rev. Mr. Hollis, of Worthington, Judge Heaton, of Owen County, and others, each of whom spoke strongly of quelling the rebellion. At the conclusion of the speeches, an enlistment roll was passed around, and thirty names were at once secured. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the stars and stripes, and three more for Maj. Anderson. Other meetings were held at Worthington, at one of which the Democratic banner was run up the Republican flag-pole. The parties had united.

ACTION AT BLOOMFIELD.

The enthusiasm at Bloomfield was as equally pronounced. The surrounding rural districts were depopulated, and the county seat flooded with anxious but hopeful citizens. The national flag was displayed everywhere, and the town assumed the appearance of the Fourth of July. People could do nothing but talk of the calamity which had befallen the country. Several openly expressed the opinion that the South was doing right. Others were furiously in favor of crushing the hydra of secession at all hazards, and at any cost. The Greene County Times of April 24, edited by G. C. Brandon, said, among other matters:

"We would gladly make any sacrifice that would restore peace to our unhappy land, and we believe this is the feeling of a large majority of the citizens of this county; but no sacrifice now, but that of life, will do, and our people must prepare their minds for a civil war of the most vicious nature, and we may say to all citizens, when the trying time comes, act as becomes loyal citizens of the commonwealth in which you reside."

A meeting of the citizens was called to be held at Bloomfield, Saturday, April 27, and on that occasion, though the sky was threatening, a large crowd assembled. Col. Fellows was made Chairman, and H. C. Hill Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting (to consider what was best to be done), after which E. E. Rose, E. H. C. Cavins and Alfred Dyer were called out in succession to address the audience. Each delivered a fiery and loyal speech. Upon motion by Mr. Rose, the County Commissioners were asked to make an appropriation from the county treasury to support the families of volunteers in the latter's absence. E. H. C. Cavins then called for volunteers, and in a few minutes forty names were upon the roll. The meeting was thoroughly loyal.

VOLUNTEERING.

The Worthington Gazette of April 26, said: "The citizens in different parts of the country are beating up volunteers to form one or two companies, to hold themselves in readiness for the next requisition on Indiana for troops. We hear that E. H. C. Cavins is prominently spoken of as Captain of one of the companies. He would make an efficient and popular officer." On the night of the 26th, the citizens of Worthington, Point Commerce and vicinity, met and organized a militia company, the following being the officers: Godfrey Shryer, Captain; Nelson Taylor. First Lieutenant; Jesse Crull, Second Lieutenant; A. Spainhower, Third They selected a uniform of white pants and gray coat Lieutenant. trimmed with blue, and a blue cap. About this time or near the 1st of May, the company of Capt. E. H. C. Cavins was fully organized at Bloomfield, and its service was tendered Gov. Morton, who reported the three months' call full to overflowing. A big meeting was held on the occasion of the organization, the court house being full. Speeches were delivered, thrilling vocal music rendered national airs. Many ladies were present. About this time also the militia of Richland Township was organized into a company under Capt. E. E. Rose. G. W. Osbon, E. R. Stropes and J. R. Baxter were the three Lieutenants. By the 8d of May, a company of seventy men were raised and organized at Linton, the services of which were tendered Gov. Morton. They were ordered to maintain their organization. G. W. Kelshaw was Captain, and A. P. Forsyth and William Wakefield Lieutenants. It is said that this entire company was raised in Stockton Township, together with about twenty men of Capt. Cavins' company, making in all for the township about ninety men.

PUBLIC FEELING.

At this time, the two county papers—the Gazette and the Times—were both heartily in favor of pushing on the war. The latter paper denounced all Abolitionists and traced some of the leading causes of the war to them. By the 17th of May, a Home Guard had been organized at Point Commerce, with John F. Allison, Captain, and by the 31st of May Wright Township had a company of about fifty men. Soon afterward, the complement of the company was obtained, and the following officers were elected: W. B. Squire, Captain; and Benjamin Coulson, J. A. Bonewell and J. O. Watson, Lieutenants. The company drilled at Jasonville, and was mustered in as part of the "Indiana Legion," by Deputy Adjt. Gen. Sewell Coulson.

FIRST COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

The company of Capt. Cavins endeavored to get into the one year's service, but when this was found impossible the three years' service was tried. The company left Bloomfield for Camp Vigo, near Terre Haute, on Friday, the 31st of May. The following very full history of this company (D), and its regiment—the Fourteenth—was furnished by Col. E. H. C. Cavins, many of the most important items coming from his private diary.

SKETCH OF THE REGIMENT

The company was accepted by the Governor and assigned to the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, which had been organized some time before as a one-year regiment, and on changing from one year to three years, Company D refused to go for three years, and the Greene County company took the place of Company D, and became Company D of the three years' organization. There was an election by the company of all the officers, including Corporals, except Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Tremelin. J. M. Boord and Walter C. Lyman, of the original company, remained with the three years' organization. The company went into camp at Camp Vigo, near Terre Haute, Ind., on the 1st day of June 1861, and was mustered into service on the 7th day of June, the Fourteenth being the first regiment mustered in Indiana for three years. The company was with the regiment during its whole term of service, never having been on detached service. It remained at Camp Vigo, drilling, until the 25th day of June, 1861, and then went in camp at Indianapolis. Left Indianapolis for the seat of war July 5, 1861. On the 7th of July, took up line of March for Rich Mountain, and arrived there on the morning of the 11th, and was held in reserve during the engagement. On the 12th, marched over the battle field, and pressed on toward Beverly, following the enemy closely. Arrived on Cheat Mountain summit on the 14th. For three months, some part of the command were engaged in scout or skirmish every week. On the 12th of September, the enemy commanded



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by Gen. Lee surrounded the camp, and the battle of Cheat Mountain was fought on that day and the following. William Templeton was killed, being the first man in the company killed. On the 8d of October, engaged in battle at Greenbrier. Although this company was in the thickest of the fight, none were either killed or wounded. The regiment, at this battle met an Arkansas regiment, sent out in front of the rebel camp, and drove them from their chosen position, killing, wounding and capturing fifty three of them. During a part of the engagement, the artillery of both armies fired over this company.

CHEAT MOUNTAIN CAMPAIGN.

The Cheat Mountain campaign, in some respects, was the severest campaign of this company. Its severity consisted in the cold and rain of this dreary and uninhabited country, and lack of sufficient rations and clothing. In the usually mild September, horses chilled to death in that camp.

On the 7th of October, left the summit and went into camp at Huttonville, in Tigert Valley. In December, ordered to the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, under command of Gen. Kelly, and on the 7th of January, 1862, were engaged in the expedition and skirmish at Blue's Gap, and soon after were assigned to the command of Gen. Lander. On the 18th and 14th of February, were in the expedition known at the time as "Lander's Midnight Bloomery Dash." During this winter's campaign, were often without tents. On one expedition, were six days without tents. Camped in the open fields or woods in rain, snow and sleet. One morning they arose from a snow six inches deep. The Fourteenth Regiment was on the advance in getting possession of this road between Cumberland and Martinsburg, and arrived at the latter place March 7, under Gen. Shields. On the 18th, engaged the enemy at Cedar Run, and on the 19th, at Strasburg; on the 22d, at Kernstown, and on the 28d engaged in the first battle of Winchester, which resulted in a triumphant victory over Stonewall Jackson. The regiment captured two pieces of artillery, one of which was presented to the regiment. J. M. Boord, now of Owensburg, and Samuel W. Keller, both of Company D, were two of the first three soldiers who arrived at the first piece of artillery captured. Samuel W. Keller was killed a few minutes after. Gen. Shields being wounded, Gen. Kimball, formerly of Greene County. commanded the Federal troops in the engagement. J. F. Stamper, formerly a Virginian, a soldier in the company, recognized one of the enemies' dead as one of his uncles. On the 1st of April, engaged the enemy in akirmish at Woodstock, and followed them to Edinburg, and was engaged in skirmish for fifteen days, sometimes against infantry and sometimes against cavalry. One of the men emptied three saddles during the time. On the 17th, skirmished at Mt. Jackson, and drove the

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enemy beyond New Market. On the 12th of May, took up line of march to Fredericksburg, via Luray, Warrenton and Catlett's Station. Expected to be at the taking of Richmond in the near future, but after arriving at Fredericksburg were ordered back to the Shenandoah Valley on account of Banks' retreat. Marched back to the valley via Catlett's Station and Manassas Junction. On night of 29th of May, started from Rectortown (Kimball's brigade) on an expedition against Front Royal, which had been captured by the rebel Gen. Jackson. Marched into Manassas Gap, within eleven miles of Front Royal, and rested until daylight, when the march was resumed.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIELD.

When they arrived in sight, the enemy were evacuating the town. The Fourteenth Regiment captured one piece of artillery, with four mules and harness, and between fifty and sixty prisoners. The artillery was presented to the regiment for its gallantry. It was the intention to send it to Indianapolis, but it exploded while practicing at target shooting at Alexandria, Va. The greater part of June was spent in marching and counter-marching over the road between Front Royal and Columbia Bridge, above Luray, a considerable part of the road being marched over four times, while Jackson was getting his army out of the valley. The Fourteenth covered the retreat of our defeated army at Port Republic.

JUNCTION WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMACL

On the 30th of June, embarked at Alexandria, and joined the Army of the Potomac on the 2d day of July, at Harrison's Landing on James River, and was assigned to the Second Corps, and remained in that corps during remainder of service, which was under command, in turn, of Gens. Sumner, Couch, Hancock, and a short time under Gen. Warren. On the 3d of July, assisted in driving back the advancing exultant enemy, they being flushed with enthusiasm over the result of the seven days' fighting before Richmond. On the 4th and 5th, skirmished with On the 6th of August, the Third Division of the enemy's advance. Second Corps was formed, and Brig. Gen. French assigned to command. The Fourteenth Regiment belonged to Kimball's brigade of this division On the 16th of August, marched to Newport News via Williamsburg. and Yorktown, being a part of the rear guard of the army. 26th, embarked at Newport News, and disembarked at Alexandria on the 29th. On the 30th, marched to Arlington Heights, and on the 31st to Centerville, too late to engage in second battle of Bull Run. advance line, and held it until September 2, and on that day the corps covered the retreat to Washington. The enemy hung upon the rear and flank, throwing an occasional shell among them until night. gagement was quite spirited at Flint Hill, near Fairfax Court, House,

while the corps was awaiting the hasty march of the other troops. On the 3d, marched over the Chain Bridge into Maryland, and marched toward Frederick City, and by slow marches arrived at that city on the 18th. On the 14th, after dark, arrived on the battle-field of South Mountain, and camped on the field among the dying and the dead. On the 15th, advanced through Boonsboro, pressing the enemy, and capturing prisoners. At Keedysville, they made a vigorous stand for a short time, but finally fell back behind Antietam Creek. On the 17th, engaged in the battle of Antietam. The loss of the company at this battle was the heaviest of all the battles in which they were engaged. Line upon line of the enemy were hurled against that part of the Federal line covered by French's division, but they never faltered. A part of the time they fought on a line within sixty yards of the enemy. In less than four hours, more than one-half of the company on duty were killed or wounded. Fifty-seven per cent of the regiment on duty were killed or wounded. Owen T. Wright, William Quillen and some others silenced with their rifles two pieces of artillery by picking off the artillerymen. Fifteen dead artillerymen were found where these two pieces were operated. The men who were not disabled fired all their ammunition, and their officers supplied them from the cartridge boxes of the dead. Gen. French named Kimball's brigade "The Gibralter Brigade" after this engagement, and presented the Color Guard of the Fourteenth Regiment with a fine rifle, as a token of appreciation of the gallantry of the regiment. On the arming of the company, they were all, except five, armed with smooth bore muskets, most of which had been altered from flint locks. They captured rifles from time to time, and after this battle fully armed themselves with first-class Enfield and Springfield rifles, captured on the battle-field.

MISCELLANEOUS MOVEMENTS.

On the 22d, marched to Harper's Ferry, and went into camp on Bolivar Heights. On the 1st of October, made a forced march to Leesburg, Va.; captured a few prisoners and returned to camp the next day. On the 16th, the regiment went out to Charleston, where John Brown was hung, to support Gen. Hancock on a reconnoissance.

On the 31st of October, took up line of March through Lou loun Valley, east of the Blue Ridge. On 1st of November, drove the enemy into and through Rock ford Gap. A part of Company D, under Capt. Simons, were assigned to guard the advanced point in the pass. The rebel cavalry made two charges to retake the pass, but each time were driven back by Capt. Simons and his men. On the evening of the 2d, started to Snicker's Gap, and arrived there late at night. The next morning, marched to Ashby's Gap. There was fighting all along the valley, but Company D was not in advance, except at Rockford Pass. On the 18th of November, skirmished near Falmouth, and re-captured a wagon train that

had been captured by the enemy. The next great battle was Fredericksburg, which commenced on the 13th day of December, 1862. teenth Regiment went into the battle on the front line; captured a few prisoners of the enemy's outpost, but were unable to take the main works in their front. The battle was a signal defeat to the Union army, but the dead of the Fourteenth Indiana was found nearer the eneny's works than the dead of any other regiment. The loss in killed and wounded was thirty-four per cent of those engaged. Jeremiah Ingersoll, of Company B, a soldier from Greene County, was killed in this battle. On the 15th, the army fell back to their old camps, north of the Rappahanneck, and remained in camp until the spring campaign. On the 28th of April, 1863, marched up the Rappahannock to the United States Ford. On the 30th, crossed the river while the band played Hail Columbia, with the view of storming the rebel works. Found the works abandoned, and marched to Chancellorsville. On the 1st of May, the battle opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and continued all day. On the 2d, the battle consisted principally of artillary and skirmishing, until late in the evening, when Jackson struck the Eleventh Corps. The battle raged with great fury On the 3d, French's division attacked and drove the until midnight. enemy a half mile, the Fourteenth Regiment capturing eighty-five prisoners, one battle flag, two pieces of artillery, and recaptured a regiment of Union soldiers. The loss of the regiment was sixty-four in killed. wounded and missing, which was over one-third of those engaged. the 4th, was under artillery fire all day, and on the 5th the skirmish line of the regiment drove back the skirmish line of the enemy, and at night and on the following day fell back to the old camp. On the 15th day of June, 1863, left Falmouth; marched via Dumfries, Centreville, Bull Run (where the skeletons of the unburied soldiers who fell at second Bull Run remained where they fell), Gainesville, Edwards Ferry and Frederick City to Pennsylvania. Marched by day and night, under burning sun and in torrents of rain. Were at Union Town on the night before the first day of the battle of Gettysburg. July 1, marched to within two miles of Gettysburg, and on the morning of the 2d marched to the battle-field and took position on the left of and near the cemetery. During forencon, and until late in the afternoon, only artillery and skirmishers Late in the evening, a general engagement opened out on the left, soon followed by engagement on the right. At dark, the enemy had advanced and was in possession of a part of Cemetery Hill, where the Eleventh Corps was fighting. Carroll's brigade (formerly Kimball's) was ordered to re-enforce that part of the line. They charged the enemy with the bayonet, and re-captured the hill and the artillery that had been captured by the enemy, and remained on that part of the line during the remainder of the engagement. They were not with the Second Corps on the 3d, when that corps met the famous charge of Pickett's grand army

of confederates, and consequently their loss was not as heavy as the loss of some of the regiments. The loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was 123, over one-third of those engaged.

The Fourteenth Regiment captured most of the Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment, with their Colonel, Major and buttle-flag.

On the 11th of July, skirmished at Funkstown, Md., and on the 12th at Falling Waters. On the 18th, crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and on the 23d helped drive the enemy through Manassas Gap. Marched via Thorough fare Gap and Warrenton to a point near Bealeton Station, and remained in that locality until August 16, when the regiment was ordered to New York to help keep down the riot, there having been a. great riot there. Embarked August 21 at Alexandria on the steamship Atlantic, and disembarked at Governor's Island on the 28d. Left New York on the 8th of September following, and went directly to the front. Passed through Culpepper on the 16th, while an engagement was going on in the locality of Slaughter Mountain. On the 14th of October, engaged the enemy at Auburn at break of day, and at Bristoe Station in the afternoon, and the next morning at Bull Run. Had an unusual lively skirmish on the 27th of November at Locust Grove, and on the 28th, at Mine Run, drove the enemy two miles. On that day, Lieut. George W. Rotramel, of Sullivan County, one of the most gallant officers of the regiment, was killed. He had gone out of his county to enlist in the Fourteenth Regiment as a private soldier. On the 29th, drove the rebel skirmish line at a point about five miles from the former engagement.

The next engagement was on the 6th day of February, 1864, at Mor-Jasper Sloat was killed there. All the commanding officers of regiments in the brigade who rode had their horses shot, and all who walked were wounded. At midnight on May 3, 1864, the army abandoned their win ter quarters, and on the 5th and 6th the main battle of the Wilderness was fought. A section of Ricket's buttery was captured by the enemy, and the Eighth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana were ordered to recapture it, and did so on a bayonet charge. On the 7th, skirmished at Gaine's Cross Roads, on the 8th at Po River, and on the 10th had a considerable engagement at Smoky Crag. On the 12th and 13th, fought at Spottsylvania. Here one division of rebels was captured, and twenty pieces of artillery and thirty battle-flags. Capt. Simons was mortally wounded here, and the commanding officers of regiment, brigade and division were killed or wounded. The official reports of the killed and wounded in this campaign and succeeding campaigns are not accessible to the writer, and some of the wounded may be omitted. Almost every day some part of the company, or all of it, was engaged in skirmish for the next seven days, and on the 21st at Milford Station. On the 23d and 24th, engaged in the battle at North Anna, and on the 25th and 26th toward South Anna. On the 28th, crossed the Pamunky, and on the 30th engaged in skirmish, and on the 31st the whole brigade engaged in skirmish near the Pamunky, and on the 1st of June near the Chickahominy. On the 3d of June, the battle of Cold Harbor was fought, and on every day and every night after that, until their term of service expired, June 6, 1864, Company D was engaged in skirmish or battle. The detachments of Company D were engaged in skirmish in addition to those named at Monocacy Bridge, near U. S. Ford, Belle Plain, King George Court House, Hanover Junction, Pamunky River No. 2, and Tollopotanni Creek. The company returned to Indianapolis with the regiment, and was mustered out of service on the 20th day of June, having remained in service fourteen days over their time.

THE VETERANS.

The veterans and recruits, under Sergt. William H. Cole, afterward Capt. Cole, remained on the advanced line, after the regiment left for home, and engaged the enemy in their front and repulsed them, on the night of the day their comrades left them. They were afterward attached to Company B, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and were engaged in all the battles and many skirmishes in which the Second Corps was engaged, among which were Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Strawberry Plains, Hatcher's Run, Prebble House, Burgess Farm, Warren's Raid, Musquito Creek, seige before Petersburg, and were in the pursuit of Lee's army, participating in all the engagements, the last of which was at Clover Hill on the 9th day of April, 1865. The flag of truce, under which the surrender was made, passed through their division, Soon after, they marched to Washington City, and from there were transferred to Louisville, Ky., arriving there June 14, 1865, and arrived at Indianapplis on the 21st, and on the 12th of July following were mustered out of service.

BOLL OF HONOR.

Capt. E. H. C. Cavins, promoted Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; wounded, Antietam, Fredericksburg.

First Lieut. Walter C. Lyman: resigned.

Second Lieut. B. B. Tremelin, promoted First Lieutenant and Captain; resigned.

First Sergt. John S. Simons, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain; mortally wounded Spottsylvania, May, 1864.

James M. Boord, discharged January, 1863; wounded Antietam, September, 1863.

James Dobbins, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant; resigned.

Robert McNaught, promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant. William C. Ringo, died October, 1861, Cheat Mountain, Va.

John H. Johnson, promoted Sergeant; wounded Antietam.

Wesley S. Gainey, discharged May, 1862; disability.

John W. Doney, discharged to enter Sixth United States Cavalry: died Andersonville Prison.

Samuel W. Keller, killed, Winchester, March, 1862.

William G. Smith, wounded, Winchester, Antietam; promoted Sergeant; discharged to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

James M. Quillen, discharged September, 1861; disability.

Francis M. Hogue, reduced to the ranks and deserted.

William B. Kelly, promoted Sergeant; wounded, Antietam, Morton's Ford.

Orson E. Hough, discharged July, 1862; disability.

John H. Knapp.

Nathan Hill.

PRIVATES.

John Quincy Adams, discharged September, 1861; disability.

John R. Allen, wounded, Antietam, September, 1862.

William W. Arthur, discharged to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

Joseph S. Baker, discharged December, 1862; disability.

William B. Barker, wounded, Chancellorsville, May, 1863.

William R. Beal, veteran; Corporal, Company B, Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

Levi Barnes, mortally wounded, Antietam; died October, 1862.

John Benham, discharged to enter Fourth United States Artillery.

A. B. Blankenship, discharged May, 1862; disability.

John Brusman, veteran; wounded Spottsylvania, May, 1864.

Philip E. Buzan, promoted Corporal; wounded, Fredericksburg; mortally wounded, Chancellorsville, May, 1863.

Nelson Chamblain, discharged October 81, 1862; disability.

John Cooper, wounded, Antietam; discharged to enter Second United States Cavalry.

Isaiah Corban, veteran.

R. A. J. Corbley, discharged May, 1862; disability.

William Cullen, veteran; Corporal Company B, Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

Ananias Cullison, discharged May, 1862; disability.

John G. Davis, died April, 1862.

Samuel Dobbins, enlisted in another company.

Jonas Emery, mortally wounded, Antietam, September, 1862.

George W. Faucett, promoted Corporal and Sergeant; mortally wounded, Wilderness; died May, 1864.

James M. Flater, discharged to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

Benjamin Ferguson, discharged November, 1861; disability.

James Foster, discharged December, 1862; disability.

Alexander Fox, discharged to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

John Goodwin, discharged May, 1862; wounded, Edinburg, Va.

John M. Harrel, wounded, Antietam; discharged February, 1868, for wounds at Fredericksburg, Va.

James Harrel, complimented in official report of battle of Chancellorsville; wounded, Mine Run.

A. J. Hattabough, wounded, Antietam; discharged to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

James F. Jackson, discharged to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

John B. Jackson, died July, 1861, Indianapolis, Ind.

Greenberry Johnson, wounded, Fredericksburg, December, 1862.

Hamilton C. Jones, discharged October, 1862; disability.

Wilson Jordan, discharged September, 1861; disability.

Charles Kelsey, promoted Sergeant; wounded.

Frank Lane, veteran.

William Larne, discharged September, 1861; disability.

John Lawson, killed; Antietam, September, 1862.

Philip Letsinger, promoted Corporal; killed, Antietam, September, 1862.

William Letsinger, discharged to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

Augustus May, veteran; wounded, Antietam; transferred Veteran Re-

serve Corps.

George McBride, veteran; wounded, Chancellorsville; Corporal, Company B, Twentieth Regiment.

B. W. McClung, promoted Corporal, veteran; wounded, Antielan.

John McKinnon, promoted Corporal; wounded, Antietam; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

John Mood, discharged April, 1863; disability.

William J. Morgan, promoted Corporal; wounded, Antietam and Chancellorsville; discharged April, 1864.

Andrew J. Morgan, discharged to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

Edward Moulden, discharged, October, 1861; disability.

Basil O'Donald, veteran.

James T. Overman, veteran; wounded, Gettysburg, July, 1863.

Henry Parsons, discharged December, 1861; disability.

David Quillen, captured; discharged November, 1862; disability.

William Quillen, discharged, to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

James H. Quillen, discharged October, 1863; for wound at Winchester, March, 1862.

Henry Reed.

James Riley, captured at Cedar Run while on picket.

Noah Ring, wounded, Gettysburg, July, 1863.

John Roach, captured; discharged December, 1862; disability.

James M. Roach, discharged September, 1861; disability.

James Roberts, discharged October, 1862; disability.

Simon Rubottom, died November. 1861, Huttonville, Va.

Henry Schuman, wounded, Wilderness, May, 1864.

Henry Scott, killed at Antietam, September, 1863.

Benjamin Smith, discharged September, 1861; disability.

D. W. Solliday, veteran; wounded, Gettysburg; Corporal Company B, Twentieth Regiment.

Reed J. Stamper, veteran; wounded, Antietam, September, 1868.

John F. Stamper, captured June, 1862; died in prison.

Joseph W. Stark, wounded, Wilderness, May, 1864; supposed mortally.

Elisha Stone, discharged, to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

John Templeton, killed September, 1861; Cheat Mountain, Va.

C. C. Thayer, wounded. Mine Run; captured, Wilderness, May, 1864.

Gerald H. Topping, discharged September, 1861; disability.

George H. Topping, died March, 1862, Cumberland, Md.

Charles Urvorska, discharged May, 1862; disability.

Charles Veach, wounded, Antietam; discharged March, 1863.

Jasper Vancleave, wounded, Antietam; discharged to enter Sixth United States Cavalry.

Henry Waggoner, discharged November, 1862; disability.

James Wells, discharged April, 1863; disability.

James Welch, died January, 1864, Stevensburg, Va.

John Williams, veteran; promoted, Corporal and Sergeant; promoted Second Lieutenant in Company B, Twentieth Regiment.

Robert Williamson, discharged November, 1862; disability.

Owen T. Wright, promoted Corporal and Sergeant; captured at Wilderness, May, 1864.

RECRUITS.

Eli W. Adams, discharged May, 1862; disability.

George W. Barker, killed at Antietam, September, 1862.

John H. Barker, captured; died Lynchburg, Va., September, 1862.

Joseph B. Barnes, killed at Wilderness, May, 1864.

M. D. Brookshire.

Hugh M. Bound, wounded, Wilderness, May, 1864.

William H. Cole, wounded, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg; promoted Corporal and Sergeant; promoted Second and First Lieutenant and Captain in Company B, Twentieth Regiment.

S. D. Chipman, veteran; wounded, Antietam, Cold Harbo-

Allen S. Chambers, died at home, January, 1865.

William F. Chapman, wounded, Chancellorsville, May, 1864.

Daniel H. Fields, wounded, Antietam; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Thomas S. Fields, wounded, Wilderness, two places, May, 1864; captured.

Wesley S. Gainey, wounded, Wilderness, May, 1864.

E. B. Gsiney, wounded, Antietam, two places; discharged January, 1863; re-enlisted, wounded, Petersburg; Warren's raid, three places.

John M. Gainey, was sixteen years old; appointed drummer.

James H. Hawkins, wounded, Cold Harbor; promoted Corporal and Sergeant Company B, Twentieth Regiment.

Daniel A. Harrah, wounded, Gettysburg; discharged March, 1864; disability.

John M. Hudson, wounded, Wilderness, May, 1864.

John M. Hinebrook.

Jacob H. Hale.

James H. Jarrell, mortally wounded, Chancellorsville; died May, 1868. Jeremiah P. Lawson.

John J. McClung, transferred to Brigade Band; wounded, Antietam, September, 1862.

John McGuire, wounded, Antietam; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

John O'Donald, wounded, Spottsylvania, May, 1864; Cold Harbor. June, 1864.

Ewell Plummer, discharged October, 1862; disability; re-enlisted February, 1864.

William Price, died at Indianapolis, before joining company.

James Polick, died January, 1865; Washington, D. C.

Jasper Sloat, killed, Morton's Ford, February, 1864

James C. Smith, wounded, Antietam; discharged October, 1862; ror wound.

Price Simons, wounded, Wilderness; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

John Solliday, died at Washington, D. C., June, 1864.

William G. Shepherd.

Samuel F. Tincher, wounded, Wilderness, May, 1864.

William A. Vest.

William T. Williams, killed, Fredericksburg, December, 1862.

James Wills, discharged April, 1863; disability.

Matthew B. Wills.

James B. Wakefield, wounded, Chancellorsville, front of Petersburg. Obatee West.

CHAPTER IX.

WAR HISTORY CONTINUED—THE SECOND COMPANY FOR THE FIELD—PERSONAL RECORD—CONTINUED ENLISTMENTS—THE FOURTH OF JULY—THE COMPANY OF CAPT. SQUIRE—INDIVIDUAL RECORD—OTHER COMPANIES FURNISHED—CAPT. BEATY'S MEN—RENEWED VOLUNTEERING—JUDGE CAVIN'S FAMILY—COMPANY OF CAPT. A. G. CAVINS—GODFREY SHRYER'S EFFORTS—SKETCH OF THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—COULSON'S BATTERY—THE FIFTIETH REGIMENT—MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOTES—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS—ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS—THE COMPANY OF CAPT. STARNES—OTHER VOLUNTEERS—ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA—BATTLE OF RICHMOND, KY.—FIRST DRAFT OF THE WAR—COMPANY K. EIGHTIETH REGIMENT—COMPANY K. EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

ATE in May, 1861, E. E. Rose began to raise a company for the war, the nucleus being the militia companies throughout the county. War meetings were held in various portions of the county—at Bloomfield Scotland, Worthington, Solsberry, etc., and by the 10th of July the company lacked only about fifteen or twenty men of being full. On the 11th, with eighty two men the company marched to Bloomington, thence moved by cars to Indianapolis. Recruiting was continued, and on the 24th of July the company with its complement of men was mustered in as Company C of the Twenty-first Regiment. The history of the Twenty-first Regiment of which the company formed a part will be found in the military record of Sullivan County, there being no necessity of a repetition here.

THE PERSONAL RECORD OF THE COMPANY.

Elihu E. Rose, Captain, resigned December, 1863; William Bough, First Lieutenant, promoted Captain December, 1863; Spencer L. Bryan, Second Lieutenant, resigned 1862; re-entered service as Captain in One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment; William B. Glover, promoted Second Lieutenant; died June, 1864; Alfred B. McClaren, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant; W. W. Templeton, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant; Stephen Stalcup, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant; Stephen Stalcup, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant; Aaron E. Farmer, died March, 1862; Howard R. Hays, died December, 1861; William J. Glover, veteran; Thomas Ballard, died August, 1862, of wounds received at Baton Rouge; Wesley Sanders; Sylvester Anderson, veteran; William T. Benham, died August, 1861; Jacob Robertson, veteran; Simon Lehman, discharged 1862, re-enlisted 1864; G. W. Nash, veteran, discharged, disability; Isaac N. Osborn, Jesse H. King; George Stahl, veteran; James Alexander, veteran; John

M. Alexander, discharged 1862, re-enlisted 1864; Alfred D. Athens, discharged 1862, disability; Thomas J. Axe, discharged 1863; John B. Bartlet, died June, 1862; W. R. Bemount, veteran; Andrew Benham, veteran; John Booker, veteran; John Brookshire, veteran; Charles Burge, veteran; John Clark, died November, 1861; Francis M. Combs, veteran; Alexander Cox, died October, 1862; Newton Crawley, discharged December, 1861, disability; Alfred M. Donnelly, Asbury Dover, Jarvis Dover, discharged October, 1862, disability; Wesley Dover, veteran; Jesse Elgan, veteran; William Flarnot, veteran; Samuel Fender, veteran; Jonas R. Fortper, veteran; John Gordon, veteran; James Glenn, veteran; James Greer, veteran; Mathias Guisler, killed at Baton Rouge August, 1862; James Hamersley, veteran; Albert Harvey, discharged November, 1863, disability; Ephraim Harrell, veteran; Nelson Hays, veteran; Henry Hays, discharged 1862, re-enlisted 1864; Joel Haywood, killed at Baton Rouge August, 1862; Elias Haywood, veteran; Calvin Haywood, died August, 1862, of wounds received at Baton Rouge: Elsinus Herbert, veteran: John Hoag, veteran; Philander Huey, veteran; Daniel B. Huffman, veteran; Anthony Jordan, discharged November, 1863, disability; Asa Klinger, veteran; David Klinger, veteran; David Layman, veteran; Henry H. Lemar; Andrew McGath, veteran, died June, 1864; Daniel McIntire; Alfred Middleton, veteran; A. W. Moats, veteran; Thomas R. Moore, died March, 1863; John Neidigh, veteran, missing June, 1864; Erwin Neville, veteran; William J. Newsom, discharged January, 1864, disability; Thomas O'Connor, killed at Baton Rouge August, 1862; James M. Parsley, discharged 1862, re-enlisted 1864; John Plummer, veteran, died at home; William Plusky; Josephus Quillen, died June, 1864; Thomas J. Quillen, veteran; Franklin Ramsey, veteran; Isaac N. Reed; William B. Rogers; Davis E. Rogers; Joseph Scott; Joseph H. Shouse, died June, 1862; Tobias Shryer, discharged October, 1862, disability; Benjamin Simpson, discharged September, 1863, disability; Sanford Simpson, veteran; Elias Sisil, veteran; James P. Smith, died February, 1863; Richard Smith, veteran; Henry J. Seward, veteran, discharged November, 1864, disability; James Spainhower, veteran; Berlin Stafford, discharged October, 1862, disability; Aaron Tally, veteran; James Tally; Joseph Taylor; Hezekiah Terrell, discharged October, 1861, disability; W. F. Tibbetts, veteran; Hilton Wagoner, veteran; Simon Wiley, died June, 1862; Nelson Woodey, veteran. These were all the originally enlisted men. Where no remarks were made, the men were mustered out of the service, some in 1864, some in 1865, and some in 1866. following were the recruits from Greene County, which joined the company mostly in 1864: Aaron Arthur, John H. Barnes, William A. Baker, G. C. Brown, B. L. Brookshaven, Lewis A. Cooper, James Crock, J. T. Carmichael, R. J. A. Corbley, Chancey Collins; Charles Campbell, died September, 1864; Thomas Dean; John H. Dyer, discharged September,

1863, disability; Reason Elgan, B. B. Ferguson; W. H. Gambill, died May, 1864; John Harper, Henry Hoagland, Nathan Hill; Horatio Hays. died October, 1864; William Hogue, killed at Spanish Fort April, 1865; William James, Austin Kissell; James A. King, died December, 1864; Coley Lehman, discharged November, 1866, disability: W. H. Myers, Isaac H. Myers, S. D. May; Samuel McClaren, veteran, died August, 1864; W. S. McCutchin, missing June, 1864; Ephraim Norman, H. D. Pugh, discharged February, 1865, disability; Leroy Priest, discharged June, 1865, disability; J. R. Parsley, died while on furlough; James H. Quillen, R. M. Reynolds, Robert Sanders, G. E. Spainhower, veteran; J. T. Smith, W. T. Spencer; E. S. Seeley, discharged November, 1865, disability; Edward W. Staggs; John Spencer, died June, 1864; J. D. Stamper, died November, 1864; R. J. Stamper, missing; Wilburn Stamper, missing; F. E. Taylor; W. W. Thomas, died November, 1864; Shepard Willis, H. V. Wagoner, David Wolf, Lycurgus Young, John G. Yoder. Where no remarks are made, the men were generally mustered out.

CONTINUED ENLISTMENT OF MEN.

The Gazette of July 11th said: "Greene County has furnished over 300 volunteers who have been mustered into the United States service for three years, or during the war. There is no doubt one or two more companies can be organized if there should be another call for troops." Mr. Morrison did not know what "old Greene" could do when she tried. The Times of June 25 said there were six companies of militia organized in the county, one each at Linton, Worthington, Stafford Township, Owensburg, Center Township and Bloomfield. On the 8d of July, the Times said there were ten or twelve companies organizing in the county. In July, Capt. Rogers raised thirty-five men for the United States service, and Capt. William Fiscus began holding meetings over the county to raise men for a Zouave company. The Jasonville company mentioned several pages back received their arms-75 Enfield rifles-in July, 1861. The Gazette of August 1 said there were two companies being raised for the war—a cavalry company by Dawson Blackmore, and an infantry company by Dr. W. B. Squire, of Jasonville. The Times (at Bloomfield) of July 24 said: "We wish our readers to understand that we live in the banner town of the State, for one third of the able-bodied men of this place is now in the service of Uncle Sam. If any other town can boast a greater ratio of men in the army we would like to hear of it." Capt. Fiscus raised ten recruits, and turned them over to the company of Capt. Rose. He was complimented for his loyalty and unselfishness. Late in July, John F. Allison began forming a company for the Indiana Legion out of the Home Guards of Point Commerce. The company of Capt. W. B. Squire at Jasonville was so nearly full by August 8 that the

officers were elected, he being Captain, and John F. Smith and William Thompson, Lieutenants. The Gazette (at Worthington) of August 15 said: "Greene County has done as well as any other in the State of the same population in the way of furnishing soldiers. Two full companies have been mustered into service (Cavins' and Rose's), and are now at the seat of war. Two more companies are now complete, and will leave for their rendezvous in a few days, and, in addition to these, at least 200 men in this county have enlisted in companies in the adjoining counties of Lawrence, Owen, Martin and Sullivan, making a total of 600 soldiers furnished for the United States service in Greene County." About this time, Thomas Flinn had raised a company in the eastern part of the county, and had tendered its service to the Governor. By the 22d of August, a company had been raised at Owensburg and vicinity by Capt. Beaty. Capt. Squire's company gloried in the name, "The Greene County Wildcats." The Gazette of September 5 said there were four companies of Greene County boys at Camp Vigo, commanded respectively by Capts. Squire, Edington, Beaty and Gainey. Dr. Axtell raised a company in the northeast part of the county in August and September. He had seventy men by the 5th of the latter month. The four companies at Camp Vigo were not complete, and continued to recruit. A number of men in these companies was obtained in surrounding counties. R. A. Belden raised men for the war in September.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1861.

The Fourth of July, 1861, was celebrated at several places in the county, the largest gathering being at Point Commerce. The day was "more than delightful," and early in the morning the crowd began to arrive, coming in wagons, carriages, on foot and on horseback, headed by martial bands, with colors and banners flying. Excellent vocal music was enjoyed. Orations were delivered by residents, and a fine picnic dinner was eaten under the grateful shade of the grove. A wagon load of young ladies drove around with four horses. Seventeen men were raised for the company of Capt. Rose. Money was subscribed to buy a banner for that company, but for some reason this was not done. The day was greatly enjoyed.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, COMPANY F.

The following history of this company and regiment was furnished by Col. John T. Smith.

There were about fifty-five drafted men, substitutes and recruits assigned to Company F during the year 1864, all coming from other counties, whose names and service are set forth in the fifth volume of the Adjutant General's Report.

The Thirty-first Regiment was recruited in what was then the Seventh

Congressional District. Company F was the Greene County company. although about one-third of the men were from Clay, Sullivan and Vigo The various companies rendezvoused at Terre Haute about the 20th of August, 1861, and were organized and mustered into the United States service September 20, the muster rolls being dated back September 5. On the 21st a detachment of five companies was ordered to Evansville, Ind., and was furnished with arms and advanced immediately to Lock No. 1, on Green River, which was threatened by the The rest of the regiment followed to Evansville September 30, and on the 6th of October the entire regiment was ordered to Henderson, Ky., and on the 1st of November it marched to Calhoun, Ky., where it remained in camp two and a half months, and was regularly and thoroughly drilled. Here was trodden the wine-press of affliction. Measles, mumps and a low grade of fever prevailed extensively, and many were lost by dise ase and death. On the 15th of January, 1862, the regiment was ordered to South Carrollton, farther up the river, where it remained two weeks and then returned to Calhoun. It left Calhoun, on board the steamer Ben J. Adams on the 9th of February, and arrived at Paducah on the night of the 10th. The next morning we steamed up the river toward Fort Henry, but returned without disembarking, the fort having been take n before we reached there. The regiment reached Fort Donelson on the 14th and engaged the enemy early next morning and took an active part in that battle, losing twelve killed, lifty-two wounded and four missing. On the 17th, the regiment marched across the country to Fort Henry, and there remained until the 7th of March; then marched five miles up the Tennessee River and embarked for Pittsburg Landing. on board the Fanny Bullitt. On the 16th, we landed and went immediately on picket, being the first regiment to go ashore. We went into the battle of Shiloh early on Sunday morning, April 6, and were closely en gaged all day, and also the next day until the enemy was routed. The regiment lost 22 killed, 110 wounded and 10 missing. The regiment left Shiloh for Corinth, Miss., on the 2d day of May, where it was engaged; it was almost constantly in skirmishing for a month. After the evacuation of Corinth, it marched by way of Booneville, and Jacinto, Miss., to Iuka, and then in rapid succession through Eastport, Tuscumbia, Florence and Athens, Ala., and pitched tents there on the 1st of July, 1862. At the expiration of nine days, left for Reynolds Station; then took the cars for Gallatin, Tenn.; then rested four days and went by rail to Murfreesboro and there encamped eight days, and took up the line of march to McMinnville by way of Liberty and Smithville. Remained at McMinnville until the 3d of September, 1862, and then took the long fatiguing march to Louisville, Ky., passing through Woodbury, Murfreesboro, Nashville, Franklin, Bowling Green, Elizabethtown and West Point. At Louisville, the regiment rested three days, and marched

by the way of Bardstown and Springfield to Perryville, where it did skirmishing, but was not in that sanguinary fight. It then passed on through Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard and Wild Cat to Nelson's Cross Roads, where it captured an outpost, surprised the enemy and took 100 prisoners, 200 head of cattle, a lot of mules and horses, after a short brisk skirmish. From there it went to Goose Creek Salt Works, which, together with a large amount of salt, were destroyed, and then returned to Rockcastle River and encountered a severe snow storm on the night of the 25th of November, 1862, and continued the march through Mount Vernon, Somerset, Columbia, Glasgow, Scottville and Gallatin. Crossed the Cumberland River and passed through Silver Springs, reaching Nashville about the 1st of December. On the 26th, started toward Murfreesboro. The Thirty-first being in the advance, it had a heavy skirmish at La Vergne. It went into the battle of Stone River early on the morning of the 31st, and fought during the greater portion of the day, and also on the afternoon of January 2, 1863. Here it lost five killed and forty-six wounded. A few days after the battle, it went into camp at Cripple Creek, about eight miles east of Murfreesboro, where itremained until the 24th of June, the time being occupied in drilling, making reconnoissances, etc.

From Cripple Creek, it marched to Elk River, by the way of Manchester, but after Bragg's retreat from Tullahoma to Manchester and remained until the 16th of August, when it took up the march to Dunlap, thence through Jasper to Shellmound. Left Shellmound September 5. and passing through Whiteside and Trenton Valleys to the vicinity of Chattanooga, passing that place on the 9th of September, and going toward Grayville, skirmished with the enemy at Peavine Creek, and thence through Ringgold to Lee & Gordon's Mills, near where the battle of Chickamauga was fought. In this battle, the regiment lost four killed and sixty-six wounded and was engaged on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, closely all the time, and was the last in falling back to Chattanooga, where it remained until October 25, when it was sent to Bridgeport, where it remained until early in February, 1864, and then started home on veteran furlough, having re-enlisted. On returning to the field in March, it rejoined the brigade at Ooltewah, Tenn., and soon after started out on the Atlanta campaign, which was almost one continuous skirmish for about four months, besides being engaged in the battles of Resaca May 15, and New Hope Church May 25, Kenesaw Mountain June 27, and the siege of Atlanta from July 21 to September 2, 1864. After the fall of Atlanta, it pursued the rebel army to Jonesboro, and took part in that engagement, and then turned northward in pursuit of Hood's army to Pulaski, Tenn., and had some close skirmishing at Duck River and Spring Hill, and was engaged in the battle of Franklin, Tenn, November 30, and then fell back to Nashville. On the 15th of December, 1864, it participated in the battle of Nashville, after which it went as far as Huntsville, Ala., in pursuit of the defeated army of Hood. In March, 1865, the regiment moved into East Tennessee, and after a brief campaign in that section it returned to Nashville, where it remained from about the 1st of May to the middle of June, 1865. It was then transported to New Orleans, La., and assigned to Gen. Sheridan's command, and was transported to Texas, and marched into the interior of that State, forming part of the Army of Occupation. For some time it was stationed at Green Lake. The regiment was mustered out of the service December 8, 1865. The following is the personal history of the company, only Greene County boys being considered:

HISTORY OF COMPANY F, THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The date of the mustering in of this company was September 20, 1861.

Dr. W. B. Squire, Captain, resigned December 31, 1861; re-entered the service as Assistant Surgeon Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.

John T. Smith, First Lieutenant, Promoted Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; resigned March 13, 1865.

William Thompson, Second Lieutenant, died July 21, 1862, at Reynolds Station, Tenn.

William J. Bonewell.

Elijah W. Raleigh, discharged April, 1868; disability.

Asher P. Hammond, promoted Captain; discharged December, 1865.

Moses F. Wolford, missing 1862.

Alexander Gibson, veteran, mustered out December, 1865.

Jacob M. Larr, died at Nashville, Tenn., October, 1862.

William B. S. Mattox, mustered out September, 1864.

William McBride, Wagoner, discharged November, 1862; disability

Howard D. Barnes, discharged at Evansville for disability.

Nathan Barton, died at Ft. Henry, Tenn., March, 1862.

Joseph Bilderback, veteran, mustered out December, 1865.

William Bohley, mustered out September, 1864.

David Bonham, discharged November, 1862; disability.

David S. Bonham, mustered out September, 1864.

Henry J. Bower, died at Evansville, December, 1861.

Joseph Bridges, discharged January, 1862; disability.

Joel A. Buckslew, discharged December, 1862; disability.

Owen T. Chambers, discharged September, 1862; disability.

Robert Clayton, killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863.

George Clayton, veteran, mustered out December, 1865, as First Sergeant.

William Crabtree, mustered out September, 1864.

John Crabtree, discharged November, 1862; disability.

William R. Duncan, veteran, transferred Engineer Corps, mustered out December, 1865.

Adam S. Ellison, discharged June, 1863; disability.

Thomas J. Garrett, veteran, mustered out December, 1865.

John Gutbrey, veteran, mustered out December, 1865.

Joshua Guthrey, mustered out December, 1865.

Fielding Herring, discharged November, 1862; disability.

George W. Holliday, veteran, mustered out December, 1865.

John Huffman, veteran, mustered out December, 1865.

Ambrose Hanna, mustered out December, 1865.

Nathaniel M. Holliday, mustered out June, 1865; disability.

George A. Herrington, mustered out December, 1865.

Charles Jordan, veteran, mustered out December, 1865.

William J. Lease, promoted Captain, killed at Chickamauga September, 1863.

Henry Lehman, veteran, mustered out December, 1865, as Corporal.

Henry D. Lehman, killed at Stone River, January, 1863.

James B. Letsinger, killed at Chattahoochee River, July, 1864.

Alexander Letsinger, died at Vinning Station, Ga., September, 1868.

John W. McBride, mustered out September, 1864.

Henry W. C. Miller, transferred to Engineer Corps July, 1864.

Elijah T. Mitchell, veteran, mustered out December, 1865.

Frederick O'Donald, discharged June, 1862; disability.

William O'Donald, veteran, mustered out December, 1865, as Sergeant.

Daniel S. Ringo, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Jason M. Rogers, mustered out December, 1865.

Nathan Squire, mustered out September, 1864.

Abraham J. Stark, discharged August, 1862; disability.

David M. Stuckey, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; wounded at Chickamauga.

Benjamin Shafer, died July, 1864.

Owen T. Stark, mustered out December, 1865.

Joseph Stewart, mustered out December, 1865.

William G. Smith, promoted First Lieutenant; mustered out December, 1865.

James E. Terhune, veteran, mustered out December, 1865, as Sergeant Major.

George Thorlton, veteran, mustered out December, 1865, as Corporal.

Albert Whitcomb, veteran, mustered out December, 1865.

Joseph Wires, discharged September, 1862; disability.

Also the following recruits from Greene County: Joshua Guthrie, Ambrose Hanna, N. M. Holliday, Alexander Letsinger, J. M. Rogers.

CAPT. BEATY'S COMPANY.

About seventy men from Greene County were in the company (H). Capt. Beaty, raised in the vicinity of Owensburg, and mustered into the Thirty-first Regiment on the 20th of September, 1861. The following is the personal record of the company: John Beaty, Captain, resigned November, 1862; Noah Brown, First Lieutenant, promoted Captain; Bailey G. McKinzie, private, promoted Second and First Lieutenants and Captain; Francis M. Hatfield, Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant; Asa W. McKinney, First Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, Surgeon; Jesse R. Dodd, First Lieutenant, October, 1864, Captain of Company F; W. G. Smith, Second Lieutenant, in Companies H and F and First Lieutenant of Company F; Sanford A. Fordyce, Corporal, promoted Second Lieutenant; W. N. Fordyce, died at Calhoun, Ky., December, 1861; Charles Graham; Martin G. Fields, Sergeant, promoted First Lieutenant; Jerry Hatfield; James W. Ault, veteran; Kiah Owen, died of wounds received at Shiloh; Jesse D. Page, veteran; Richard Ferguson, discharged September, 1862, disability; William Riddle; John Alcorn, died at Calhoun, Ky., February, 1862; Floyd Beaty, discharged September, 1863; John Boone, discharged November. 1862, disability; John Boriff, veteran; A. L. Brooks; William Combs, discharged February, 1863, disability; Eli Combs, Augustine Cook; William Darbro, discharged September, 1862, disability; Henry Donahay, veteran; Henry Duke, discharged, disability; James Duke, died at home, 1862; Ezekiel Fields, discharged 1863, disability; Nathaniel Fisher, discharged 1863, disability; A. J. Fultner, died at Evansville, 1863; D. C. George, died at Louisville, 1863; Lafayette Graham, discharged 1863, disability; Jerry Hatfield, Jr., veteran, discharged 1864, disability; A. J. Holburt died at Calhoun, Ky., 1861; J. R. Hudson, Jerry Hudson; William Hudson, died at Calhoun, Ky., 1861; J. W. Jackson; H. C. Jackson, died at Calhoun, Ky., 1861; John M. Lamb, died at Savannah, Tenn., 1862; William H. Lee, veteran; Reuben Long, veteran; John W. Long, veteran; Andrew Miller; J. H. Neal, discharged 1868, disability; T. Y. Neal, veteran; Washington Neill, discharged, disability; W. J. Noel, discharged, 1862, disability; John Page, died at Calhoun, Ky., 1862; Moses Price, veteran; J. M. Riley, died at Elk River, Tenn., 1862; Stephen Riddle, veteran; Thomas Roach, veteran; John D. Sanders; Jesse Sebrene veteran; John Sentney, discharged, September, 1862, disability; John Spinz, died at Calhoun, Ky., 1862; Adam Stroenider; J. F. Swango; James Tetrick, died, Chattanooga, 1863; Noah Wade, discharged, November, 1862, disability; S. H. Wade, discharged, 1862, disability; W. W. White, veteran; J. T. Wharton, discharged, 1863, disability; L. S. Wharton, veteran, discharged, 1865, disability; S. J. Wilson; J. E. Wilson, exchanged prisoner; J. B. Wilkinson, discharged, 1863, disability. following recruits from Greene County joined Capt. Beaty's company,

mostly in 1864: William Alexander, Emmett Dagley, James Fitzpatrick, Lafayette Graham, Marion Graham; Jasper Hatfield, died at Victoria, Tex., 1865; W. J. Holbert, J. L. Harper, T. J. Hayden; Zachariah Hudson, died at Victoria, Tex., 1865; David Hudson, W. H. Lamb, N. J. Long, Manford Long, Joseph Martin; T. M. Odell, died in Georgia, 1864; J. D. Parker, N. J. Price, J. W. Rawlins; W. S. Roberts, died in Alabama, 1865; James White; T. P. Whitworth, discharged, January, 1865. disability; W. R. Wright.

CONTINUED EFFORTS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

John G. Dyer and Daniel Brakirons recruited men late in September. The company of Capt. Elijah Edington was raised in September and became Company C of the Forty-third Regiment, rendezvoused at Terre The entire company was from Greene County. The following is the personal record: Elijah Edington, Captain, mustered out October 20, 1864; Henry Roach, First Lieutenant, resigned August, 1863; Joseph A. Burcham, Second Lieutenant, died; William Holman, Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant; Nathaniel Crane, discharged February, 1862; Robert Ashcroft, mustered out October, 1863; Homer Shacklett, mustered out 1864; Jonathan Ashcroft, died of disease April, 1864; John Mc-Laughlin, died at Helena, Ark., August, 1863; W. A. Burcham, mustered out 1864; W. J. Burcham, mustered out 1865; Elijah Ashcroft, missing November, 1862; Martin Ashcroft, mustered out 1865; Levi Burcham, discharged, 1862, disability; J. N. Hardesty, mustered out 1864; J. M. Roach, died at Calhoun, Ky., February, 1862; John Carrell, mustered out 1864; W. A. Howell, died at Helena, Ark., January, 1863; Clemmon Good, mustered out 1864; Milton Allison, mustered out 1864; John Andrews, discharged 1862, disability; Reuben Burcham, James Brannon; J. J. Bland, discharged 1862, disability; Samuel Baker, discharged December, 1862; Elijah Baker, died September, 1863; Adam Burcham, mustered out 1864; James Bennett, mustered out 1864; Moses Bland; Austin Bland, mustered out 1864; A. J. Burch, mustered out 1864; R. M. Bland, discharged 1862, disability; William Beasley; William Buchner, discharged, 1862; John Brisco, discharged, 1862; James Buffalo, mustered out 1864; Richard Brisco, discharged 1862, disability; John Brannon, mustered out 1864; J. D. Calvert; B. B. Calvert, mustered out 1864; John Crane, transferred to Ninety-seventh Regiment; James Chaney, mustered out 1864; J. R. Clark, discharged 1864, disability; Benjamin Carrell; James Casad, died at Helena, Ark.; Isaac Cullison; Robert Cullison, mustered out 1864; John Cox, discharged 1864, disability: Adona Dawson; Joshua Dobbins, missing 1862; George Edington, discharged 1862, disability; David Fuller, died 1864; Jacob Fisher, veteran; Carry Fuller; Jesse Flatter, died at Helena, Ark., 1862; Lewis Flatter, dis, charged 1863, disability; Oliver Flatter, mustered out 1864; James Good.

missing; Isaac Gordon, mustered out sick; Joseph Haulterman, mustered out 1864; Thomas Hall, veteran; William Hardesty; S. I. Harrington. discharged 1862, disability; Andrew Holt, died at Memphis 1862; John Hudson, discharged 1862; Robert Jones, died at Benton, Mo., of disease, 1862; Harden Jones, mustered out 1864; Henry Jackson, Hezekiah Johnson, died at Helena, March, 1863; William Jones, died of disease at Memphis, 1862; David Kirkpatrick, discharged 1862, disability; Henry Kirkpatrick, mustered out 1864; S. H. Knapp, mustered out 1864; A. R. Knapp, mustered out 1864; Henry Knight, discharged 1862; Samuel Livingston; William McCoy, mustered out 1864; Elisha Messenger; John Ockerman, mustered out 1864: George Pope, veteran; Henry Pope, discharged 1862, disability; James Paget, discharged 1864; John Paget, died of disease at Memphis, 1862; John Quillen, died at Riddle's Point, November, 1862; James Quillen: James Roach, discharged 1862, disability; Henry Roach, died of disease at Little Rock, Ark., December, 1863; J. A. Royal, mustered out 1864, sick; C. B. Roberts, discharged 1862, disability; John Smedley, killed at Tallahatchie River, Miss., April, 1863; J. D. Shepard, died at Memphis 1862; George Summer, died at Memphis 1864; Pryor Sumner, discharged 1862; Solomon Stone, discharged 1862, disability; Alfred Shields, missing December, 1861; William Timmons; Alexander Warson, died 1862; Jesse Watson, missing; William Woodey, discharged 1862, disability. There were also quite a number of recruits in 1864 who cannot be traced. nothing is said of men above, they were mustered out in 1865 at the expiration of their term of service. The sketch of the Forty-third Regiment will be found in the Sullivan history.

THE CAVINS FAMILY.

In September, 1861, Aden G. Cavins began to raise a company for the Fifty-pinth Regiment, which rendezvoused at Gosport. War meetings were held at Linton, Scotland, Newberry, Jasonville, Bloomfield and Worthington, and the formation of the company was rapid. On the 7th of November, the Worthington Gazette said: "No county perhaps in the State has done better in furnishing volunteers for the defense of our common country than Greene. The people of Old Greene have responded nobly to every call. Some of our patriotic farmers have three or four sons in the army, and are eager to enlist themselves, if their families could spare them. Among that number is our old friend, Judge Cavins. He takes a deep interest in the war, and seems to be imbued with the same patriotic spirit that animated him in the 'days that tried men's Samuel R. Cavins was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought gallantly under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. His four sons seem to have inherited the praiseworthy spirit of their father, as two of them are now with the army in Western Virginia, and one was recently discharged

and returned home in consequence of bad health, but we understand he has enlisted again, and will be in the service in a few days. And now Col. Cavins' oldest son, Aden G., is raising a company with good prospect of success, for the regiment forming at Gosport. Truly, we may call them a loyal family. Every member of the old Colonel's family is now in the field, and we wish them great success. Aden G. Cavins, we predict, will make an efficient officer—cool, deliberate, and possessed of all the elements essential for a good soldier. And as this is probably the last call that will be made upon our county, we hope all those who can conveniently leave home will enlist in this company immediately." G. C. Brandon, of the Times, joined the Fifty-ninth Regiment in Novem. ber, and the issue of that paper there ended. The company went to Gosport when it numbered thirty-eight men, and continued to recruit until the complement was obtained. The officers of the company, elected about the 1st of December, 1861, were A. G. Cavins, Captain, and B. L. Brookshire and Merritt Taylor, Lieutenants. A squad of men for the Fifty-ninth was raised by Jesse Crull. About the 10th of December, Godfrey Shryer began to raise a company for the Fifty-ninth, and by the end of the month had secured about twenty-five men. The camp at Gosport was called Camp Hughes. Russell A. Belden, in December and January raised a company in Greene County for the Fifty-ninth Regi-William A. Bartholomew and Benjamin F. Donely secured about twenty men in the northern and western parts of the county, who became part of Company A, of the Fifty-ninth Regiment.

SKETCH OF THE FIFTY-NINTH.

The organization of the Fifty-ninth Regiment was completed about the 11th of February, 1862, and on the 13th was ordered to New Albany, where it was armed with Enfield rifles. It reached Cairo on the 20th, and Commerce, Mo., on the 22d. On the 25th, it moved to Benton, and was there brigaded with the Thirty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Indiana Regiments, but was afterward transferred to Worthington's brigade. The regiment participated in the siege of New Madrid on the 3d of March. On the 7th of April, it moved to Tiptonville, assisting in the capture of 5,000 prisoners. It returned to New Madrid on the 10th, and participated in the expedition to Fort Pillow from the 12th to the 17th. It moved to Cairo, thence to Hamburg, Tenn., where it encamped on the 22d of April. During the remainder of April and until the 29th of May, the Fifty-ninth was engaged in most of the skirmishes and reconnoissances, etc., and the siege of Corinth, and followed the enemy to Booneville, but returned to Corinth on the 12th of June. It moved to Clear Creek, joined the expedition to Ripley, moved to Jacinto, and on the 7th of September to Rienzi, where 250 recruits were received. It fought at Corinth on the 3d and 4th of

October, pursued Price to Hatchie, and returned to Corinth on the 10th. On the 2d of November, it moved to Grand Junction, thence to Davis' Mills and Moscow; thence via Cold Water, Valley Springs and Oxford to Yocony River; thence back to Oxford; thence to Lumpkin's Mills. December 26, it escorted a commissary train to Memphis, and moved back to La Fayette by the 1st of January, 1863. It returned to Memphis on the 3d, and remained there until the 1st of March. It then moved to Helena, Ark., thence to near Fort Pemberton by the 25th, but on the 10th of April, returned to Helens, and April 15, moved to Milliken's Bend. On the 24th of April, it marched on the Vicksburg campaign to Grand Gulf, arriving May 1, crossed the river and marched to Port Gibson, arriving as the battle closed. It moved on with Grant's army, and was engaged at Forty Hills, Raymond and Champion Hills, and as skirmishers was one of the first regiments to enter Jackson. It was the rear guard at Big Black River, where it destroyed the bridge. It went into line of battle before Vicksburg, and on the 22d of May, 1863, fiercely assaulted the enemy's line, suffering a loss of 126 killed and wounded. It remained in this vicinity until the surrender of Vicksburg, which was entered on the 4th of July. On the 13th of September, it moved to Helens; on the 15th to Memphis; on the 5th of October to Corinth; thence to Glendale, and on the 19th, commenced the march to Chattanooga, arriving in time to take part in the victory of Mission Ridge. moved back to Bridgeport on the 18th of December, to Huntsville on the 23d, and here "veteranized" on the 1st of January, 1864. It reached Indianapolis on veteran furlough on the 8th of March. After the furlough, it moved down to Huntsville, Als., April 3. On the 1st of July, it joined the Atlanta campaign, guarded a bridge on Etowah River, and moved to Chattanooga August 26. It moved to Tullahoma; returned to Chattanooga, September 21; moved to Cartersville, Ga., by the 28th, and resumed its former position on Etowah River. On the 12th of November, it moved toward Atlanta, and on the 15th started with Sherman on the march to the sea. Savannah was reached without event of note, and the Carolina campaign was passed through. On the 17th of July, 1865, it was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. It was publicly received at Indianapolis, on the 18th of July. During the term of service, the regiment received 777 recruits, and lost in killed and wounded, and missing and by disease, 793 men. It moved during that time 13,679 miles.

THE PERSONAL RECORD OF COMPANY A.

The following men of Company A of the Fifty-ninth Regiment were from Greene County, and here follows their personal record: William A. Bartholomew, Sergeant, promoted Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; Benjamin F. Darley, Sergeant, promoted Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; Joseph McIlhaney, veteran; Andrew S. Camp.

bell, captured; W. W. Dyer, died June, 1862 of wounds; Jacob Fiscus; James G. Foley, died at Corinth, August, 1862; H. J. Griffith; George F. Griffith; David Kent, died at Evansville, September, 1862; A. W. Middleton, discharged 1862; John W. Miller, discharged 1863; Jonathan B. Osborn, veteran; Charles Sanders, veteran; Albert P. Tally, Andrew J. Tipton; Robert Thomas, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., September, 1863; Harvey Wells, veteran; Jones West, veteran. Some ten or twelve recruits joined the company, among them being John R. Bynum, W. H. Duncan, Stephen Ellis, Jesse A. Griffith, A. H. Winters, W. J. Winters, S. S. Winters and Isaiah P. Winters.

PERSONAL RECORD OF COMPANY D.

The following is the best personal record that can be given the men of Company D of the Fifty-ninth Regiment from Greene County: R. A. Belden, Captain, resigned 1862; Philip Buck, Captain, honorably discharged 1864, veteran; G. C. Brandon, Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant, Captain, mustered out with regiment; A. J. Mason, First Lieutenant, resigned May, 1862, died; Stephen Burch, First Lieutenant; M. D. Rariden; John Cole, discharged, disability; Pitt Seeley, died at New Madrid, Mo., of disease; Henry R. Strong, discharged; William Algers, discharged, disability; Peterkin Roberts, died in Tennessee; Andrew Miller: John Inman, died of disease at St. Louis; Nelson Rainbolt, died of disease at Vicksburg; Samuel Cole, veteran; Fred Armbaker, veteran; Joel Bennum, veteran; Joseph Cullen, missing; John Clark, discharged. disability; Enoch Fry, died 1863 of disease; George Guthrie, discharged, disability; C. J. Hunter; Abraham Neidigh discharged 1863, of wounds; James M. Paine, discharged, disability; W. N. Royal, veteran; Harrison Riddle, missing; Marion Bennett, veteran; Hamilton Shepard, veteran.

PERSONAL RECORD OF COMPANY E.

The following is the personal record of Company E of the Fiftyninth Regiment: Aden G. Cavins, Captain, promoted Major Ninety-seventh Regiment, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; George W.
Osborn, Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant and Captain; James H.
Hughes, declined Captaincy; B. L. Brookshire, First Lieutenant, resigned
1863; M. C. Taylor, discharged as Second Lieutenant, re-entered service as
First Lieutenant in One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment; A. C. Faucett, First Lieutenant, mustered out, term expired; E. S. Suley, discharged
1862; William Emery, died 1862; F. H. Price, promoted Lieutenant in
U. S. C. Troops; William Knapp, died at Mound City 1862; H. C. Ingersoll, discharged; F. C. Baker, veteran; T. J. Miller, discharged; J. D.
Wakefield, died 1862; John Inns, veteran; J. H. Topping, died at
Vicksburg; J. A. Taylor, veteran; W. N. Hill, John M. Andrews, vet-

eran; F. D. Andrews, veteran; Isaac Bartley, veteran; Robbins Bartley; G. H. Brookshaw, veteran; Robert Brookshaw, discharged; G. W. Boon. died February, 1863; Vincent Bogard, died in Missouri, 1862; James Bullock, discharged, disability; J. A. Bonewell, transferred to Company I; Alfred Chambers, died of disease; Charles Coffey, veteran; J. K. Cushman, veteran; W. H. Deal, veteran; F. L. Edwards, veteran; Alexander Christianberry, veteran; G. H. Eslinger, died at Corinth, 1862; N. H. Early, veteran; William Freeland veteran; Westley Fry, John D. Gross, veteran; John Goodman, veteran; James H. Hanna, discharged 1864, disability; John W. Hall, discharged 1862; W. C. Hinebrook, veteran; W. M. Hughes, discharged 1863; Hiram Hiner, died 1862; J. R. Jessup, veteran; F. C. Jeesup, veteran; David Klinger, veteran; Elisha Lay, missing; Peter Layman, veteran; Aoley Layman, discharged 1862; James Lawson, veteran; Henry Lush, veteran; J. F. Lester, veteran; W. B. Leverich, mustered out; Daniel Lundy, veteran; J. W. Middleton; Michael Moulden, killed at Vicksburg 1863; C. P. McKee, died 1862; Charles McBride, veteran; Abraham Neidigh, veteran, died at home of disease; John Neal, W. B. Pierce, discharged 1862; W. H. Pierce, died 1868; J. W. Pickett, J. F. Roberts, veteran; Jacob Rogers, veteran; H. C. Simons, veteran; Maro Smith, missing; David Sharp; James Shilkett, died February, 1862; Zachariah Stewart, died 1863; William Smock, veteran; Alfred Shields, never mustered; G. W. Vaugh, transferred to Company D; Reuben Vaugh, veteran; W. H. Vaugh, died 1862; W. H. Wier, veteran: J. F. Wier, veteran; H. A. Wise, veteran; Henry Wivil, missing; William Whitaker, promoted First Lieutenant Company K. Also the fol-William Anderson, Jonathan Brewer, lowing recruits: William Clark, veteran; J. F. Coffey, G. W. Clark, J. B. Gordon, Henry Gordon, Robert Johnson; S. J. Keys, veteran; Moses Killinger, Alfred Kutch; Hiram Lawson, veteran; W. H. Neal, Calvin Neidigh. William Parse, died at home, 1864; Frederick Wessel and Alexander Young. And besides these, there were about eighty unassigned recruits which joined the regiment.

THE THIRTEENTH BATTERY, LIGHT ABTILLERY.

In the spring, 1862, the following men, raised mostly by William S. Dixon, Jesse Crull, J. H. Robertson and others, joined the Thirteenth Battery, Light Artillery: W. S. Dixon, First Lieutenant, resigned March, 1862; Jesse Crull, Second and First Lieutenant, resigned June, 1865; J. H. Robertson, Second and First Lieutenant, mustered out with battery; Ira Clark, veteran; D. S. Bonham, veteran; G. W. Brummit; Ambrose Cooper, veteran; J. W. Mitchell, veteran; James Piatt, veteran; John Pagett, veteran; Jacob Soliday, unaccounted for; Alexander Thompson, veteran. And the following recruits: W. H. Brown, veteran; Thomas McRoberts, veteran; David Ritchie, W. C. Ringo. The battery

served in Kentucky and Tennessee during the war. The principal engagements were at Monterey, Munfordville, near Versailles, Hartville, etc., etc.

THE PIFTIETH REGIMENT.

In the Fiftieth Regiment was a small squad of men from Greene County, as follows: Henry Williams, taken prisoner at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April, 1864; Gabriel Abrams; John Abrams, veteran; Floyd B. Brown, David P. Burks; William H. Coffey, died at Little Rock, Ark, February, 1864; George W. Carnwell, discharged July, 1862, disability; Joseph Daniels, veteran, transferred to Fifty-second Regiment; Edward Dickinson, William H. Freeman; John W. Hendricks, veteran, transferred to Fifty-second Regiment; James H. Hogan, died at Princeton, Ark., May, 1864; Joseph Langley, veteran, transferred to Fifty-second Regiment; John L. Rowe, died at Camp Wickliffe, Kv., January, 1862; David Rowe, veteran, transferred to Fifty-second Regiment; James H. Skinner, veteran, transferred to Fifty-second Regiment. And the following recruits: John Abrams; Alexander C. Brown, died at New Albany, October, 1862; John A. Crockett, Oliver P. Gray; John Ison, died at Little Rock, Ark., 1864; Quinton B. Livingston and Henry L. Trout, all the living being transferred to the Fifty second Regiment. These men were in Company D, of the Fiftieth; they were mustered in during the autumn of 1861. In this company were John L. Harrell, the present Auditor of Greene County, and his brother, James Harrell, both of whom went into the army from Putnam County. John L. was wounded and taken prisoner at Jenkins' Ferry, but afterward exchanged and John was mustered out January 5, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Before the commencement of the war, Eel River Township had eighty-five voters; by December, 1861, of these, thirty-five had eniced the army. It was the banner township. During the months of January and February, 1862, many recruits were obtained for the Fifty ninth Regiment. On Tuesday evening, February 18, came the news of the capture of Fort Donelson, and Worthington and other places in the county held public demonstrations. In that town, huge bonfires were lighted on the streets, and the entire population-men, women and childreu-turned out to congratulate themselves over the victory, sions were formed on the streets and marched about, led by martial bands. Three cheers resounded for everything loyal. A salute of twenty-four guns was fired. The demonstration was continued far into the night. It was about this time that a number of Abolitionists of Beech Creek Township and vicinity prepared and signed quite extensively a petition to Congress to pass a bill declaring all the slaves of the South free. This met with considerable opposition in the county from those who considered that Congress nor the administration had no right to interfere with

the institution of slavery. This feeling in the county was more fully developed when it became apparent that slavery was doomed. Then it was that opposition to a continuance of the war was first publicly manifested by the masses. This condition of affairs brought out the following caustic article in the *Gazette* of June, 1862:

"Almost every day we hear of persons of this section who talk just as though they were citizens of Mississippi. When the Union troops meet with a reverse, they exult over it and charge the fault to President Lincoln. When our armies are victorious, they remain mum, or perhaps they will say that it is too soon to rejoice, that 'the South ain't whipped yet.' We heard of one man who said he hoped that every man who went from this county would either be killed or die of disease. Such men are too mean to live and are not fit for hell. They should not be permitted to remain in our midst, and should be forced to take up their line of march for the land of Dixie, where they might be permitted to associate with thieves, traitors and savages. Some of these men moved to this county from the Slave States in a one-horse wagon, and were too poor to own the tenth part of an undivided nigger."

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.

The 4th of July this year was celebrated at four or five places in the county, the largest crowd gathering at Worthington, though perhaps the most enthusiasm was manifested at Bloomfield. At Worthington, speeches were delivered, national airs sung and played, salutes were fired, and a fine picnic dinner was eaten in a neighboring grove. The greatest enjoyjoyment was over the toasts. One of these was as follows: "The American Eagle-May it never lose a feather; may their points be tipped with gold; its talons pointed with steel, and may it sit on the tree of Liberty and feed its young with the flesh of traitors." A large crowd also gathered at Bloomfield. The multitude came from all directions early on the bright sunny morning, through the heat and dust, in holiday attire, with banners and mottoes waving in the breeze, and bands playing the stirring national airs. One or two four-horse teams came loaded with young ladies dressed in white and ornamented with ribbons of red and blue and wreaths of choice summer flowers. The omnipresent small boy was out with his indispensable din and noise and smoke and shouts. By 9 o'clock A. M., the streets were surging with a sea of patriotic citizens. At this hour all the bells of town were rung to collect the crowd at the court house. Maj. Joseph Lyon, Marshal of the Day, formed the procession around the square and on the side streets, and then, with drums beating and colors flying, the march to the grove was commenced. Stands and seats had been erected at Cold Spring, near the cliff, west of town, and here the procession arrived and was called to order. After music by the band, Rev. O'Flynn offered prayer, and after another air from the band Maj. Lyon read the Declaration of Independence. Eloquent speeches were then delivered by Rev. O'Flynn and Dr. Meacham. Both addresses were highly spoken of for their finish, beauty, fire and loyalty. Two hours were then spent over a sumptuous picnic dinner, spread on the ground under the cool trees, and in social intercourse. Soldiers were present in military dress, at home on furlough from the active scenes of war, or discharged by reason of honorable though frightful wounds, and were the heroes of the occasion. At 2 o'clock P. M., Judge Edwards addressed for two hours the large crowd, and held them spell-bound by the fiery portrayal of the calamity which had befallen the country. He was frequently interrupted by storms of thundering cheers. At the conclusion of his speech, the crowd dispersed amid round after round of huzzas.

RENEWED ENLISTMENTS OF MEN.

During the spring and early summer months of 1862, the enusument of men in the county was almost at a standstill, but under the heavy calls for men of July and August, the work was revived. E. R. Stropes and William H. Johnson issued a call for volunteers in June. John J. Starnes began raising a company in July, and by the 24th had secured thirty-five men. He was assisted materially by Dr. E. H. Sabin, who, during the entire war, did as much as any other man in Greene County to facilitate clearing the county quotas. On the 28th of July, the company of thirty-five men under Capt. Starnes left Worthington for Terre Haute to join the Seventy-first Regiment. A public farewell was ten. dered the boys by the citizens, Dr. Sabin delivering the address. boys gave three cheers, and left with banners flying. The recruiting for the company was continued, the men joining the company as fast as en-The following is the personal record: John J. Starnes, Captain, resigned January, 1863, by reason of wounds; John T. Owens, First Lieutenant, transferred to Sixth Cavalry; Henry D. Watts, Second Lieutenant, transferred to Sixth Cavalry; Robert D. Andrews; Samuel D. Scott, killed at Athens, Ga., August, 1864; John D. Allen, discharged May, 1863; W. S. McGee; William Irvin, killed at Richmond, Ky., August, 1862; Frederick Smith, discharged November, 1862, wounded; John W. Miller, discharged November, 1862, wounded; J. S. Smith, died at home, 1863; Absalom Pegg, discharged January, 1863, wounded; James Smith, discharged January, 1863; K. E. Dryden, discharged, 1865; James Solomon, discharged May, 1863; G. W. Coultas, missing, 1862; Francis Bartley; Robert W. Campbell, discharged, 1863; John C. Andrews; W. D. Arthur, missing, 1862; Levi Bartley; John Bartley, died in Georgia, 1864; William Bartley, Samuel Bartley, Valentine Bartley, John Bland, William Baze; Benjamin Bonnan, missing; Harlan Buckner. killed on Stoneman's raid, 1864; P. A. Buskirk, James Beck, J. B. Brown, G.

W. Bender; James Bender, killed at Richmond, Ky.; N. J. Beach, killed by accident at Lanesville, 1863; J. W. Conklin, discharged, 1863; J. W. Cowan, G. B. Chapman; Henry D. Conklin, discharged November, 1862, wounded; James Dover, killed at Richmond; John Dover; C. C. Dunn, died at Terre Haute, 1862; G. W. Dayhoof; W. W. English, discharged November, 1862; T. D. English, discharged November, 1862; W. J. Fulk, killed at Richmond, Ky.; Luke Fiscus; G. W. Grinder, veteran; L. A. Greene; S. B. Gary, died at Indianapolis January, 1863; Alfred Huey, died at Cumberland Gap March, 1864; James N. Hughes; David M. Hunt, died in Andersonville Prison August, 1864; Robert Hall, died at Richmond, Va., February, 1864; J. W. Heaton, Benjamin Huey; James T. Jewell, died at Terre, Haute December, 1862; James Johnson; Elbert Jeter, veteran; Reuben Judd, James Laffoon; Amos Littlejohn, discharged, 1868; David Loos, died in Andersonville Prison April, 1864; S. W. Merrill, killed at Bichmond, Ky.; Calvin Mowan, unaccounted for; David Myers, C. P. Mouldon, W. H. Myers; Jacob Neidigh, killed in battle on Stoneman's raid July, 1864; H. C. Norman, killed at Bichmond, Ky.; N. W. Osborn; Thomas Potter, discharged; William Pope, killed at Richmond; Martin V. Smith, promoted Second Lieutenant; James Sleeth, discharged; W. H. H. Sleeth; William Soliday, died at Indianapolis, 1868; Alfred Shields, George Saver; P. W. Snyder, died at home, 1868; Calvin Stalcup, W. B. Seeders; G. B. Snyder, killed at Richmond, Ky.; J. T. Smock, P. G. Sanders; Melville Tucker, died at Indian apolis, 1863; G. N. Vanostran; Ferdinand Voit, died in Andersonville Prison, 1864; W. J. Ward, discharged, 1868; Wilson Wolf; Watson Wilson, died at Columbus, Ohio, 1865; Marchant Wilson; Liberty Woodall, died at Cumberland Gap, 1864; John Woodall; Jesse Wooden, discharged, 1863; Israel Wilkey, veteran; Smith Walker and James Lewis Worley. When nothing is said of men above, they were mustered out usually at the expiration of the term of service. The following recruits from Greene County joined the company: William Buckner, James Burcham; Alfred Cooper, died at Chattanooga, 1864; James Flater, Olwin Flater, John Ishbaugh, Jonathan Kelley, N. P. Knight, John A. McGraw, C. W. Miller, S. C. Morrow, J. S. Newkirk, George Ockerman, H. A. Reed, G. W. Richey, Aaron Swords, Ransom Walker, all of whom were mustered out in 1865. The sketch of the Seventy-first Regiment will be found in the military history of Sullivan County, accompanying this volume.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Peter Hill and A. W. Anderson and others in August recruited about fifty men, who were combined with as many more, mostly from Martin and Sullivan Counties, and made Company K of the Eightieth Regiment. There was much disloyalty in the county at this time. Threats were

made to throw the material of the Worthington Gazette into the canal, but Mr. Morrison, undaunted, kept pouring hot shot into the disloyal ranks with each issue of his paper. During a war meeting in Washing. ton Township, a speaker calling for recruits said he did not believe there was a man within the sound of his voice who sympathized with the South. whereupon one of the most prominent citizens there, who is yet living (1883), said he sympathized with the Southern people, and knew of others present who felt likewise. It was difficult to raise men in the face of such acts. By the 21st of August, 1862, Fairplay Township had furnished the greatest number of men for the war, proportionately, and Case the least. The former had sent seventy-three out of 182, and the latter twenty-six out of 133. A. J. Faucett took about seventy recruits to the Fifty ninth Regiment. Great efforts were made all over the county to clear the quota, as the draft was threatened. A petition was circulated and extensively signed, asking the County Board to make an appropriation for the support of soldiers' families. This was done to meet the common objection from men that their families could not get along without their support. The County Board, accordingly, in September appropriated \$2,000 for that purpose. The Gazette of August 14 said: "Greene County has nearly 1,100 men in the army." Samuel R. Cavins was appointed County Draft Commissioner; P. C. Vanslyke, Marshal; and F. F. Blaser, Surgeon. Late in August, the Gazette said: "The order for drafting men for the army has acted like a charm in this sec-Hundreds volunteered last week who never would have gone but for the fear of being drafted—not that they had any lack of patriotism, but their wives, children and friends opposed them. They could not think of breaking the sacred ties that bound them to their homes, but when the 'tug of war' came they stepped out boldly on the side of their country. May God bless them and preserve their lives is our constant prayer. In one neighborhood, all are gone but two old men and a Dutch-Three cheers for the 'mash'—whoop, boys! Who's afeard of Sesesh!" About this time also, the Gazette published the following: "During last Friday and Saturday, the physicians of this place were besieged by a large number of persons to procure certificates of physical disability exempting them from being drafted. Some were afflicted with disease of the brain, others had a bone in their leg, and one or two were afflicted with white swelling. Since the order was issued for a draft, there are a great many men who have become afflicted with nearly all the diseases which flesh is heir to. One month ago, to all appearances, most of them were able-bodied men, capable of bearing arms." About fifty men were raised for Company K of the Eighty-fifth Regiment. than four full companies were raised for the Ninety-seventh Regiment.

At no time during the war was the enthusiasm more intense, or the activity greater, than during the months of August and September, 1862.

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Capta. Thomas Flinn, Andrew J. Axtell, John W. Carmichael, A. P. Forsyth, John Fields left during the latter part of August with companies either wholly or partly secured in Greene County. The Gasette of August 28 said: "During the past week, Old Greene has been fairly spreading herself." And on the 4th of September said: "Greene County has now about fifteen full companies of volunteers in the army, commanded by Capta. Cavins (E. H. C.), Rose, Smith, Beaty, Edington, Gainey, Cavins (A. G.), Belden, Starnes, Forsyth, Hill, Flinn, Carmichael, Fields and Axtell. Part of Capt. Puckett's company were also recruited in the northwest part of this county." This was giving the county a little more credit than it deserved, but it shows about what was being done. Capt. Puckett's company was K, of the Eighty-fifth Regiment.

ENROLLMENT OF COUNTY MILITIA.

In August, Samuel R. Cavins made out the following exhibit of the county militia, and the men who had volunteered for the war: Richland, 323 militia and 157 volunteers; Center, 319 and 63; Beech Creek, 300 and 95; Jackson, 318 and 119; Stockton, 262 and 64; Highland, 209 and 78; Wright, 237 and 98; Washington, 204 and 68; Taylor, 249 and 72; Eel River, 101 and 54; Fair Play, 132 and 73; Smith, 113 and 31; Jefferson, 185 and 91; Stafford, 123 and 24; Cass, 133 and 26; total militia, 3,208; total volunteers, 1,113 men, equal to eleven full companies of over 100 men each. Mr. Cavins was highly praised by the county papers for his energy and fairness in making out this enrollment. About the 25th of September, the following exhibit was prepared by Mr. Cavins:

TOWNSHIPS.	Enrolled Militia.	Volunteers.	Exempts.	Subject to draft.
Stafford	141	58	4	84
Taylor	255	101	21	183
Highland		88	4	120
Fairplay	127	78	11	48
Smith	113	42	12	59
Wright	241	96	17	134
Jefferson	184	98	.18	98
Stockton		102	81	185
Eel River	106	58	8	45
Beech Creek	818	149	85	135
Washington	216	84	22	110
Cass	185	29	20	86
Jackson	832	147	86	137
Richland	828	169	85	126
Center	329	164	20	145
Total.	3305	1433	294	1585

Greene County, it will be seen from this, had furnished, in less than a year and a half, a total of over fourteen full companies of 100 men each.



But few counties in the State did better. The exemption of men unable to bear arms occurred at Bloomfield on the 1st of September, and a crowd of from 1,200 to 1,500 was present. So great was the crush about the court house that the County Board then in session adjourned, as it was impossible to do any business.

BATTLE OF RICHMOND, KY.

On the 25th of August, the news was received that Capt. Starnes' company of the Seventy-first Regiment had been cut in pieces at Richmond, Ky., whereupon a big meeting was held at Worthington, and supplies of all descriptions were raised and money collected and all sent with Drs. Lockwood, Green and Sanders to the scene of the battle. On the 7th of September (Sunday), the remnant of the company returned to Worthington. The Gazette said it was a "sorrowful day long to be remembered." Many of the boys had been killed, many others wounded and left in the clutches of the careless foe, and the fate of many was unknown. It cast a gloom over the whole county.

THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER 6, 1862.

The county, except Cass Township, cleared herself from the draft of October 6. On that day, eight men were drafted in that township and soon afterward taken to Indianapolis by Peter C. Vanslyke, Provost Marshal. After this during the remainder of the autumn of 1862 and the winter and even spring of 1862-63, scarcely any effort was made in the county to recruit men.

PERSONAL RECORD.

It is well to notice here the personal record of that portion of Company K of the Eightieth Regiment from Greene County: Peter Hill. First Lieutenant, resigned February, 1863, disability; A. W. Anderson, Second Lieutenant, wounded at Perryville October 8, 1862, died October 13, 1862; William Johnson, veteran; Joel Holbert, discharged 1868, wounded; William Fry, discharged 1863; William Jones; John Halstead. discharged 1863; Leonard Brown; William Bogener; Thomas Boyd, died at Wodsonville, Ky., 1863; Isaac Buck, Samuel Bryant; George Breece, discharged, 1863; John Corben, deserted 1862; T. E. Collins, discharged 1868; Preston Crawley, killed at Perryville, 1862; Newton Crawley, Nimrod Caid, S. P. Conaway; Jacob Cain, died at Danville, Ky., 1862; J. J. Cain, veteran; Noah Cooper, discharged 1863; Warner Fisher, died at Elizabethtown, Ky., 1863; David Fisher, died at Danville, Ky., 1862; Levi Fisher; John Finder, veteran; Philip Halstead, killed at Resaca, 1864; Jackson Hedrick, died at home, 1863; Daniel Henson, discharged 1863; John Hail, killed at Perryville, 1862; Aquilla Hall, died at Danville, Ky., 1862; William Hall, died at New Albany, 1862; James Harvey, discharged, 1863, wounded; Jefferson Jarrell, veteran, wounded: William Jarrell; Andrew Jewell, died at Danville, Ky., 1862; G. W. Kearns, James Leneve; William Mury, missing 1862; James Morrison, veteran; Enoch McCombs; Henry Neister, discharged 1863; William Page, died at Knoxville, 1864; G. T. Ross, Samuel Skomp, C. N. Young. And recruits: Jefferson McCombs died at Indianapolis in 1864; W. H. Walls, transferred to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment. Eightieth Regiment served in Kentucky on various duties in 1862-68; pursued Bragg in 1862; served in East Tennessee in 1863-64; participated in the movement on Atlanta, 1864; pursued Hood in 1864; moved against Wilmington in 1865; and served in North Carolina in 1865. Perryville, the regiment lost 150 men in killed and wounded; it fought at Kingston and at Mossy Creek. It fought at Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and around Atlanta, losing during this campaign in killed and wounded, 175 men. It fought at Franklin, Tenn., and at Nashville; also at Fort Anderson, near Wilmington, N. C. During its term of service, the regiment lost 325 men killed and wounded.

PERSONAL RECORD.

The personal record of that portion of Company K of the Eightyfifth Regiment, from Greene County, is as follows: John S. O'Donald, First Lieutenant, resigned February, 1863; Jackson Wilks, Second Lieutenant, mustered out at the end of service; F. M. Rogers, missing 1862; Edward Rogers, Elisha Rowe, L. E. Letsinger, Moses Archer: Jacob Archer, discharged 1862; Daniel Archer, died at Pulaski, Tenn., 1863; M. C. Bussinger; H. T. Crist, died at Murfreesboro, 1863; T. A. Craig, H. O. Duncan, John G. Edmundson; Wilson Filbert, died at Annapolis, 1863; G. H. Gray, S. P. Grim; Michael House, missing; Len Hummell, discharged; Jacob Henry, J. N. Holmes, J. C. Letsinger; D. L. Musgrave, died at Danville, Ky., 1863; I. N. Morris, missing; M. V. Morris, missing; J. M. Miller, missing; Hiram Morris, died at Danville, 1863; S. R. McCoy, died at Danville, 1863; H. T. Neal, Montgomery Norris; William Poe, discharged 1863; A. J. Powell; J. E. Rogers, missing; J. A. Rogers, discharged; William Slough, A. Z. Slough, Christopher Slaughter, missing; Lewis Slaughter, d.ed at Nash. ville, 1863; William Stanley, transferred to Thirty-third Regiment to make up lost time; Samuel Shuler, veteran; Matthew Slaughter, discharged 1863; John Vanlandingham, transferred to Thirty third Reg. iment to make up lost time; J. T. Warrick, veteran; Jonah Worth, veteran, died at Nicholasville, Ky.; A. J. Wilks, Edmund Wilks, I. W. Wilcher. There were also about a dozen other men from the county scattered through other companies of the Eighty-fifth. The sketch of the regiment will be found in the Sullivan history. Men recorded as having deserted were often thus marked because they were absent with.

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out leave, and not because they really intended to desert. Where nothing is said of men in this chapter; they were mustered out at the end of the war.

CHAPTER X.*

WAR HISTORY CONCLUDED—THE NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—ITS MOVE-MENTS—ADVANCE TO MEMPHIS—BATTLE OF MISSION RIDGE—LADIES IN CAMP—THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN—BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN— ON THE OCEAN—BURNING OF COLUMBIA—"HOMEWARD BOUND"— OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF—INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF THE COMPANIES— LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY IN GREENE COUNTY—INTERESTING ITEMS— CAPT. BRYAN'S COMPANY—FOURTH OF JULY—RECRUITING—THE PO-LITICAL CAMPAIGN—THE SECOND DRAFT—SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED—LADIES' AND SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES—BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

THE following companies of the Ninety-seventh Regiment were made up in Greene County, Ind.: Company A, by A. J. Axtell; Company E, by Capt. Thomas Flynn; Company C, by Capt. John W. Carmichael; Company G, by Capt. John Fields, and a part of Company I, commanded by Capt. James Holdson, of Sullivan County, and a part of Company I, commanded by Capt. Zack Dean. These companies were made up under the call of the President, in the summer of 1862. The whole county seemed to be turned into a military camp. Every day for two or three weeks a meeting was held where speeches were made. A dinner was brought in the baskets of the patriotic women, and after dinner the fife and drum commenced to "beat up" for volunteers. The favorite tunes seemed to be "Jay Bird," the "Greene County Hang On," and "The Girl I Left Behind Me." About the 25th of August, 1862, all these companies were ordered to rendezvous at camp Dick Thompson at Terre Haute. While here the regiment was organized, and mustered into service September 20, 1862, by Capt. James Beddle, of the regular army. officers of the companies named from Greene County, Ind., are as follows:

Company A, Captain, A. J. Axtell, Solsberry; First Lieutenant, Nathaniel Crane, of Solsberry; Second Lieutenant, John Catron, Scotland. Company E, Captain, Thomas Flinn, Hobbieville; First Lieutenant, Joseph T. Oliphant, Hobbieville; Second Lieutenant, Elijah Mitchell, Hobbieville. Company C, Captain, John W. Carmicheal, of Cincinnati; First Lieutenant, Jacob E. Fletcher, of Hobbieville; Second Lieutenant, William F. Jerrall, Hobbieville. Company G, Captain, John Fielda, Owensburg; First Lieutenant, William Hatfield, Owensburg; Second Lieutenant, Henry Gastineau, Owensburg.

^{*}This excellent sketch of the Ninety-seventh Regiment was prepared and furnished for this volume by Capt. John D. Alexander.

MARCHING ORDERS.

In October, 1862, Bragg was advancing on Louisville, and the regiment received its first marching orders, and was then ordered to Indianapolis, where it went into quarters at Camp Morton. While here we had nothing to do but draw rations, cook, do police and guard duty, and "shine up" for dress parade; and from the papers found that Capt. Robert F. Catterson, of the Fourteenth Regiment, had been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and Aden G. Cavins, of the Fiftyninth Regiment, had been appointed Major; Alexander McGregor, Adjutant; and William Johnson, Quartermaster; and John G. Shryer, Quarmaster Sergeant; Dr. Alexander D. Murphy, Surgeon; J. C. Hilburn, Assistant Surgeon, and George Terry, Chaplain.

About the 20th of October, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and after being in camp a few days was ordered out to guard a wagon train with supplies for Buell's army as far as Bardstown, Ky. This was our first march, about eighty miles there and back, and it is safe to suppose there were about 10,000 blistered toes when we got back to Louisville, as marching on a pike was a new experience and one likely to bring on such a calamity, a great many of the boys gave out and some of the thoroughbred horses and mules of Kentucky had to be pressed into service, as well as their chivalrous owners, to bring us into camp.

ADVANCE TO MEMPHIS.

The regiment remained here until November 9, 1862, when it was ordered to Memphis, Tenn. We boarded two transports, the "Mary Miller" and the "Hetty Gillmore," and started down the Ohio River. It was beautiful weather. The autumnal dyes of scarlet, gold and purple, were upon the trees, and the haze of Indian summer hung upon the hills. Six companies were aboard the Mary Miller and four companies aboard the Hettie Gillmore. Everything went merry until the Mary Miller struck a snag above Evansville; but fortunately kept afloat, until the damage was repaired. The Hetty Gillmore kept afloat well until she struck on a sand bar at the mouth of the Cumberland River. Here we staid all night, and the soldiers were put out on a lighter with the Sutler's stores, and the next morning cigars, tobacco, butter and crackers, and I suppose the Sutler thinks to this day that they were all thrown overboard, but the boys did smoke after this, and chewed considerable tobacco that looked like they were of the same brand the Sutler used.

The regiment reached Memphis November 15, 1862, and remained there until November 25, when the army moved south to Holly Springs and to reach Vicksburg. At Memphis, we were brigaded with the Ninetyninth Indiana, Fifty-third and Seventieth Ohio Regiments, Gen. Denver, commanding; advanced with the army under Grant and Sherman, to Yacknapatafa River, when we halted and remained about a week subsisting

mainly on Mississippi yams. The rebels took Holly Springs, captured the garrison there, and we had to retrace our steps. When we reached that place, Lieut. Col. Catterson received his commission as Colonel, and Maj. Cavins his commission as Lieutenant Colonel. In a few days we were on the march again and went to La Grange, Tenn., reaching there about January 8, 1863, when we went into what was called winter quarters.

Quite a number of men died at this place, as it was quite sickly, raining most of the time. We remained here until March 8, 1868, when we went to Fort Grissom, located at a bridge on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, west of La Grange about twenty miles. We guarded this bridge until some time in April, 1863, when the regiment was ordered to Moscow, Tenn., remained there a short time and went to La Grange. In June, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg via Memphis. The regiment marched to Memphis and there, with the other regiments, took The Ninety-seventh Indiana and a battery transports to Vicksburg. went down on the steamer "John Warner." There were probably thirty or forty transports loaded with troops, horses and artillery, wagons and horses one following another, with a convoy of gunboats on either side. Every little while rebel cavalry would appear on the banks and the gunboats would wake the echoes and shell the woods. When we reached the mouth of the Yazoo River, we went up that river and disembarked at "Snyder's Bluff." Here we were employed in building breastworks and fortifications, facing to the rear, and watching the movements of the rebel Gen. Joe Johnston, who was out in the direction of Jackson, Miss., and whose army the rebels expected would raise the siege of Vicksburg. We were about twelve or fifteen miles from Vicksburg, but could plainly see the smoke from their famous cannon, "Whistling Dick," and could plainly hear the roar of the guns when our men would make a charge. About June 26, we were ordered to move more directly to the rear of Vicksburg, and in the direction of Jackson, to a place called "Oak Bidge," where we remained until after the fall of Vicksburg. We were at that time a part of Gen. Smith's division. On July 5, day after the surrender at Vicksburg, we were ordered to march on Jackson, Miss. regiment encountered sharp opposition in crossing Black River. advanced rapidly on Jackson, Miss., and had two days of sharp skirmishing. Lieut. Col. Aden G. Cavins had his horse killed with a cannon shot. Lieut. Jerrall, of Company C, had an arm shot off, of which he died at Black River, where the regiment went into camp. Afterward. Capt. Dean, of Company F, was hit with a spent ball, and from the shock and debility, resulted in his death at Camp Sherman. The Ninety-seventh Indiana and Fortieth Illinois advanced on the fortifications of Jackson as skirmishers, took the rebel rifle pits, were not supplied by the battle column, and, after lying close under the rebel guns for several hours,

retired. George W. Corbin, of Company G, was killed at Jackson, Mist., July 16, 1863.

The regiment then returned to Black River, "Camp Sherman," after tearing up miles of railroad track, and remained there until ordered to march to Chattanooga; went from Black River to Vicksburg, and thence by boats to Memphis, Tenn. We left there in October, 1863, and marched all the way to Bridgeport, near Chattanooga; took a short rest at Nickajack Cave; were then ordered to cross Sand Mountain to Trenton, in Lookout Mountain Valley. . Here we encountered some of our old friends in the Thirty-first Indiana and other regiments of the Fourth Corps, who, in bidding us good-bye, said we would see sights before we got five miles away. The most of the regiment was in splended order, and the boys of the Ninety-seventh an wered that they had come to fight and wanted to engage the best troops of the rebel army. Sand Mountain and arrived at Trenton, twenty miles from the nose or point of Lookout Mountain. After some slight skirmishing, was ordered: to join the army near Chattanooga; marched down the valley, crossed the Tennessee River on pontoons, and camped behind the hills opposite the mouth of the Chickamauga Creek; crossed the Tennessee again on pontoons, and were in the advance on Mission Ridge, and were inside their picket guard line when we arrived fronting that part of the ridgethrough which the railroad tunnel passes, which was strongly fortified and occupied in strong force by the rebel army.

BATTLE OF MISSION RIDGE.

The fight next day was a bloody one, and lasted all day. Masses of re-enforcements could be seen swarming in all day to increase the rebel forces, and Sherman's men, the Thirteenth Corps made but little headway against the heavy columns of the enemy. Dr. A. M. Murphy, our regimental Surgeon, now enjoying the ease and dignity of a mature age. did all in his power to brighten the sufferings of the wounded. All the day of the battle, and until nearly sunrise the next morning, he was to be found on the field. After the retreat of the rebel army from this place, we followed them near Ringgold Pass. We were then ordered to march to Knoxville, E. Tenn., to relieve Gen. Burnside, vho was besieged by Gen. Longstreet. We marched without tents or other camp equipage through rain and snow, camped late at night, and on our return to Chattanooga, eighty-six of our men of the regiment out of 310 had no shoes. We marched west along the Memphis & Charleston Railroad via Bridgeport & Stevenson to Bridgeport, Ala., and here we went into winter quarters December 25, 1863. While here, our camp was north of the railroad and town, in a little cave, and near a large spring. little else to do but eat, smoke, write letters and do guard duty until February, when the regiment was ordered on a scout with some other

troops, under the command of Gen. Morgan L. Smith, then commanding at Huntsville. Our scout extended south as far as Lebanon. Ala. We saw no enemy, and the "boys" only succeeded in capturing some applejack and fighting roosters, and in returning to camp the boys would have a rooster fight whenever we would stop to rest. The roosters would crow as we marched along, the boys carrying them under their arms. While here, about the last of February or the 1st of March, 1864, our regiment was sent with others to East Tennessee, and from there we made reconnoissance in the direction of Tunnel Hill and Dalton, Ga. It was said that Sherman, with a large force, had moved from Vicksburg in the direction of Meridian, Miss., and was tearing up railroad tracks and destroying the rolling stock and depots, and that a corps of the rebel army was about starting from Tunnel Hill to re-enforce the rebel army, and our march there was to bring them back; whether we did or not, I can't say, but I do know that the rebels swarmed out on us so thick that we had to retreat pretty suddenly one night, and they kept at our heels the next day until noon, popping away at us all the time.

LADIES IN CAMP.

On the last-named expedition, Capt. David Shelly, of Company K, from Vermillion County, was in command of the regiment. When we returned to Scottsboro, Ala., our camp was enlivened by the presence of Mrs. Col. Cavins, of Bloomfield, Mrs. Capt. White, of Spencer, and Mrs. Capt. Fields, of Owensburg. On the last day of April, the writer of this was in command of a picket guard at the mountain pass, on the north side of the camp, with orders to let no one pass in or out the line without a pass. Mrs. Cavins and Mrs. White came up the mountain hunting wild flowers, and came to the picket post. Just beyond the lines were some beautiful flowers, and the ladies with the writer went to get them. When the ladies returned to camp and told they got their flowers beyond the lines, Col. Cavins said he would send at once and arrest the officer in command for allowing them beyond the lines, but through the intercession of Mrs. Cavins the writer was saved from such a calamity. While here, we sent to New York and purchased two beautiful swords, one for Col. Cavins, and one for Col. Catterson; when received were duly presented, J. D. Alexander making the presentation speech, to which the donees made very excellent replies, and returned thanks. This is a little of the poetry of war.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

On the 30th of April, 1864, I heard a bustle outside of my tent and inquired what was the matter, hearing everywhere "we've got marching orders." Three days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition was the order, and the next morning, May 1, 1864, the whole army broke camp and marched out with flags flying and bands playing, and started for

Chattanooga. We had started on the "Atlanta campaign." As we neared Chattanooga, infantry, cavalry and artillery were all moving to the south, a great army was coming together and moving to the south. At this time the Ninety-seventh was brigaded with the One Hundredth Indiana, Forty-sixth Ohio, Twenty-sixth Illinois, Fortieth Illinois, One Hundred and Third Illinois and Sixth Iowa, commanded by Gen. C. C. Walcott, who now resides at Columbus, Ohio. We were in the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Gen. Harrah commanding division, Gen. Logan commanding the corps, and in the Army of the Tennessee commanded by Gen. McPherson. The Army of the Tennessee, composed of Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, formed the right wing of the army, and the Fifteenth Corps, from its facility in moving from the right to the left of the line was called the "whip lash." We moved to the right and passed through Snake Creek Gap, and on the 18th day of May, encountered the left wing of the rebel army under Gen. Joe E. Johnston, at Resaca, and after sharp skirmishing with them drove them back into their breastworks.

On the 14th day of May, Company E of the regiment was on the skirmish line commanded by Capt. J. T. Oliphant, who lost two of his men killed, George Mood and Coen Cullison. Wesley M. Bonuff was wounded and died of wound June 20, 1864. About the 20th of May, the rebels evacuated the place and we still moved on and struck them again in their intrenchments at Dallas, Ga., about May 25. Sharp shirmishing we had with them until the 29th of May. Capt. Holdson, with his company, I, were on the skirmish line, and the rebels made a desperate charge on the extreme right of our army, we being a part of same, and before Company I got inside of our works Capt. Holdson was wounded twice, and so close were the rebels upon us, our line commenced firing, and Orderly Hinkle, of Company I, laid down between two logs and remained there between the lines until we had repulsed the enemy.

Our corps was then moved further to the left to New Hope Church and relieved the Twentieth Corps under Hooker, who moved further to the left. One rainy morning, after sitting in the trenches all night in mud and water expecting a charge from the enemy, to our surprise we found them all gone. We then moved on and next encountered the enemy at Big Shanty, about June 12, near Lost and Kenesaw Mountains. On the 15th of June, our division was ordered to advance to the left and had not gone far until the Ninety-seventh Indiana was stretched out into a skirmish line. We were ordered to charge, which we did with the balance of our brigade. Just following were two brigades, one on each flank; we captured the skirmish line just as the enemy were forming their lines of battle. But they never got them formed, for they took to their heels, and a few hid in the bushes whom we captured, together with the Thirty-first Alabama Regiment, who formed the skirmish line. In this

battle, Company A lost in killed James M. Anderson, and had six men wounded. Company E lost one killed, Christian J. Halterman, and John W. Rutlege, Orderly Sergeant, was wounded and died of same, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Company I lost one killed, Byron M. Reed, of Greene County. We then moved to the right, opposite Kenesaw Mountain.

BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

On Sunday night, June 26, Col. Cavins, who was in command of the regiment, sent for all the commissioned officers and told us an assault was to be made on the mountain the next day; and our brigade had been specially named to form a part of the assaulting column under command of Gen. Morgan L. Smith, and wanted to know how we all felt about it. Some said "We would go right up," but Capt. Jordan, of Company K, a practical, cool-headed fellow, said, "Well, you'll all smell fire before you get to the top of that mountain." Before day, on 27th, we moved out of our works under cover of the woods, got our breakfast and moved further to the right to our position in the line. By this time, the enemy observing our movements, it was all active, and were re-enforcing at all points, and kept up a bitter fire upon us with shot and shell. In our brigade, the Forty-sixth Ohio took the advance as skirmishers, the Ninety-seventh Indiana, One Hundred and Third Illinois on front line of battle, and the Sixth Iowa and Fortieth Illinois as the supporting column, advanced rapidly until we came to the foot of the mountain, drove the skirmishers from their works and started up the mountain through every conceivable obstruction, fallen timber, etc., under a front and enfilading fire from the enemy. We got within about fifty yards of the enemy's works when we had to retire. William Sullivan, of Company A, was killed. Capt. Joe Young, of Company C, was killed; also Robert F. Hegwood, and Sergt. James A. Butcher, of Company C, was mortally wounded. Aaron Hall, of Company E, was killed. John Hays, of Company G, was killed, as was also George W. Mosier. Orderly Sergt. William F. Moore, of Point Commerce, commanding Company F, was killed. A great many of the regiment were killed and wounded, which the space we are allowed will not permit us to give their names. The regiment lost in killed and wounded 70 out of 300 engaged. The rebels then retired across the Chattahooche River into their works around Atlanta.

In the battle of Atlanta, we were engaged during the entire battle, and captured the Fifth Confederate Tennessee, that killed Gen. McPherson July 22, 1864; were at the battle of Ezra Chapel on night of July 28, 1864, and in the battle of Jonesboro, south of Atlanta. After Hood left Atlanta and started north, the regiment followed with the army as far as Resaca and Taylor's Gap, and then Sherman, leaving Hood to the tender mercies of "Pap Thomas," went back to Atlanta. After tearing up the railroad for a few days, on the 15th of November, 1864, we started

with Sherman on his famous "march to the sea." Col. Cavins, having been granted a leave after the fall of Atlanta, did not reach us before the railroad was torn up, and was given an important command in East Tennessee. On the march to the sea, we saw no enemy of any considerable force until we were near Macon, Ga

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

On the morning of November 25, 1864, our brigade was w make a reconnoissance in the direction of Macon until the troops and wagon train were out upon the road. We started, but had not gone far until we met a cavalry regiment of Pennsylvania troops coming toward us at full speed. Wheeler had surprised them near Griswoldville, captured some, and the rest were on the wing. Some had lost their guns, some horses were running on three legs, some shot in the nose, and all were flying in Two companies of one regiment, and two of the One Hundred and Third Illinois were deployed at once as skirmishers, and moved through a pine woods until we came to rising ground, east of a large Wheeler's cavalry was on the west side, about one-half mile away. A few troops followed them to Griswoldville, then came back, and the brigade formed in line of battle, the Ninety-seventh Indians on the extreme right, and the Forty-sixth Ohio on the extreme left, and a battery in the center. The boys called it the "spectacle battery," because the Captain wore spectacles. Company G of our regiment was deployed as skirmishers on the west side of the farm. Arms were stacked, fires made, and we were getting our dinners at 1 P. M., dreaming of no danger, when the pickets began to fire and fall back. We were ordered to throw up breastworks as best we could, which we did with logs, rails, etc., when we saw three or four lines of battle coming—a whole division of Georgia militia. They were marching in splendid style—at a rightshoulder-shift arms. Our battery opened fire on them, when they opened one on us, and killed nearly every horse in our battery, and quite a number of men in the Sixth Iowa supporting it. A piece of shell wounded Gen. Walcott, commanding. Col. Catterson, of our regiment, at once took command of our brigade. The fight lasted from 1 P. M. until 4 P. M., the enemy making one charge after another. When the fight was practically over, a skirmish line was sent out, and quite a number of the enemy captured, expecting to wait until night and then get away.

The captured and killed were nearly all very young and very old men, who had white cotton shirts in their knapsacks, and butter and bread in their haversacks, with slices of fried ham. We built fires, and brought a great many wounded men to the fires, as the night was chilly, and at 10 P. M. we retired from the place and joined the main army and continued our march toward the sea. It was said that in this engagement we killed and captured 1,500 of the enemy. We moved on, crossing the

Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, and met with no other serious disturbance until we got in the neighborhood of Savannah, where we struck the enemy. We had works on one side of a rice farm, and they on the other. The water had been let in on the farm, and here we remained about a week, until Fort McAllister fell, which was taken by the Second Division of our Fifteen Corps, commanded by Gen. Hazen. We were then very short of rations, and had to depend mostly on the rice we got off the rice farm. We could see the masts of our ships loaded with supplies at the mouth of the Ogechee River in "Ossabaw Sound," but they could not reach us until Fort McAllister was taken. After that, Hardee and his army remained in Savannah but a few days, and on the 21st of December, 1864, Sherman took possession of the city.

ON THE OCEAN.

We remained there until about the 15th of January, 1865, when our regiment and a cavalry regiment went aboard a blockade runner that had been captured, called the "Louisburg," and dropped down the Savannah River and out to sea, and went round to Port Royal, S. C. Here we remained until the last days of January, 1865, when we started on the march, our objective point being Columbia, S. C. On the 15th of February, we met the enemy, some fifteen miles from there, and began to skirmish with Wade Hampton's cavalry. That night we threw up breastworks, and went into camp. Next morning we moved out and began to skirmish again. The Fortieth Illinois of our brigade was deployed as skirmishers, the One Hundred and Third Illinois, with our regiment, as a reserve. We drove them at first, but they became more and more stubborn as we neared Congaree Creek, where they had a line of works on the west side and a battery of artillery on the east side, and a considerable force of Our men drove them out of their works, and across the infantry. bridge, and as we came up, and were running into the works they left, their battery opened on us, and a shell exploded just in the works and cut off the head of Preston Flinn, of Company E, and mortally wounded John Mood, a Corporal of Company E, he dying in a few minutes.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

The rebels retired across a large farm in the direction of Columbia, and our division was hurried across the bridge, our brigade in the advance. A line of battle was formed, and the Forty-sixth Ohio deployed as skirmishers, and about this time a line of cavalry skirmishers came sweeping toward us, but the Spencer rifles of the Forty-sixth Ohio soon put them to flight. We camped on the farm that night, and the rebels gave us a shot, or shell, about every ten minutes that night from a battery across the Congaree River, with no material damage, however. The next night, after crossing the Saluda River, we camped on Broad River, north

of the city, and the next morning our brigade was the second one in the city. The enemy had gone, and along the main streets of the city there had been placed cotton bales, end to end, for a considerable distance near the curbstone, and had been set on fire before we entered the city. Iowa brigade attempted to put out the fire, and it was still smoking when we passed it. Negroes thronged the streets, and gave us a rousing reception by singing the "Jubilee Song," dancing, and showing their teeth. but were not disposed to bite. They carried out coffee, hams, bacon, rice, and brandy, whisky and wine to us, and made every demonstration of joy. Our regiment camped a mile out that night. In the night, I was aroused by the explosion of cartridges and shells, and thought the enemy had attacked us, but when I looked toward the city, a great fire seemed to be sweeping over it, and the explosions were caused by the fire having reached the arsenal. At daylight, the Ninety seventh Indiana Regiment was ordered to the city on provost duty, and so remained during our stay in the city. A part of the city was burned. The fire seemed to sweep over the city from southwest to northeast, and seemed to sweep everything as it went. Sherman, it is said, captured here provisions enough for his whole army for thirty days, all of which was burned, and during the night of the fire he and his general officers all had to move their headquarters.

It was generally thought that the smoldering cotton gave rise to the The day we entered the city it was as calm as a May day, but at night a strong wind blew from the southwest, and carried tufts of the burning cotton to the buildings, from whence it spread to the northeast. It has been said by the confederate authorities that the city was burned by order of Gen. Sherman, but the fact is that Sherman, having captured enough provisions for his whole army for thirty days, and established his headquarters in the city, and then order the city fired, when he knew it would destroy everything, seems to be absurd. I have never yet seen the soldier of Sherman's army that believed such a thing. We had too much confidence in his good sense to believe such a thing, and now, after the lapse of eighteen years, still have as much confidence and love for "our General" as we did when we followed him through the fire and storms of battle, over the mountains of Georgia, during the Atlanta campaign, or over the rivers and marshes, and through the savannas further south, on the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Washington, D. C. When we left Columbia, the negroes who said they had been run into Columbia from all points of the South to save being captured, followed us in great numbers—some on foot, on horseback, in carte, carriages and wagons, etc., taking everything they had in the way of household goodsand started, as they said, "to the land of freedom." We marched from here to Cheraw, S. C., where we camped two nights, waiting for the pontoon bridges to be finished over the Big Peedee River. From here we marched to Fayettville, N. C., on Cape Fear River. But before we reached that place, while at Lynch River, Lieut. Stanley, of Company I of our regiment, was out with a squad of foragers, and he was captured, with some of his men. Thomas S. Martindale, who was with him, and generally called "Sid," was wounded, but got to our camp, and died of his wounds several years after the war ended. At Fayettville, the colored people were all sent down the river, and we marched on until Johnston engaged the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps in battle near Bentonville, N. C., and our corps and the Seventeenth were marched in quick order for two days to get on the left flank of Johnston's army. On the second night, the writer of this was Officer of the Day, and put out his pickets, and we knew we were close to the enemy, for by putting our ears to the ground we could hear the tramp of horses and the rattling of sabers. When we broke camp the next morning, we marched about one mile, when we struck the rebel skirmishers. Companies A, F and D were deployed at once on the right of the road under command of Capt. Alexander, of Company D, and Companies I, C and H, under command of Capt. Holdson, of Company I, the balance of the regiment and brigade moving after us as a reserve.

We had to go up one hill and down another. The rebels would wait till we got to the top of the hill—give us a volley, and run until they got over the next hill. We drove them thus five or six miles, when we ran out of ammunition, and becoming very stubborn as they neared their works, the Sixth Iowa took our place, and had not gone far until they drove them back to their works, where they were in strong force. The Forty-sixth Ohio took the front, and the One Hundredth Indiana the left; the Sixth Iowa was going into line on the right, when the Fortysixth Ohio made a charge on the works. The One Hundredth Indiana boys began to shoot when the pack mules and negroes took a stampede and broke to the rear. At once the air seemed full not only of bullets, but frying pans, coffee pots, tin plates, cups, etc. We drove the enemy out of their first lines of works into their second line, fought them two days and nights, when the enemy retreated by way of Bentonville, and we started for Goldsboro, N. C. We had to "corduroy" nearly the whole way through North Carolina. The mud was deep and sticky, like tar, and often for days in South Carolina and North Carolina we passed through pine forests where trees had been tapped for resin, that were all on fire, and the smoke was stifling, and made our faces and hands as black as could possibly be.

When we reached Goldsboro, N. C., we were sights indeed. Some had no hats, some one pant leg off at the knee, and very nearly none at all to come to the other knee, rims off of hats, some with straw hats, holes in hats and hair sticking through, some with rebel gray pants and an old blouse with no sleeves in, toes peeping out of boots and shoes, no under-

garments at all, and all of us had our old socks made out of flyings down under the heels of our shoes. Mules, horses and men, nearly all worn out. We reached here March 20, 1865. Here we met Col. Cavins, who had come round from East Tennessee via Baltimore, and down the coast. and who had in charge a great many men who belonged to the army who had been left sick at different places and wounded, and had come to rejoin us, and who were home on furlough and did not get back before we had burned the bridges behind us and started for the sea. We remained here until about 10th of April, 1865, and drew better clothing and rested. when we started for Raleigh, N. C., which we reached April 20, 1865; passed review here and went into camp north of the city. Gen. Johnston's army was near us and west. While here we learned that Lee had surrendered, and in a few days Johnston surrendered, and the 30th of April. marching orders came, and we started toward Washington and home. It was at this place that our rejoicing was turned to mourning. We learned that the President was assassinated—news that threw a cloud over the whole army.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

It seemed to be a race among the Generals who would get to Washington first; at least the men thought so from the distance traveled each day. 'We came first to Petersburg, Va., and over the grounds that have become historic, through the crumbling earthworks, and by the graves of the fallen, friend and foe. Then "on to Richmond," where we remained two days, visiting Belle Isle, the State House and the confederate capitol, Libby Prison, Castle Thunder and other points of interest; then through that beautiful country east of the Blue Ridge, with its green fields and bright crystal streams, to Fredericksburgcrossed, but never "re-crossed" the Rappahannock; then to Mt. Vernon, and looked upon and paid homage at the tomb of Washington; and thence to Alexandria, where we remained and prepared for our last grand parade—the review at Washington City. The Army of the Potomac passed review probably May 24, and Sherman's army on the next day. On the night of the 24th, our division marched over the "Long Bridge". and camped on the commons in the vicinity of the Capitol building. The next morning, moved into A street by columns of company, and waited for 9 o'clock A. M. and the signal gun. At that time we started on our last and grandest review. When we wheeled into Pennsylvania avenue and column after column of companies of the tried veterans came marching on, with the sun glistening on their guns and the kind breezes of the morning causing the dear old tattered flags and banners to flutter and fly, bands playing and drums beating, such huzzas as went up from people—crowded to the curbstones, in every story of the houses, and on housetops, and in windows; bouquets came showering down upon the soldiers and tattered flags from everywhere until we passed the reviewing stand, where the President and Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, Diplomatic Corps, Gens. Sherman and Grant, and most all the prominent commanders in the war. We then passed out of the city and camped on the Frederick pike, and remained here until June 9, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out of service and started for Indianapolis, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Parkersburg, Va., thence to Lawrenceburg, thence to Indianapolis.

Here we were received by Gov. Morton and the State officers, and went into camp. The regiment was paid off, and this band of veterans melted away into civil life like snow when springtime breathes upon it. And when the "boys" came marching home, in some homes there was rejoicing—in others, sorrow and tears. Some came back that went away with loved ones that had been left behind. Some had died in battle or of wounds received, or of sickness and disease, and his wife was a widow and his children fatherless. The wounds of the heart, partially healed, bled anew at the thought of his absence when the sound of the drum is heard to which the remaining ones came marching home. The writer of this history wishes that he could have gone more into details and given the history of each comrade who "soldiered" with him for three years, but to every soldier of the Ninety-seventh Indians, living or dead, and to his friends, this sketch in respectfully dedicated by its author.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Robert F. Catterson was the first Colonel of the regiment. He formerly resided in Rockville, Ind. Before the close of the rebellion, he was promoted to Brigadier General of volunteers. At the close of the war he went to Arkansas; was appointed Brigadier General of the State Militia during the reconstruction troubles. He was then elected to the Legislature, and afterward appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas. He resigned this office and now resides in Chicago, Ill.

Aden G. Cavins, Lieutenant Colonel, then Colonel of the regiment, is an old resident of Greene County. He had been in Bloomfield quite a number of years before the war; was Captain of Company E, Fifty-ninth Indiana, and in the field when appointed Major of the Ninety-seventh Indiana Regiment. He made a most excellent officer, and was always found where duty called, and at the end of the war returned to his old home where he has enjoyed and still is enjoying a lucrative practice in the law, and the confidence of the citizens of his county.

William H. Schlater was appointed Major of the regiment after Col. Cavins' promotion, but never joined us in the field, having immediately been appointed on the military staff of Gov. Morton.

Alexander McGregor was our first Adjutant who resigned, and Edward Groenendyke commissioned who resigned in a short time, when David

E. Sluss, of Putnam County, was appointed, and who remained with us until the end of the war; "Dave" as he was called, made a most excellent and efficient officer, beloved by all, and one with whom we all parted with the kindest of feelings when the circumstance and pomp of war was over.

William H. Johnson, of Bloomfield, was our first Quartermaster, and was succeeded by John G. Shryer, of Bloomfield, Ind., a fine business man—one who always had the "hard tack" and bacon for the boys when it was to be had. He is now a resident of Terre Haute, Ind., engaged in the hardware trade, and at this late day I'll tell him what became of his corn at Savannah, Ga. We stole it from the mules and parched it and put it into our haversacks. A few months before the war closed, he resigned and was succeeded by John W. Garner, who made us an excellent Quartermaster until the close of the war.

George W. Terry, of Stinesville, Monroe County, Ind., was our Chaplain who preached and mended the watches of the "boys." He was and is a Baptist preacher, and is still preaching the word of God at his old home. He was efficient in the field in taking care of the wounded soldiers.

Alexander M. Murphy of Sullivan, Ind., was our first Surgeon—a most excellent man and a good Surgeon. He still resides at Sullivan, enjoying a competency in his declining years. While the battle was raging, he always seemed to administer to the wounded and was always ready, not only with medicines for the sick, but a word of comfort and sympathy. He resigned May 14, 1864, on account of disability.

J. C. Hilburn of Spencer, succeeded Mr. Murphy, and A. M. Murphy, whom we all called "Dud," was appointed Assistant Surgeon. Both did their work well to the end of the war, both of whom have warm places in our memory.

James H. McNutt, of Harveysburg, Ind., was also an Assistant Surgeon, who was honorably discharged November 24, 1864, and when the old Surgeon said "Let's see your tongue," and then said "Give him a Dover," we went away satisfied that, after a good sweat, we'd be all right in the morning. He was one of the best officers in the regiment, and all regretted to lose him.

David Shelly, Captain of Company K, received a commission as Major of the regiment March 19, 1864, but declined, and died in the field (of disease), as Captain of his company. He resided in Eugene, Ind.

John Fields, Captain of Company G, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, January 1, 1865. He now resides in Ellettsville, Ind., having changed his residence since his return from the war—was never mustered as Lieutenant Colonel.

James Holdson, Captain of Company I, was promoted Major June 1, 1865, but was mustered out as Captain of his company. He resides in Sullivan County, Ind.

RECORD OF COMPANY A.

William O. Lyon, died at St. Louis, Mo., January, 1863; William H. Edwards, died at Memphis, Tenn., December, 1862; John R. Crook, died Holly Springs, Miss., December, 1862; Philip Miller, died La Grange, Tenn., March, 1863; Jeremiah Nash, died La Grange, Tenn., March, 1863; Nathan Weaver, died Louisville, Ky., November, 1863; James M. Anderson, killed Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June, 1862; Elias Abrams, missing in action Atlanta, July, 1864; Greene N. Crawford, missing in action Atlanta, July, 1864; James Corlett, died La Grange, Tenn., April, 1863: Peter Cochran, died La Grange, Tenn., January, 1863; William H. Davis, died La Grange, Tenn., February, 1863; John L. Daniel, died Moscow, Tenn., May, 1863; James Edwards, died Louisville, Ky., December, 1862; Samuel Gardner, died Memphis, Tenn., April, 1864; Abram Heywood, died Camp Sherman, Miss., September, 1863; Ulick B. Jackson, died Louisville, Ky., April, 1862; John H. King, died Indianapolis, October, 1862; George W. Moury, died Memphis, Tenn., November, 1862; John Pore, died New Albany, Ind., November, 1862; William Sullivan, killed in battle Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; Barton Wills, missing in action Atlanta, July, 1864; James Wilkinson, died Louisville, Ky., December, 1862; William Shirts, died Chattanooga, Tenn., June, 1864; John Cotren, died February, 1868.

RECORD OF COMPANY C.

Capt. Joe W. Young, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; F. J. Nault, Sergeant, died of wound at Camp Sherman, July, 1868; James A. Butcher, died at home of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain, June. 1864; Corral S. Sexon, died of disease, La Grange, Tenn., February, 1863; William H. Carmichael, died Moscow, Tenn., April, 1863; Elijah D. Fuller, died Marietta, Ga., July, 1864; George Casner, died La Grange, Tenn., February, 1863; James A. Arthur, died Nashville, Tenn., March, 1864; Mitchell Burch, Jr., died Memphis, Tenn., November, 1864; Joshua Bays, died Memphis, Tenn., December, 1862; Edward Bingam, died Snyder's Bluff, July, 1863; Oliver H. B. Brown, died Camp Sherman, Miss., September, 1863; William C. Borens, died Indianapolis, Ind., October, 1862; Alfred Bowers, killed Atlanta, Ga., August, 1864; Joe J. Carmichael, died La Grange, Tenn., February, 1868; John C. Carter, died at home, Monroe County, Ind., September, 1863; George W. Collings, died La Grange, Tenn., February, 1868; Robert F. Heywood, killed in battle, Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; James A. Hall, died at St. Louis, Mo., July, 1863; Samuel C. Jones, died Camp Sherman, Miss., August, 1863; William Langford, died Marietta, Ga., August, 1864; James A. Martindale, died Chattanooga, Tenn., November, 1864; Tobias Minks, died at Jackson, Miss., July, 1868; Hiram Reed.

died Fort Pickering, Tenn., September, 1863; Pleasant Shields died Scottsburg, Ala., February, 1864; James H. Sparks, died Camp Sherman, September, 1863; Micajah Todd, died Memphis, Tenn., September, 1863.

RECORD OF COMPANY E.

William H. Furguson, died La Grange, Tenn., January, 1863; John W. Rutledge, died Chattanooga, June, 1864; William H. Riley, died of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain, October, 1863; Benjamin A. Carson, died near Atlanta, Ga., July, 1864; John Mood, killed in battle near Columbia, February, 1865; Preston Flinn, killed in battle near Columbia, February, 1865; William J. Allen, died Memphis, Tenn., July, 1863; Oladian Allen, died Moscow, Tenn., May, 1863; William E. Andrews, died Memphis, Tenn., October, 1863; Wesley Boruff, died Resaca, of wounds received in battle, June, 1864; John Clemens, died La Grange, Tenn., February, 1863; Edmond C. Cullison, killed at Resaca, Ga., May, 1864; Edmond Edington, died at Louisville, Ky., January, 1863; William Fulk, died Cumberland, July, 1864; Richard Flater, died Memphis, Tenn., October, 1863; Squire Graves, died New Albany, Ind., January, 1863; Joseph Guthrie, died Memphis, Tenn., December, 1863; Aaron Hall, killed Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June, 1864; Chris Halterman, killed Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June, 1864; Harrison Long, died La Grange, Tenn., January, 1863; George Mood, killed at Resaca, Ga., May, 1864; William H. Mansfield, died at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July, 1863; Melcherd Price, died Camp Sherman, Miss., September, 1863; Henry Stone, died Scottsboro, Ala., January, 1864; Jeremiah Tryon, died Memphis, Tenn., October, 1863; Albert Wright, died Moscow, Tenn., April, 1863; Pleasant C. Walters, died La Grange, Tenn., February, 1863; Thomas B. Emery, died Camp Sherman, August, 1863.

RECORD OF COMPANY G.

Robert Owens, died Louisville, Ky., November, 1863; Anderson J. Pool, died Chattanooga, Tenn., December, 1864; Cuthbert Bridwell, died Holly Springs, Miss., January, 1863; Evan Baker, died Fort Garrison, Tenn., April, 1863; John Brock, died Camp Sherman, Miss., September, 1863; Josephus Brock, died Scottsboro, Ala., February, 1864, Hamilton Baker, died Memphis, Tenn., August, 1863; George W. Corbin, killed Jackson, Miss., July, 1863; Francis A. Edington, died La Grange, Tenn., March. 1863; William Fisher, died Louisville, Ky., January, 1864; David Field, died of wounds Big Shanty, Ga., June, 1864; John Hays, died of wounds at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; John R. Hatfield, died Memphis, Tenn., January, 1863; Isaac Harper, died Louisville, Ky., December, 1862; Wesley Titten, died La Grange, Tenn., February, 1862; Elijah Titten, died Memphis, Tenn., December, 1862; Alfred Miller, died Huntsville, Ala., July, 1864; Samuel W. Mitchell,

died Memphis, Tenn., December, 1862: John Martin, died Memphis, Tenn., November, 1863; Asbury Marrow, died in Martin County, Ind., March, 1863; George A. Mosier, killed Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; John Meltan, died Louisville, Ky., December, 1862; William Mosier, died Camp Sherman, September, 1863; Theodore D. Page, died Chattanoogs, October, 1863; Jonathan Smith, died of wounds, Rome, Ga., August, 1864; Lewis Shadley, died Camp Sherman, Miss., September, 1863; John A. Sibert, died Memphis, Tenn., November, 1863; Hiram Taylor, died Memphis, Tenn., September, 1863; Taylor Meredith, died Memphis, Tenn., November, 1863.

RECORD OF COMPANY F.

William F. Moon, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; David McCoy, died in Greene County, Ind., March, 1864; John R. Goff, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July, 1864; John Halton, died at Memphis, Tenn., October, 1863; James N. Martin, died Sidney Bluff, July, 1868; George Trent, died La Grange, Tenn., February, 1863; Isaac Workman, died Mound City, August, 1863.

RECORD OF COMPANY I.

Nicholas J. Beck, died of wounds, Camp Sherman, August, 1863; Joseph Garling, died Camp Sherman, August, 1863; Era Hase, died of wounds in the field, July, 1864; Byron M. Reed, killed at Big Shanty, Ga., June, 1864.

LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY.

The Worthington Gazette of February 5, 1863, said: "Our county is being overrun with deserters from the army. It is believed by many that there are men in Greene County who have written to the different regiments advising those who are dissatisfied to desert and come home, and that they would protect them and shield them from arrest. We should arrest all the deserters and take them back to their regiments. Let the matter be tested whether we have traitors in our county or not. What say you Union men of Greene County?" The same issue of the paper suggested that a Union meeting be held at Bloomfield to thoroughly organize clubs of the Union League in every township. The feeling at this time with a large number of the citizens of Greene County was hostile to a continuance of the war. A mass meeting held at Bloomfield on Saturday, the 7th of February, 1863, declared that the soldiers in the field should be called home, and no more men nor money should be furnished, memorialized Congress to pass a bill increasing the pay of private soldiers, and passed the following among a series of resolutions: "Resolved, that all questions and doubts as to the object for which the war is being waged having been removed by the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln and by the dismissal from time to time of

conservative Generals and appointing in their stead men of radical abolition proclivities, we hereby declare our opposition to the further prosecution of the war as it is now being waged, that we are not in favor of furnishing the present administration another man, gun or dollar for such a hellish, unchristian crusade." Among the leading citizens at this meeting were Hughes East, Dr. Conley, Dr. Jackson, Andrew Humphreys and Prof. Isenhower.

On Saturday, February 21, 1863, a mass meeting of the opposite character was held at the county seat. Dayton Topping was made President of the Day, and I. N. Morrison and S. A. Bynum, Secretaries. F. O'Neal stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the state of the country, and to take steps to organize Union Leagues throughout the county. Elias Dayhoof, Henry C. Owen, Drayton Ritter, James B. Baxter and I. N. Morrison were appointed a committee to draft certain resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. A long series was prepared and adopted, two of the number being as follows: "Resolved, that the political demagogues now striving to obtain an armistice between the armies of the United States and the rebels are acting in bad faith to the Government and are therefore trailors, and that we will oppose any such movement under present circumstances, by all proper means, as we believe its design and tendency is to aid the rebellion. assist treason, and in the end secure the secession of the northwestern States. Resolved, that the resolution passed by the falsely self-styled Democracy of this county on the 7th inst., pledging themselves against 'furnishing the present administration another man, gun or dollar' for what they call 'a hellish unchristian crusade,' may express the sentiments of rebel sympathizers, but do not express the sentiments of the loyal people of this county." Col. G. H. Voes, of Greencastle, spoke at this meeting for three hours. His speech was the most loyal, scathing, eloquent and brilliant delivered in the county up to that time. on the question of the war grew more bitter as time passed.

INTERESTING NOTES.

In March, 1863, John T. Owen raised about ten recruits for the Seventy-first Regiment. The Gazette of March 26th said: "During the past six weeks, fourteen deserters belonging to different regiments have been arrested in this county." About the 1st of April, a militia company was formed at Worthington, partly with a view of insuring peace at home. The Gazette of April 2d said: "Union men of Greene County! We do not wish to create unnecessary alarm, but we warn you of the fact that you are sleeping upon a volcano. The day is probably not far distant when you will be called upon to defend yourselves and your families. Our enemies in this county are well organized, and we honestly believe that on ten hours' notice they can collect together 1,000

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armed men." As the spring months passed, it became more and more apparent that the disloyal element in the county was arming and drilling. Several other companies were formed about this time for home protection. Col. Dick Thompson spoke at Worthington, on May 28, for three hours to about 1,200 people. He was eloquent and loyal. On the 8th of June, the enrollment of county militia under the conscript act was commenced in the county, under the supervision of George K. Steele, Commissioner; Richard W. Thompson, Provost Marshal, and Albert G. Preston, Surgeon. This was accomplished with great care, and without outbreak. A mysterious gathering of nearly 500 men in Beech Creek Township, late in June, adjourned without noteworthy action. The Worthington Gazette was so outspoken and bitter against all forms of disloyalty that constant threats were made, not only to throw the office in the canal, but to reduce that town to ashes as well. Both office and town were constantly guarded by armed men for some time. The paper finally saw that it was wiser to be milder, and adopted that course. Perhaps no man accomplished more for loyalty in Greene County during the war than Isaac N. Morrison, the editor of the Gazette. Every issue of his paper contained caustic editorials and pungent locals, urging on the enlistment of men, and the vigorous prosecution of the war. He merits unlimited credit for his work.

THE SIX MONTHS' COMPANY.

On the 15th of June, 1868, came the call for six months' men, and three several efforts were made to raise companies. 1. Lieuts. Bryan and Taylor. 2. Jacob McIntosh and others. 3. B. L. Brookshire and others. The first of these attempts was successful. On the 27th of July, eighty-nine men left the county under this call for Indianapolis, where they became Company A of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, six months' service. The One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment was organized on the 13th of August. Company A was mustered into the service July 28. The regiment took the field at Nicholasville, Ky., about the middle of September, where it joined the command of Gen. Wilcox. Here, with three other six months regiments, it was formed into a brigade, under the command of Col. Mahan, after which Lieut. Col. Hawn had the immediate command of the regiment. Late in September, the regiment moved to Cumberland Gap, arriving on the 3d of October. On the 6th, moved again, and reached Morristown on the 8th. On the 10th, it reached Blue Springs. where the enemy was driven from his position, and pursued fifteen miles. It then moved to Greenville, remained there until November 6, thence moved to Bull's Gap, where it fortified mountain passes. Great hardships were endured here from insufficient food and clothing. ber, it moved to Clinch Gap, thence to Sycamore, thence to Walker's

Ford, and during the remainder of the winter of 1863-64 was kept on duty in the mountains of East Tennessee, where it suffered incredible privations, and filled the hospitals with sick and exhausted men. regiment returned to Indianapolis February 10, 1864, and soon afterward was mustered out. 115

PERSONAL RECORD

The following is the best personal record that can be given of Company A of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment: Spencer L. Bryan, Captain, mustered out, term expired; Merritt C. Taylor, First Lieutenant, mustered out, term expired; Addison G. Sanders, Second Lieutenant, mustered out, term expired; A. S. Rainbolt; W. H. Armstrong, died in Greene County, 1864; J. M. Parsley, Verlin Watson, Absalom Hamilton, John W. Alexander, Benjamin Ferguson, J. O. D. Bland, George Jean, Eli Stalcup, Coley Selman, L. C. Walker, W. T. Danely, Stephen Schrum, Eli W. Adams, Edward Bryan, George Baughman, William Brewer, J. D. Blaker, Emanuel Bach, Jr., Enoch F. Bland, Isaac Bartley, R. H. Bland; W. J. Carmichael, died at Cumberland Gap, 1863; J. T. Carmichael, J. M. Cullison, J. D. Cooper, F. D. Conant, Mark Clark, R. L. Corvin, W. B. Calvert, S. M. Chambers, O. F. Fox, died at Knoxville, Tenn., March, 1864; John Fulk, C. C. Foley, J. A. Griffith, J. W. Griffith; Michael Gentry, died at Rock Castle, Ky., January, 1864; W. G. Goodwin, John H. Griffith, Allen Gaskill, S. S. Hawley, T. H. Hollis; S. T. Howe, discharged September, 1863, disability; A. H. Holliday, died at Indianapolis of disease, February, 1864; Alfred Hayward, S. A. Holman, Zachariah Harreil, H. D. Hoagland, A. M. Inman, H. C. Ingersoll: J. H. Irons, died at Indianapolis, August, 1863; John S. Myers, S. W. Moore, Ira Miller, George McLaren, Edward Molden, I. W. McKinnon, Samuel Myers, Oliver Noble, Ephraim Norman, C. A. Osborn, W. H. H. Owen, Nephi Owen; John Peeden, died at Cumberland Gap, November, 1863; Garry Peugh; Freeman Peeden, died at Knoxville, October, 1863; W. J. Plume, T. S. Pope, W. T. Richardson, Merider Steel, William Shepard; A. H. Shouse, died at Knoxville, December, 1863; J. M. Starnes, J. G. Tally, F. E. Taylor, S. J. Vaughn, Shepard Willis, Peter Woodall, A. C. Wetherly, G. M. Wetherly, Ransom Walker, Jacob Warner, J. H. Barnes, Uriah Culberson, Mason Faucett; W. B. Fry, died at Cumberland Gap, November, 1863; D. W. McBride, W. H. McArthur, Wickliffe Osborn, J. S. Sherwood, H. S. Shouse. Where no remarks are made, the men were mustered out at the expiration of the term of service.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1863.

This day was celebrated at Worthington with greater attendance and enthusiasm than ever before, about 3,000 people being present. music was excellent, both vocal and band; Rev. L. L. Walker and John H. Martin were the speakers. Squire Bays was Marshal of the Day. Nineteen men volunteered in the company for the six months' service, which was then forming. Fifteen toasts were read and responded to by the leading citizens. One of these was as follows: "Meade—may it prove too strong a beverage for Southern traitors." Immediately after this came the news that John Morgan had invaded Indiana, and was marching upon Indianapolis, whereupon about 300 men left the county going to Bloomington to offer their services to repel the enemy. They were not wanted and soon returned.

RECRUITING.

In October, 1863, came another call for men, and Capt. John Simons began to recruit for the Fourteenth Regiment. He was assisted materially by E. H. Sabin. But the work progressed slowly. The county quota was 157 men. Comparatively no progress was made; men did not care to enlist. The draft was threatened January 5, 1864, but that did not rouse the people from their lethargy or disloyalty. The County Board, though petitioned, refused to offer a bounty for volunteers. War meetings were held at all the principal towns. In March, 1864, many of the veterans returned and were tendered public receptions and feasted and toasted to their hearts' content by loving friends and grateful neighbors. This and the February, March and April calls for troops rekindled the enlistment of men. During the months of March, April and May, the enlistment or the recruiting of men was pushed on quite vigorously. About fifteen were sent to the Fourteenth Regiment; forty to the Twentyfirst; thirty-five to the Thirty-first; thirty to the Forty-third; ten to the Fiftieth; sixty or seventy to the Fifty-ninth; about a dozen to the Seventyfirst; a few to the Eightieth, and a few to the Eighty-fifth, and others indefinite in number to various regiments. In July, when the call came for 500,000 men, it was found that the county had a surplus over all former calls of 73 men; Richland had a surplus of 44, Jackson of 22, Center of 1, Wright of 12, Jefferson of 5, Fairplay of 8, and Washington of 1. Taylor had a deficit of 4, Beech Creek of 9, Highland of 5, Eel River of 1, Smith of 3, Stafford of 6, and Cass of 3. Stockton had neither surplus nor deficit. War meetings were again held in all portions of the county to clear the quota, but with indifferent success. Both political parties were so interested over the approaching Gubernatorial and Presidential campaigns that the work of enlisting men was almost wholly dropped.

POLITICS IN 1864.

The political campaign of 1864 was fought to the last ditch. The county had never before witnessed such extensive preparation. The real issue at stake was whether the war should be continued or not, and as this issue was of the most gigantic proportions the struggle for victory was correspondingly gigantic. The county was visited from time to time

by men eminent in the councils of the State and nation, and the enthusiasm ran to fever heat. As early as June, both parties effected organizations in each township and from that time on until the returns were in the fiery energy and vigilance of the times were not relaxed. On the 7th of October, a prominent citizen of the county was arrested by a squad of soldiers acting under the orders of Gen. Hovey, and taken to Indianapolis; was there tried for certain public acts and sentenced to imprisonment during the remainder of the war; but this sentence seems to have been afterward commuted to confinement within the limits of Wright and Stockton Townships, Greene County, while the war continued. This sentence was carried into effect. At the State election, the county went Democratic by about 200 votes and at the Presidential election the same by about 300.

THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER, 1864.

As the county as a whole did but little during the summer and autumn months of 1864 to clear the county quotas, it became evident that a heavy draft throughout the whole county would be the inevitable result, and the citizens, instead of weeping like Niobe, sat down, folded their arms and waited the result, trusting that the weight would fall upon their neighbors and not upon themselves. The Southern Indianan, edited at Bloomfield by E. B. Barnard, had much to do with this apathy in the face of the approaching draft. In the issue of September 6, the editor said: "Several attempts have been made lately in different parts of this county to raise volunteers for the army, but with very indifferent success as far as we can learn. Since it has become an avowed Abolition war, Democrats have concluded to take no more stock in it, and the Loyal Leaguers, though loud in their protestations of love for the war and its sable object, persistently refuse to go into it. When the echo of the squawk the goose made when the quill was jerked from her wing with which the widow-maker wrote the Emancipation Proclamation of Devastation is discovered, we may expect to see a practical exhibition of the patriotism which this class of individuals profess." Many other articles of a similar nature were published in the paper from time to time. About the 1st of October, the draft in Greene County came off at Terre Haute with the following result by townships: Jefferson, 13; Cass, 19; Washington, 23; Taylor, 28; Beech Creek, 25; Stockton, 22; Highland, 19; Center, 29; Eel River, 6; Wright, 7; total, 191. Richland, Jackson, Smith, Stafford and Fairplay seem to have cleared themselves. By the 1st day of January, 1865, the county was credited under this draft with 120 men, the others having failed to report by that time. On the 19th of December, 1864, came the last call of the war, but the enlistment of men was almost wholly at a standstill. Accordingly in February, 1865, another draft was levied as follows: Smith, 12; Beech Creek, 31; Stafford,

9; Jefferson, 13; Highland, 27; Wright, 13; and the number in the other townships unknown. By the 14th of April, 1865, when all efforts to raise troops were abandoned in the State, the county was credited under this draft with 116 men.

SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED FOR THE WAR.

On the 19th of September, 1862, Greene County was credited with having furnished 1,432 volunteers for the war. In October of that year, 8 were drafted. Under the six months' call of June, 1863, 89 men left the county. The quota of October, 1863, was 157. Under the calls of February, March and July, 1864, the county was credited with 480 new recruits, 195 veterans and 120 drafted men; and under the call of December, 1864, the last of the war, it was credited with 65 new recruits, and 116 drafted men. From this can be given an estimate of the men furnished by the county for the suppression of the rebellion. It is quite certain that more men went from Greene to enlist than came within her border to enlist. Placing this number at 200 and adding to it the above numbers, 1,432, 8, 89, 157, 430, 195, 120, 65 and 116, a grand total of 2,812 is obtained. This is an excellent showing. Of course these figures are only approximate, and each man has been counted as often as he en-But the county need not be ashamed of the figures. It will no doubt be observed in reading this chapter that if the county merits praise for activity during the first year and a half of the war, it also merits reproof for inactivity during the remainder of the war. This was no doubt due to conscientious scruples opposed to a continuance of the war by large masses in the county.

LADIES' AND SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

Several soldiers' aid societies were organized in Greene County about the same time. On the 28th of October, 1861, the ladies of Worthington met, and after calling Rev. Mr. Hollis to the chair and appointing G. H. Start, Secretary, elected the following permanent officers: Mrs. H. Hollis, President; Mrs. S. B. Harrah, Vice President; Mrs. G. H. Start, Secretary; Miss J. D. Orfeille, Assistant Secretary, Rev. H. Hollis, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. E. H. Sabin, Treasurer. Mrs. D. Topping, Mrs. G. W. Langworthy and Mrs. L. Burnam were appointed Executive Committee; and Mrs. W. C. Andrews, Mrs. C. Start, Mrs. G. R. Taylor, Mrs. N. Taylor, Mrs. J. F. Blount, Mrs. P. Burr, Mrs. R. A. Belden, Mrs. Dr. Smydth, Mrs. L. Farris, Mrs. J. Crull, Mrs. S. H. Lockwood, Mrs. C. C. Howe and Miss H. Davis, Visiting Committee. The society went immediately to work, and within a few weeks sent off several large boxes of blankets, quilts, shirts, mittens, drawers, socks, provisions, etc., besides a considerable sum of money. All this was sent to the hospitals and to the field. The society continued to work during the winter of

1861-62, but disbanded in the spring of 1862. On the 28th of October. 1861, also, the ladies of Bloomfield met, organized an aid society and elected the following permanent officers: Mrs. Capt. Rose, President; Mrs. Capt. Cavins, Vice President; Mrs. H. C. Hill, Secretary and Treas-All ladies of Bloomfield were invited to join the society. Mrs. E. E. Rose, Mrs. E. H. C. Cavins, Mrs. W. H. Ferguson, Miss Maggie Vanslyke, Mrs. A. G. Cavins, Mrs. H. Parsons, Mrs. J. D. Killian, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. E. Brooks, Mrs. J. I. Milam, Mrs. H. Williams, Mrs. J. D. Knapp, Miss Eliza Vanslyke and Mrs. H. C. Hill were appointed Soliciting Committee. This society, also, went immediately to work, and soon sent off large boxes of supplies for hospital and field similar to the above, together with respectable sums of money. Some half dozen other aid societies were organized in other portions of the county, but as no record was kept, an account of them cannot be given in these pages. The ladies all over the county were very active in 1861-62, not only to furnish supplies as stated above, but to encourage enlistments even of their loved ones.

BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

Large amounts of money and quantities of provisions were given to soldiers' families while the war lasted. Every winter the aid societies were re-organized and kept at work, but when warm weather came they were neglected as there seemed to be no demand for their existence. In the Adjutant General's Reports Greene County is credited with having furnished the following relief: County, \$70; all townships, \$15,000; grand total, \$15,070. The county seems to have offered no bounty during the war. It stands alone in this respect of all the counties in the State.



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CHAPTER XI.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP—CREATION AND ORGANIZATION—THE FIRST OFFICERS

-ROAD COMMISSIONERS—FIRST ROAD PROJECTED—PURCHASE OF LAND
AND SETTLEMENT—INCIDENTS OF THE CHASE—THE VANSLYKES—AN
INDIAN STRATEGY—EARLY INDUSTRIES, INCIDENTS, ETC.—BURLINGTON

-RLOOMFIELD—DISPOSAL OF LOTS—RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIES—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—BUSINESS MEN OF THE FORTIES—RESIDENTS—LATER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—PRESENT INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS—LATER MANUFACTORIES—THE BIG FIRE—BANKING—SECRET ASSOCIATIONS—SCHOOLS
OF BLOOMFIELD—THE COUNTY SEMINARY—SCHOOLS OF THE SIXTIES
AND SEVENTIES—THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—THE CHURCHES OF BLOOMFIELD—VAN BAYOU AND NEWTOWN—RICHLAND FURNACE—THE BLOOMFIELD—VAN BAYOU AND NEWTOWN—RICHLAND FURNACE—THE BLOOM-

In the year 1821, when the county was organized by the Board of Commissioners, the township of Richland was created, and then comprised the present townships of Richland, Fairplay, Grant and Stockton; but in 1828, all that portion west of White River was constituted Dixon Township (thus called for the family of that name), since which time Richland Township has had its present boundaries with some slight changes. At this time, the necessary officers were either appointed or ordered elected to administer the affairs of the township. John Fields was appointed Inspector of Elections, and Zebulon Hogue, Superintendent of the sixteenth section. In accordance with law, elections were ordered held at the house of Thomas Bradford; two Justices of the Peace were ordered elected. Hiram Hayward and William Scott were appointed Overseers of the Poor; Solomon Dixon, James Warnick and Peter C. Vanslyke, Fence Viewers; Richard Osborn, Constable. It seems that the office of Constable was too laborious for one man, for James Brown was soon appointed to assist Mr. Osborn. Thomas Bradford was Lister of the township in 1822.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

During the winter of 1821-22, the township was divided into road districts, and the necessary officers appointed and arrangements made for the muddy times of the approaching spring. James Warnick was appointed, Road Superintendent, and the following men were ordered to report to him when notified, for work: Thomas Bradford, Samuel C. Hall, James Brown, Carpus Shaw, Frederick Shaver, John Bland, John Vanvoorst, Jr., Cornelius Vanslyke, Orange Monroe, Lewis Edwards, William Scott, William Robinson, Robert Underwood, Thomas Warnick, James Milam, Anthony Milam, Michael Shepard, Jacob Shepard, Edwin Simpson, Hallet B. Dean, Augustine Passmore, William Farmer, Thomas Brown, Helton Wagoner, Zebulon

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Hogue, William Richey, Henry Martin, James Wilkins, James Vanslyke. William Milam and Frederick Shepard. Timothy H. Jessup was also appointed Superintendent of Roads, with the following "hands:" Ebenezer Welton, William Welton, Isaac Workman, Abe Workman, John Watson, John Davis, Parker Byford, David Watson, William Watson, Michael Watson, James Vonn, John Good, Jesse Evans and Hiram Long. Edmund Gillam was also appointed Superintendent, with "hands" as follows: John Mason, Daniel Garland, Eli Faucett, Hansford Stalcup, Daniel Wasson, William Bannister, Ruel Learned, Elisha Cushman, Asa Osborn, Richard Montgomery and John Burcham. Phillip Shintaffer was also appointed Superintendent, with the following "hands:" John Owen, Anthony Law, Richard Osborn, William Buckles, A. C. Buckles, Solomon Dixon, Samuel Dixon, Henry Dixon, Nathan Dixon, Seth Fields, John Fields, Sr., and Jr., Samuel Fields, William Fields, Daniel Fields, John Dixon, Elias Dilla, John W. Wines, Martin Wines, Richard Beason, William Lemons and David Smith. The above lists comprise almost or quite all of the early settlers in old Richland Township, which then included the present townships of Richland, Fairplay, Grant and Stockton, as noted above.

THE FIRST ROADS.

One of the first roads petitioned for was projected from Burlington, the old county seat, westward via Solomon Dixon's "intended" ferry to meet the Carlisle and Merom road in Sullivan County. The following men were the petitioners: Zebulon Hogue, Isaac Hicks, Fred Shaver, Jacob Shaver, James Brown, A. Passmore, S. C. Hall, B. Dean, Daniel Fields, Samuel Fields, David Smith, Joseph Martin, Jacob C. Moser, Phillip Shintaffer, Richard Beason, William Lemons, Tobias Moser, E. G. Dilla, Hiram Hayward, Stephen Redenbark, Amos Moberly, Martin Wines, Daniel Ingersoll, John Fields, Jr., John Fields, Sr., Seth Fields, J. W. Wines, Samuel Dixon. Henry Dixon, Nathaniel Dixon and Abe Dixon. Emanuel Vantrees was appointed to survey a State road from the north line of Daviess County, thence via the best and most direct route to Section 30, Township 9 north, Range 4 west. In 1822, the township officers were as follows: Peter Ingersoll, Inspector of Elections; Richard Beason and T. H. Jessup, Overseers of the Poor; Solomon Dixon, William Welton and Peter C. Vanslyke, Fence Viewers.

PURCHASE OF LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

The first sale of lands in Greene County took place in 1816 at Vincennes, but only a comparatively few entries were made, owing to the remoteness from settled localities. One purchase was made in old Richland Township by Solomon Dixon, who afterward became one of the most prominent citizens of the county, and whose descendants are known far and wide even to this day. Another entry was made by Peter C. Vanslyke, who had come from "down East" and located at Washington, Daviess County. Permanent settlers were in the township in 1817, though they cannot be indi-

cated with absolute certainty; neither can the dates of their settlement. Among the first were the families of John Vanvoorst, Daniel Carlin, John Vanverse, Peter C. Vanslyke, the Dixons, James Warnick. Reuben Hill, William Robinson, William Scott, Carpus Shaw, Lewis B. Edwards, Levi Fellows, Norman W. Pierce, Oliver Cushman, E. P. Cushman, Ruel Learned, Eli Faucett, Alexander Clenny, S. C. Hall, Oliver Lockwood, Jeremiah Lockwood, John Jones, John Mason, Barney Perry, John and Peter Hill, Isaac Anderson, Adam Stropes, John Shryer, Orange Monroe, Ebenezer and William Welton, W. and J. Watson, Timothy Jessup, Robert Baber, Jacob Lakely, Jacob and Joshua Dobbins, Solomon, Joseph and Daniel Burcham, William Russell, Benjamin Turley, William and John Watson, Kelly Heaton, John Terrell, Abraham Workman, George Milam, John Herral, Samuel Smith, Charles Turley, David Heaton and others.

INCIDENTS OF THE CHASE.

At the time of the first settlement in Richland Township, the country was a wilderness filled with bears, wolves, panthers, deer and other wild animals of size and courage. Wolves could be heard almost any night during certain seasons of the year; deer were shot from windows and doors; bears came boldly into clearings around the cabins when pressed by hunger, and the wailing, half-human voice of panthers filled the breast of many an old settler with alarm. Bands of Indians roved about, camping for short periods on the streams to secure their precarious subsistence, or to revive their old war and scalp dances enjoyed by them with savage delight but a few years before. John Terrell, who settled on a tract of timbered land but a short distance east of Bloomfield at an early day, was a famous hunter and trapper. He was a sure shot with his old flint-lock rifle, and is said to have bought no lead for his bullets. It was asserted that he found his lead in a native state somewhere along Richland Creek, and that from this crude ore he separated the lead by heat, with which he molded his own bullets. If this is true, his lead repository was lost at his death. He followed the chase much of his time, and derived no little revenue from the sale of deer skins and hams and the skins of bears and furs of minks, etc. One day in winter he is said to have killed four deer in the eastern part of the township, one of which he was unable to get to his cabin before night, and which was eaten before morning by wolves. He was in the northern part one afternoon hunting for deer, and while walking along on a ridge saw below him in the hollow two bears, which did not observe him. He concealed himself to watch their motions, and saw that the priming of his gun was ready and fresh. He saw them climb a tree, and by their peculiar movements soon saw they were after honey, with which a hollow place about fifty feet from the ground was stored. While they were thus engaged he approached them with his rifle ready, and arrived within easy shot of them before they saw him. His appearance did not seem to alarm them greatly, though they stood still on the branches above and eyed him curiously. When he was

close enough to be sure of his shot he took careful aim, pulled the trigger, and brought one of them crashing to the ground dead. He quickly reloaded his rifle, and while the other was in the act of descending fired and gave it a mortal wound. This old settler was a noted bee hunter, and could find hives of honey where others could observe no signs. When out hunting, he carried a provision bag across his shoulder filled with corn bread and fat pork or wild meat. On one occasion, he found a tree which contained over a barrel of fine honey, a portion of which had become candied. Stories like these might be repeated without limit.

'THE VANSLYKES.

It is said that when the Vanslykes came to the township in November, 1818, there were then but two settlers in all the neighborhood for miles around. A rude log cabin was erected near Aden G. Cavins' present residence, in which Mrs. Vanslyke and her children were domiciled. The men returned to Washington, Daviess County, whence they had come, to get their personal property and settle up their affairs before coming for good to their home at Bloomfield. Mrs. Vanslyke, whose maiden name was Edwards, and who is yet living at the county seat at the advanced age of ninety years, was left alone with her small children in the log cabin which had no door except a blanket, no floor except the bare ground, and no window except a hole about a foot and a half square on one side of the building. As the time drew near for the return of the men, Mrs. Vanslyke became anxious. One night soon after dark, while she was outside the cabin, she heard what seemed to be the distant halloo of a man far down on the river bottom southwest of the cabin. and thinking it was the voice of her brother. Lewis B. Edwards, she returned the call as loud as she could and started a fire on an elevation to guide the belated man on his way to the cabin. Again she heard the call a little nearer, and again she answered, and this was repeated several times, the voice each time getting louder and nearer. She thought the voice sounded very strange—such a prolonged and plaintive wail—yet she had no misgivings. At last the call ceased for a time, and while Mrs. Vanslyke was considering what had become of the man, suddenly, within a few rods of the house, there arose such a wild and alarming scream—half human, half beast -that the frightened woman sprang back into the cabin and nastily barricaded the door with the best means at command. She looked out of the little window and saw bounding across the clearing a large panther, which, afraid of the fire, continued out into the woods uttering its horrid cries until they were lost in the distance. In a few minutes, Mr. Carlin, who lived not far away and who had heard the screams of the panther, came hurriedly to the cabin with a flaming torch of hickory bark to see that the animal had done no harm to the Vanslykes. He was an experienced hunter and was not deceived by the cries which from all of the feline family have a tone so like a distant human being in distress. Many of the early settlers were deceived by the cries as Mrs. Vanslyke was.

AN INDIAN STRATEGY.

The Indians were quite numerous, though friendly. They came often to the cabins for food, or to barter furs and trinkets for pork or vegetables. They were not conventional in their habits, as they entered cabins without warning or invitation, lighted their pipes of tobacco or dried willow leaves. (called Killikinick), and smoked on as if no one except themselves was in the room and as if they were lords of the rude mansion. Sometimes they came intoxicated to the cabins, and were then very dangerous. They took great delight in frightening the women. When Henry Vanslyke was yet a toddling boy, they sometimes came cautiously to the cabin, entered the room while Mrs. Vanslykes' attention was engaged outside, stole the little fellow from his cradle and then with enough noise to arouse the startled mother. causing her baby to cry very likely, they would run away with the child in their arms followed by the screaming, crying woman. Or, very likely, they would draw their knives or tomahawks and with their wild scalp halloo made by the peculiar motion of the hand upon the lips, would act as if they intended to brain or scalp the crying child. When they had carried their joke far enough, they would return the boy and laugh heartily with Falstafflan mirth over their act. After a time, they found they could not scare her. In a short time they left the country for the far West.

EARLY INDUSTRIES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The first water mill was built in 1819, by William and Ebenezer Welton a short distance below the mouth of Beech Creek. After running a number of years, it was burned to the ground, soon after which the site passed to Alexander Craig, who rebuilt the mill and improved the dam. It was afterward owned by Benjamin Turley and others. It was very useful to the early settlers. The next was built on Richland Creek, near Bloomfield, in 1820, by Col. Levi Fellows, and in its day was the most famous in all the central part of the county. It was a saw mill and grist mill combined, and of course was operated by water-power. All the old houses at Bloomfield and near there were built with lumber from this saw mill, and all the old settlers and their children were fed by the grist mill. Lumber for the old court house was obtained at the Fellows Mill. Another early mill was built on the Tibbett's Mill site by Peter Lester. The first blacksmith shop was built by Thomas Bradford, at his house, just south of Bloomfield. All the early courts and elections were held at Mr. Bradford's house. Peter C. Vanslyke started the first horse mill and distillery, an account of which is found fur ther along in this chapter. Joshua Dobbins taught the first school in the eastern part of the township. Children from the families of the Walkers. Dobbinses, Heatons, Turleys, Roaches, and others, went to him. Fannie Cushman taught the first school in a small log cabin near the Fellows Mill. Joseph Scott was probably the first child born. The first weddings were Carpus Shaw to Sally Vanslyke, Thomas Warnick to Lydia Gilam, Samuel Smith to Lydia Kossolow, Jesse Branham to Elizabeth Johnson, James Stone to Mahala Heaton, Andrew Johnson to Elizabeth Lawrence.

BURLINGTON.

This town was the first county seat of Greene County, and was located on Sections 9 and 10, Township 7 north, Range 5 west, by Amos Rogers, Abraham Case, Charles Polk and William White. State Commissioners, early in the month of March, 1821. The first action taken by the County Board looking to the laying-off and platting of the town was in May, when James Galletly was appointed to survey the donation of land which had been made the county by Frederick Shaver, in consideration of having the county seat established at that point. Donations either of money, land or labor had also been made by Zebulon Hogue, Thomas Bradford, Frederick Shepard, and perhaps others. Detailed instructions were given the surveyor as to how to lay out the town. It was at this time, when the order for the survey was made, that the town was named Burlington. Thomas Bradford donated sixty acres in one place and forty in another; Frederick Shepard donated twenty acres, and Zebulon Hogue donated twenty more, making in all 140 acres. In addition to this, these men and others donated certain services and moneys to be used in the construction of the county buildings to be erected at the county seat. The town was laid out in accordance with the directions of the County Board, and David Smith contracted to clear the public square of timber for \$47. Augustine Passmore was paid \$12.75 to clear a lot upon which county offices were to be erected. The first sale of lots occurred in June, 1821, and among the few purchasers were Zebulon Hogue, Thomas Bradford, Ephraim Owen, Frederick Shepard, Augustine Passmore, Zebulon Jenkins, Solomon Dixon, Peter C. Vanslyke and others. The second sale was in October or November, and was almost a failure. In November, the County Agent, Ephraim Owen, reported \$11.60 as the total cash receiptsfrom the sale of lots at the county seat up to that time. The sale had been advertised in the papers at Vincennes, but without material effect as far as sales or receipts were concerned. In November the court house was ordered built, and all the lots of the town then unsold were ordered sold at the best figure, whatever that might be, they would bring. The destruction of timber on the town lots became so great that it was found necessary to appoint Zebulon Hogue, Superintendent, to see that the slaughter stopped. Who built the first house in Burlington cannot be named with certainty. Augustine Passmore was one of the first. He opened a tavern, and brought on a stock of liquor and groceries to a limited extent. Zebulon Horue probably built the first house; he was the village blacksmith. Frederick Shaver lived there, and James Brown also. In the spring of 1822, a large pond on the streets of the town was ordered "dreaned," but an interdiction was laid against projecting the outlet to White River in an angling direction across the lots. Thomas Warnick "cried" the sales of lots, and furnished free whisky, by order of the County Board, to be paid for out of the county treasury. Burlington saw serious trouble from the start, owing to the want of good water. A well was ordered dug, and the work took much money and time. It was found, eventually, that even the well was inadequate to

meet the wants of the town, and talk of changing the county seat was freely current. All the citizens worked on the well until they were tired and disgusted. Upon petition, the Legislature passed an act during the session of 1823–24, to re-locate the county seat of Greene County, and when this became known the County Board ordered that no more timber should be cut on the town lots, as it was seen that the property was to revert to the former owners. In February, 1824, the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to re-locate the county seat—G. W. Demies, John Allen, John Johnson, Henry Ruble and Andrew Berry—met, and after viewing the various sites, established the new county seat at Bloomfield.

BLOOMFIELD.

Peter C. Vanslyke donated sixty-two acres where Bloomfield now stands and on the bluff southwest, near the river. At this time, there were living upon the present town site or in the immediate vicinity the families of Mr. Vanslyke, Daniel Carlin, John Vanverse, Thomas Bradford, William Robinson, William Scott, James Warnick, Peter Hill, Isaac Anderson, John Mason and others. The first settlers on the scattering town site were the families of John Vanverse and Daniel Carlin. They had come from Washington, Daviess County, as the tenants of Mr. Vanslyke, who had purchased a considerable tract of land at Bloomfield in 1816, when the land sale took place at Vincennes. Late in the autumn of 1817, before cold weather had permanently set in, these men had come to the land of Mr. Vanslyke with his permission, had erected themselves rude log cabins in the southwestern part of Bloomfield, and had begun the work of clearing a piece of land for the crop of the coming year. They remained there at hard work all winter, "baching," and living on wild meat and fat pork and bread brought from time to time from Washington. In the spring of 1818, the families were moved out. These families raised small crops of corn and vegetables during the season, clearing in the meantime quite a tract of land for Mr. Vanslyke and themselves, and in November, 1818, the Vanslykes came on. These were the first efforts to subject the wilderness around Bloomfield to the cultivation and civilization of white men.

SALES OF LOTS.

As stated above, the town was laid out in February, 1824, and the first sale of lots was ordered advertised for the 22d of April. One or more other sales took place the same year. The following men were the buyers this year: Augustine Passmore, George Milam, P. C. Vanslyke, Thomas Warnick, Ruel Learned, Thomas Bradford and others. Among those who bought in 1825 were Benjamin Harshaw, Peter Hill, Hallet B. Dean, Benjamin Turley, Daniel Wasson, Nathan H. Cochran, Otis Hinkley, Peter R. Lester, Edward W. Rose, Zebulon Hogue, John B. Kelshaw, Cornelius Westfall. After this and prior to about 1835, the following additional men bought lots: Thomas Brown, James Coffin, Thomas Plummer, Joel Benham, William

Milam, Oliver Cushman, E. P. Cushman, John Hill, Ephraim Owen, Duncan Darrock, Norris & Ayton, John Owen, Willis D. Lester, Elijah Atkinson, Joseph Davis, Moses Ritter, Hugh L. Livingston, John Inman, James Boyd, Benson Jones, Marcus Clark, Hilton Wagoner, John Moore, Benjamin Brooks, Thomas Patterson, J. H. Lawrence, Tyre Laffoon, John Freeland, Samuel D. Chipman, Alexander Downing, Andrew Downing, Thomas Linticum, W. T. James, J. W. Dobson, W. C. Hicks and Samuel R. Cavins, and a little later Frederick Slinkard, Samuel Simons. William Watson, William Ferguson, John Shirley and others. Not more than half of these men ever lived in Bloomfield. After the laying-out of Bloomfield, Peter Hill built the first house. A total of 168 lots was laid out besides a block for a public square and another for the county seminary. These blocks were where they are at present. The surveyors of the town were Hansford Stalcup and John O'Neall. By the 6th of August, 1831, a total of \$1,670.06\frac{1}{2} cash, had been received from the sale of town lots, and \$69.93 was yet outstanding. Of these amounts, ten per centum belonged to the county library.

RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN.

Among the first families to live in Bloomfield, or what is now Bloomfield, were those of Peter Hill. Thomas Bradford, Augustine Passmore, Peter C. Vanslyke, Thomas Warnick, Otis Hinkley, Hallet B. Dean, and a little later Willis D. Lester, Moses Ritter, H. L. Livingston, James Boyd, Elijah Atkinson, Hilton Wagoner, Thomas Warnick, James Warnick, Elisha P. Cushman and others. Augustine Passmore was called the "general purpose" man. He followed the county seat from Burlington and opened his tavern and small store of groceries and liquors in Bloomfield in the spring of 1824. The new court house was ordered built in May, 1824, and the workman soon filled Passmore's tavern. It is wondered now why the county seat was located at Bloomfield, but when it is considered that the "hole" south of the court house was then a beautiful slope covered with green grass, and that at the bottom was a fine spring of pure cold water, and when it is further considered that in that day the tendency everywhere in the new country was not only to locate on springs of good water, but also on high, and even sandy, hills, the selection of the locating Commissioners must not be wondered at. It should be noticed also that much, or, perhaps all of the sand on the streets around the square has been washed down the hill from the north. The public spring in the "hole" was curbed and put in excellent condition, and kept so at considerable labor and expense. The records show that Nancy Gillam, Hansford Stalcup and others besides Mr. Vanslyke made donations to the county when Bloomfield was located. The donators agreed to furnish the timber for the court house, and in May, 1825, they were called upon to comply with their contract. John Hill built a stray-pen on the northwest corner of the public square, and Augustine Passmore, the general purpose man, was appointed Pound Keeper. As soon as Bloomfield started into life, Burlington was abandoned by the half dozen families living there. Even the court house there was torn down to be used in building the new. The County Justices in 1825 met at the tavern of Augustine Passmore, who kept the first public house and sold the first groceries and liquor, beginning in 1824, and paying a license of \$5 per annum. In January, 1825, Otis Hinkley brought to the town about \$800 worth of a general assortment of goods, and was thus really the first store-keeper. He also took out a license to sell liquor, which he kept in the back part of his store free for his patrons. At this time, the winter of 1825-26, there were about ten families in the little village which proudly sported the sounding title of "county seat."

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Otis Hinkley was the first merchant. He kept calico, muslin, linen goods, prints, a few notions, such as thread, needles, ribbon, hair-pins, etc., hardware, some queensware, boots and shoes, hats and caps. Within a year after commencing, his stock was increased to over \$1,000, as shown by his old license. He sold glass, nails, etc., that were used in the construction of the court house at Bloomfield and in the construction of many of the dwellings. In 1826, James Greene opened a small store, but did not continue many years. It was in this year also that Duncan Darroch started a store. He opened in July with over \$1,000 worth of a general stock, and was required to pay a license of \$10. About the same time, William M. Norris & Co. opened a store of goods worth about \$1,500. This stock was afterward doubled, and finally tripled and quadrupled. In 1827, M. Rust opened a tavern and sold liquor at his bar. The office of a hotel was then always called a bar-room, and you will hear old settlers from habit call it that yet. It was during this year also that Elijah Atkinson started a small store. He did not continue many years. In 1828, Moses Ritter & Co. opened a store with over \$1,000 worth of goods. These stocks were nearly all brought by teamsters from Louisville. Samuel Brooks commenced keeping tavern, and, of course, sold liquor. By 1828, it is probable that Hinkley, Greene, Darroch had retired from the mercantile business, having made their fortunes. Ruel Learned began selling liquor and keeping tavern in 1828. Atkinson had so increased his stock by this time that he was required to pay a license of \$15 on his sales of merchandise and liquor. In 1829, John and Robert Inman started with about \$1,000 worth of goods. In 1830, the Inmans, Atkinson, Norris & Co. and Ritter & Co. were the merchants. The town was by this time a thriving little place. A schoolhouse had been built several years before; the Methodists and the Presbyterians had small, though flourishing classes; a postal route from Princeton via Petersburg, Washington, Bloomfield, Martinsville to Indianapolis had been established as early as 1825, and put in action the following year, with Willis D. Lester as the agent of Uncle Sam at Bloomfield; blacksmiths, earpenters, coopers, lawvers, doctors, ministers, mechanics, artisans and prospectors had come, a few frame houses and one brick house had been built, and the population numbered about thirty families. Besides this, there was a tannery, a distillery and a prospective carding mill and horse grist mill. As a whole, the town had reason to be proud of its progress. The public spring in the "hole" had begun to cause much trouble, and a few years before this a well had been dug on the public square.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

In 1831, Andrew Downing opened tavern and a bar-room with liquor. Did all the old settlers get their start by keeping tavern and selling liquor? Peter Hill followed this business, beginning in 1832. In 1832, the Inmans had a big store for so small a town; they established a branch at Fairplay. Soon after this, the attention of merchants was turned to the profitable business of running flat-boats down the river with loads of pork, grain, flour, etc. The Vanslykes and others engaged in the business. John S. Moore opened tavern in 1833. Andrew Downing brought on a stock of groceries in 1833, which he sold in connection with his liquors. Benjamin Brooks started a small store in 1834.

Early in 1835, Norris & Downing formed a partnership in the mercantile pursuit. Lester, the Inmans, Brooks, Norris & Downing were the merchants early in 1835, but later the same year Johnson & Wright opened a general store, and James H. Hicks a tavern with liquor. Brooks increased his stock of goods to some extent. In 1836, Norris & Downing seem to have dissolved partnership, for the firm of Norris & Cushman was formed and launched into business. It was this year also that Shryer & Shryer commenced merchandising. These men were William Shryer and Marcus H. Shryer, the latter being the present banker and excellent citizen of Bloomfield. In 1838, Thomas Patterson opened a store, and Lester S. Jones did likewise. In November of this year, Hill & Terrell brought about \$1,200 worth of goods to the town and commenced selling. Andrew Downing seems to have started again in business without a partner about this time. In 1839, Edward West commenced selling from a general stock of goods worth about \$2,000. In 1840, the business men were Andrew Downing, O. T. Barker, L. S. Jones, John B. Stropes, groceries; John Inman. Edward West, whose license was \$20, and perhaps others. The population at this time is said to have been about 250.

MANUFACTORIES.

The tannery at Bloomfield had been built as early as 1823, by Cornelius Vanslyke, and soon became well known and patronized. He tanned many deer skins, and large numbers of skins of domestic cattle. He also tanned a limited number of bear, wolf, coon, and skins of other wild animals. There were twelve or fifteen vats, and the tannery ran twenty-five or thirty years, and was a prominent feature of the early business enterprises of the town. It was owned by various persons, Franklin and Anderson being two of them. Peter C. Vanslyke started a small horse mill and a distillery at

an early day, that were operated with profit for a series of years. The mill was built to supply the distillery with meal, and did not extend its usefulness much beyond that design. The distillery had a capacity of about twenty gallons per day, and furnished a market for corn that was appreciated by the early residents. Everybody drank liquor then; it was regarded as one of the necessaries of life. The Vanslykes and others ran flat-boats down Richland Creek, and thence down the rivers to Southern markets. Considerable flour and grain were shipped from the old Fellows Mill. Boats from up the river were daily passing, loaded with all kinds of produce; and from numerous points of Greene County others were launched during the flood seasons, and large quantities of pork and grain were sent down to Southern markets. This did not take place from Greene County, however, until the forties, and comparatively late at that.

The carding mill at Bloomfield was erected early in the thirties. Mr. Bannister is said to have been the builder. It was a rude affair, but did considerable carding for a large section of country. Its machinery was operated by horse-power. The venture did not get farther along in the business than carding. The mill was afterward owned by Moses Ritter, Reuben Edwards, Mr. Padgett, W. K. Routt, Hugh Livingston, John Cole and others, or, at least, these men at times had some claims upon the property. It was abandoned about the year 1846. About the time it started, a saw mill was also built in the town, and was operated for many years by cattle or horses walking in perpetual pain on an inclined plane. Its usefulness and patronage were limited. These enterprises gave the little town quite an aspect of thrift in the year 1840.

BUSINESS MEN FROM 1840 TO 1850.

The merchants and grocers during the decade of the forties, in nearly the chronological order, are as follows: O. T. Barker, L. S. Jones, John B. Stropes, Andrew Downing, John Inman, Edward West, John Jones, Jr., 1845; Stephen Lockwood, John Cole, Shelton Franklin, Augustus H. Johnson, 1846; E. M. Stanard, Jeremiah L. Stropes, W. D. Lester, 1848; Moses Ritter, 1849; Dighton Bennett, 1849; and James Vanslyke, 1849. Several of these men sold nothing but liquor. The leading merchants were L. S. Jones, Edward West and Augustus H. Johnson. No manufacturing enterprises of note sprang into life in Bloomfield during this decade. The old furnace was the center of attraction.

It was during the forties, probably about the year 1846, that the citizens of Bloomfield took steps to have the town incorporated. No definite information on the subject could be found by the writer. It is said that the incorporation was effected, and that a full quota of municipal officers was elected and regularly installed for the transaction of business. Some work was done on the streets and a few sidewalks built. A series of town ordinances was adopted, and their enforcement begun, but within a year or two the municipal scheme was abandoned.

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RESIDENTS IN 1845.

In 1845, the following men, besides a few others, lived in Bloomfield: Samuel Cavins, James Ferguson, W. D. Lester, Moses Ritter, E. P. Cushman, Joseph Eveleigh, Hilton Wagoner, Henry Vanslyke, Adam Stropes, John B. Stropes, Edward West, John Cole, William Scott (on poor farm), Dr. W. C. Smydth, Ruel Learned, W. M. Norris, M. Rust, John McCarty, Samuel Brooks, John Jones, Benjamin Brooks, A. L. Rhodes, A. H. Johnson, William Johnson, Drayton Ritter, L. H. Rousseau, R. H. Rousseau, H. L. Livingston, Dr. William Freeland (east of town), John Vanverse, Carpus Shaw, Thomas Patterson, Baum Bros., L. B. Edwards, S. H. Lockwood, Shelton Franklin, John Anderson, James Hunter, E. M. Stanard, James Vanslyke, Dighton Bennett, W. H. Yancy, William Mason, John Scott, Thomas Anderson, A. J. Franks, John Knox, John Raper and others.

LATER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Early in the fifties, the business men of the town were about as follows: W. D. Lester, James Vanslyke, Ed West, W. H. Yancy, John Cole, John Jones, Johnson & Co., Stropes & Mason, Slinkard & Co., and many others toonumerous to mention. By this time the mercantile pursuit had become so extensive that no attempt will be made to name the merchants. During the decades of the forties and fifties, Bloomfield, then a little town of from 250 to 400 population, suffered much from its not being on the canal, which began operations early in the fifties, and from the fact that Richland Furnace was during that entire period the center of attraction at the expense of the county seat. Reference to this furnace will be found farther along. Immediately after the last war, when it became certain that the present I. & V. Railroad was to pass through the county, strong efforts were made to remove the county seat from Bloomfield, but although the town lost the road, it managed quite easily to retain the seat of justice. The question is yet agitated from time to time, and when a new court house will be erected lively times may be expected. It was soon after the war that the town began to grow at a more rapid rate. In 1870, the population was about 650. By 1880, it had increased to almost 1,000, and at the present time (January. 1884), numbers nearly 1,200. Efforts were made about the year 1874 to revive the corporate status of the town, but nothing lasting was done. The completion of the Narrow Guage Railroad in 1875 gave the town quite a boom, as will be seen from the increased population in 1880. By this date (1880), many substantial brick buildings had been erected, and Bloomfield, considering all things, was a good trading point. In 1883, the following were the business interests of Bloomfield.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

General merchandise—T. D. Huff, L. H. Stalcup, Gainey & Co., Combs, Warren & Co., W. G. Jones, Hatfield & Lehman. Groceries—several of the above and Myers & Co., and M. E. Slinkard. Hardware—Shryer & Co. and

Huff & Rankin. Drugs—S. Staicup, A. Bryan & Co. and R. E. Eveleigh. Harness—George Hogle. Furniture—Ryan & Lehman. Restaurants—F. Hubble, S. Edwards, Hains & Kaser, Thomas Warnick, E. Hartzell, E. W. Adams. Milliners—Mrs. Hogle, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Lyons. Saloons—Vanslyke, Livingston, Geddes. Hotels—National House, Exchange Hotel, Commercial Hotel, Blount House. Livery—Hardy & Harris, G. R. Hartzell. Grain Buyers—Dugger, Huffman & Co. Flour Mill—Newsom & Whetstone. Planing Mill—Shryer & Templeton, William Fuller, Williams & Sons. Saw mills—W. W. Templeton and Williams & Sons. Shoe-makers—T. C. Murray and John Landers. Barbers—H. Knauer and William Himes. Marble Shop—L. T. Tate. Cabinet shops—Simon Lehman, Thomas Ryan, C. B. Knapp. Meat Markets—Walker Bros., T. J. Woods. Banks—Bloomfield Bank. Churches—Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, Lutheran (no building), Catholic (no building).

LATER MANUFACTORIES.

The present large frame grist mill was erected twelve or fifteen years ago, and was built by a company, some of the members being Col. Stough, W. W. Gainey, Elijah H. C. Cavins, T. D. Huff, M. H. Shryer and others, and cost not far from \$10,000. It is well patronized and furnishes first-class flour, and is a credit to the owners and the town. Templeton's saw mill was started ten or twelve years ago. Its present capacity and patronage are very great. The Williams Saw Mill was put in operation two or three years ago, and is actively at work. Each saw mill has a planing machine atatached. These are the leading manufacturing establishments in late years.

THE FIRE OF 1883.

On Christmas night, 1883, the fire fiend visited Bloomfield and devoured up all buildings on the north side of the square except those on the corners. It is supposed to have originated in the kitchen of White's restaurant. Among the losers were W. G. Jones, dry goods; S. Edwards, Rose & Short, lawyers; S. W. Axtell, lawyer; S. C. Cravens, building and drug store, heavy loser; Cravens & Rankin, physicians; W. A. Robinson, building; R. A. Blount, sample room; G. H. Geddes, on building and liquors, heavy loser; John Edwards & Son, dry goods; A. Bryan & Co., drugs, heavy losers; John White, restaurant; W. F. Gallimore, lawyer; J. R. Baxter, lawyer; J. O. Burbank; G. W. Osbon; M. H. Shryer, on building, heavy loser; Bloomfield Bank, on building, heavy losers. The total loss was estimated at \$15,000, about two-thirds of which were covered by insurance.

BANKING.

The "Bloomfield Bank" was organized in October, 1873, as a private bank, with Marcus H. Shryer, T. D. Huff, F. M. Dugger, E. H. C. Cavins, Eli Farnham, Oscar W. Shryer, Simeon Smith, Godfrey Shryer, E. West, H. V. Norvell and others as stockholders. Marcus H. Shryer was President, and

Oscar W. Shryer, Cashier. At the expiration of five years, the stock company was dissolved by mutual consent, and M. H. and O. W. Shryer continued the business as equal partners, under the name of "The Bloomfield Bank." These gentlemen yet hold respectively the same offices to which they were first elected under the old banking company. From the beginning, the bank has enjoyed satisfactory prosperity and the unlimited confidence of its correspondents and the county. Its management as a private bank enables the proprietors to extend to its patrons more liberal terms than are profitably offered by organizations under the National banking system.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Bloomfield Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M., was chartered June 1, 1849, by E. Deming, Grand Master, with the following partial list of charter members and first officers: M. H. Shryer, W. M.; William Eveleigh, S. W.; William Mason, J. W. This lodge is yet in existence, with a large membership, and with valuable property. It owns its hall and building, and its present officers are: Dr. H. R. Lowder, W. M.; J. N. Irions, S. W.; Theodore Mengis, J. W.; L. H. Jones, Treasurer; William M. Moss, Secretary; W. W. Gainey, S. D.; Riley Spainhower, J. D.; G. W. Osbon, Richard Huffman and H. S. Slinkard, Trustees. The early records of this lodge cannot be found.

Bloomfield Lodge, No. 457, Odd Fellows, was instituted by Past Grand Master T. G. Beharrell on the 7th of July, 1874, the charter members being T. D. Welker, F. M. Dugger, John W. Gray, Franklin Brown, D. S. Whitaker, James Flater, Aaron Swords and H. S. Slinkard. The first officers were: T. D. Welker, N. G.; D. S. Whitaker, V. G.; J. O. Burbank, Secretary; F. M. Dugger, Treasurer. The lodge has been prosperous, has a present membership of fifty-five, and has property worth about \$1,000. The present officers are: George Calvert, N. G.; John White, V. G.; George Hartzell, Secretary; Samuel Axtell, Permanent Secretary; Emerson Short, Treasurer; Ed Eveleigh, S. C. Cravens and Emerson Short, Trustees.

In December, 1879, Lodge No. 1941, Knights of Honor, was organized with twenty-seven charter members, but owing to too severe assessments, and other troubles, real or imaginary, the charter was surrendered in 1882.

On the 17th of June, 1871, Richland Lodge, 441, K. & L. of H., was organized with twenty charter members. The lodge has run down much since the origin, but still exists, with about half its original membership.

Alcolade Lodge, No. 63, K. of P., was organized July, 1875, with the following charter members: B. T. East, John W. Gray, S. Stalcup, George Geddis, Frank Brown, Israel Stough, W. G. Jones, L. H. Jones, H. V. Norvell, J. H. Irions, T. D. Welker, James R. Lester, A. H. Dobbins, J. H. Stalcup, W. I. Baker. And the following charter members and first officers: H. R. Lowder, C. C.; J. H. Irions, V. C.; W. I. Baker, K. of R. & S.; J. T. H. Brown, M. F.; B. T. East, Prelate; John W. Gray, M. of Ex.; Israel Stough, M. of A.; George Geddis, I. G.; James R. Lester, O. G.; A. H. Dobbins, H. V. Norvell and S. Stalcup, Trustees. The last meeting of this lodge was in the summer of 1876.

THE SCHOOLS OF BLOOMFIELD.

The first school taught at Bloomfield is usually credited to E. P. Cushman, though according to the oldest and best authorities incorrectly so-According to the Vanslykes and Mrs. Lester, two or three or more terms were taught before Mr. Cushman began. Mrs. Lester says the first term was taught near the cemetery the second winter after the town was laid outwhich would be the winter of 1824-25-in a log cabin, by a man named Bradford, who was probably not a relative of Thomas Bradford. Mrs. Lester's maiden name was Tate, and at that time she was twelve or fourteen years old. She went to Mr. Bradford, and as this school was about the only one she ever had the fortune to attend, she no doubt recollects the name of her teacher, as well as the date and circumstances. The children of the Scotts, Robinsons, Vanverses and perhaps others attended. Probably the next school was taught, as the Vanslykes think, on the hill east of the Hartzell House, by some young attorney whose name cannot be recalled. They think another school was taught there before Mr. Cushman began. Mr. Cushman probably taught next, and really taught the first school of much interest or value. His school was attended not only by the children near the town but by grown men and women from several miles away. On Saturday, the teacher would work hard all day hauling wood with oxen to last the coming week. In about 1827, the old log schoolhouse was built, in which Mr. Cushman is said to have taught the first school. This rude building was used continuously until about 1838, and was taught in by Carpus Shaw and his brother, Nathaniel Shaw, Alfred Edwards, Mrs. Alfred Edwards, John C. Brown, Mrs. Levi Fellows, Mr. Dobson and others. All these schools were taught by subscription wholly or partly, for, in about 1830, a small sum began to be realized annually from the sale of the sixteenth section, which was used toward supporting the school.

In about 1838, the brick schoolhouse which stood in the western part was built, and was used continuously until about 1856-57, when the old county seminary building took its place. John C. Brown is said to have been the first teacher in the brick schoolhouse of 1838. Mr. Conant from Scaffold Prairie, taught, it is said, in the old log house, and also in the brick. It seems that Mr. Brown had some claim upon the brick building which was used, for a short time as a store. No doubt Mr. Cushman taught the best schools in the town prior to the commencement of the series of terms by Mrs. Harrah, wife of Mr. Harrah, of Worthington, in about 1843. It was at this time, for the first, that two teachers were necessary to instruct the youth of the town. Mrs. Harrah was the first to introduce modern modes of punishment and instruction. The old beech whip, seasoned in the embers of the fire-place, was abandoned, and children were controlled by moral suasion, and a well-graded condition of the school was effected, thus adding scholastic system to the educational ritual, and thorough discipline to the departments. Mrs. Harrah was a lady of fine culture. She wrote a drama for a public exhibition of her school. The brick building was about 30x40

feet, and in the one room Mrs. Harrah and her assistants, Miss Latham and Mr. Scott, Professor of Mathematics, held forth. Miss Bannister, nee Mrs. Levi Fellows, was Mrs. Harrah's assistant for a short time. They had at this time about 100 scholars. Some of the higher branches, such as advanced analysis of the English sentence, higher arithmetic, astronomy, natural philosophy, history of the United States, algebra, Latin, etc., were taught by this talented lady, and a thorough preparation was given students desiring to enter college. Aden G. Cavins was thus prepared, as well as many other persons afterward eminent in county and State affairs. After about 1845, the school lost much of its usefulness and prestige, though it retained a standard that would compare well with other schools of that day in places of the same size.

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

The old County Seminary building, two stories high, about 25x60 feet on the ground, with two rooms below and two above, and hall between, and with long way from north to south, was never used, so it is stated, as a County Seminary. It was fully finished about the middle of the decade of the forties, and for a series of years was used as a residence by Ruel Learned and others, as a Masonic hall, and was not brought into use as a schoolhouse for the town of Bloomfield until early in the fifties, and was not occupied continuously for that purpose until about the time the old brick schoolhouse of 1836 was disused, or perhaps two or three years before. It is said that in about 1854, or perhaps 1853, the Methodists of the town obtained control of the building, and established what became known as the Bloomfield High School, and placed in charge of the institution (probably) Rev. M. Forbes, who, with one or two assistants, taught something of a denominational school. A course of study was adopted, and printed circulars were struck to advertise the merits of the high school—really an academy. One or two other Principals had charge of the institution, one of them being Rev. Mr. Keith. In 1857, the building and grounds seem to have reverted to the county, as J. R. Baxter, in the autumn, became Principal of the school, with which event the denominational character terminated. Mr. Baxter had three assistants, and kept the high school, or select high school, or academy, up to the high state of excellence established by the Methodists. He commenced in his room with seventeen scholars, and ended with about thirty, each of his assistants having about the same number. A few students from abroad boarded in the town and attended. The following April, the school gave a public exhibition in the church, a large crowd being present. Declamations were delivered and compositions read, and a school paper was read by its editors, Emma Ritter and Eliza Vanslyke. Geometry, astronomy, higher mathematics, Latin, Greek, etc., were in the course of instruction in the school. At this time, Mr. Edwards taught a district school in the town. Among the teachers who taught in the seminary building, before or after Baxter's school, were Henry Vanslyke, Anna Wines, Polly Lester, Mitchell Bond, Joseph

Scott, Susan Cavins, one or more of the Cavins boys, Aseneth Downing, Ivan Eveleigh, Joseph Eveleigh and many others. Public money paid part of the expense of these schools; this was true when Mr. Baxter taught, at least. This proves that the schools were not wholly select, but were, to a certain extent at least, open to the children of the Bloomfield district.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE SIXTIES AND SEVENTIES.

In 1863, the building and grounds were sold by the County Agent to the Trustee of the district, and thus, at last, the property was really owned by Bloomfield. Rev. P. B. Cook became Principal, and Misses McCord and Hunter, Assistants—winter of 1863-64. They founded the present excellent school. Steady growth in interest, discipline, method and attendance has taken place from that time to this. The writer would willingly give a statistical outline of the development of the school, but as no records could be found, none having been preserved, this, unfortunately, cannot be done. Among the Principals, though not given here perhaps in order, have been Profs. Bond, Mitchell, Odell, Johnson, McIntire, Sturgus, Cullison, Mc-Laughlin, Allen, Menges, and the present Principal, Luther Frame, a graduate of the State University. The Assistants are: 1. J. H. Shields; 2. William Cushman; 3. Viola Hulse; 4. Mrs. Menges; 5. Mrs. Backenstoe; 6. Mrs. Isenhower. The enumeration of the district in 1883-84 was 429, and the enrollment of the public school was 375. The present brick school building was erected in 1877, at a total cost of about \$8,000, by Moses Tatout, contractor. The building is two stories high, is large, airy, wellventilated and seated, and is a credit to the town. A portion of the old seminary was used in its construction.

The first County Teachers' Institute was held in 1863 at the county seat in the old seminary. It was organized by J. R. Baxter, Theophilus Jackson, Napoleon Rainbolt, R. J. A. Corbley and others, who met in February of that year, prepared a constitution, elected officers, and fixed the time for the first institute in the following September. The attendance at the institute was not more than eight or ten, and the interest was at a low ebb, and continued so for several years, or until the School Examiner assumed control-Since then, and since the Legislature has made provision for paying the expenses, County Institutes have been held annually, with increasing interest and numbers. Township Institutes have been organized in some portions of the county.

THE CHURCHES OF BLOOMFIELD.

The following sketch of the Presbyterian Church was furnished by Col. E. H. C. Cavins: "The Bloomfield congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. A. W. Downey, on the 9th day of August, 1823, at which time there were no regular pastors. Among the early ministers who preached occasionally for the congregation was Rev. Hiram A. Hunter, who for many years was a noted pulpit orator and revivalist in Northern Kentucky and Southern Indiana. He preached at Bloomfield be-

we and after the organization of the congregation. He died in 1883, at an advanced age. The Rev. William McCluskey was pastor as early as 1837. He was followed by Rev. Ephraim Hall, who preached for the congregation. sixteen years in succession, and was afterward called for shorter periods. He was followed by Revs. R. J. P. Lemmon, J. A. McMahan, W. T. Ferguson, W. A. Medcalf, B. H. Blackwell, N. F. Gill, S. P. Marshall, and R. W. Norris, the present pastor. Rev. Arthur Hicks, a local preacher of the church, came to the county in 1829. His son, William C. Hicks, was one of the leading men in the church, and for many years was a local preacher in the county. He was noted far and near for his zeal as a Christian worker and his hospitality as a citizen. It was mainly through his efforts and contributions of labor that the church known as Hicks' Church was built. He died in 1876. Revs. William Turner and W. T. Ferguson were sent out from this congregation, and are doing a good work in their Master's vineyard. Sufficient records have not been kept to enable one to give the relative eras of prosperity. During the four years and three months of pastorate of Rev. Marshall, over 100 persons were received in the church. There was \$2,598.46 contributed for pastors' salary; \$398.78 for incidental expenses, benevolent purposes, missions, etc., and \$140 for new church fund. The congregation has never supported a pastor without the assistance of neighboring congregations, and has never had the exclusive services of a pastor. The church was built about 1850."

It is believed that the Methodist Church at Bloomfield was organized about the year 1825, though meetings were probably held a year or two before. The organization was at the house of Elisha P. Cushman, and the first members were the Cushmans, the Robinsons, the Scotts, Mary Lester, William Bannister and wife, Abel Westfall and family, Dr. Freeland, several of the Ritters, Stephen H. Lockwood and family, William Mason, the Milams, the Wagoners, the Browns, Peter Tate and others, for five or six miles around. It is said that either Rev. Mr. Armstrong or Rev. Eli P. Farmer or both organized this society. The first meetings were held in the cabin of Mr. Cushman, and afterward in the log schoolhouse, and still later in the brick schoolhouse One of the early ministers was an eloquent Irishman named McElroy. A large addition was made to the church under his pastorate. Rev. Anthony Robinson was another early and prominent pastor, and a man of deep piety and bright intellect. He donated forty acres of land lying about a mile northeast of town, which when sold furnished the money that built the Methodist Church in the forties. Other ministers have been Revs. Cloud, Rose, Williams, Culver, Walker, Woods, Carson, Johnson, Welker, Chapman, Eller, Martin, Ramsey, Read, and W. T. Davis, the present pastor. In 1866, under Mr. Carson, over eighty were converted, and seventy-five joined the church. The congregation has a neat frame house and is prosperous.

The First Baptist Church of Bloomfield was organized in January, 1869, during a series of meetings held by Revs. M. C. Clark, of Scotland, and I. Crothers, of Martin County. The class was formed on Thursday evening,

January 21, and comprised O. T. Barker, Nancy Barker, Susan Cavins, E. P. Williams, Margaret Williams, W. H. Smith, A. C. Flanagan and Emanuel Lagenhour. The meetings were held in the Methodist Church. Others who joined soon afterward were Alice Flater, Maria Flanagan, Angeline Bowers, J. M. Harrah and Jennie Myers. Early in 1869, efforts looking to the erection of a church were begun. Rev. M. C. Clark became the first pastor, receiving \$20 per month for one-half of his time. A subscription paper was circulated to raise means to build the church. The organization was duly recognized by the conference in July, 1869; Rev. B. F. Cavins became the pastor in December. The membership continued to increase, and a large addition in 1870, under the preaching of Rev. HcNutt, about twenty-five joining the class. The funds accumulated slowly, and in 1874 the present frame church was built. Rev. B. F. Cavins preached the dedicatory sermon August 30, 1874; he was assisted by Revs, Stinson and Parks. The church debt at the time of dedication was only \$111. The class had no pastor early in the seventies but in 1875 Rev. Jacob Cornelius was called. He was succeeded by Rev. McNutt. W. W. Gainey joined the church in 1876; he had formerly contributed largely toward erecting the building. He was elected Deacon. Other pastors have been Revs. Chandler, McDowell and Gardner. The present membership is about twenty. The class has no pastor at pres-The Sunday school was organized by Rev. Cornelius in 1875.

The Bloomfield Christian Church was organized by Rev. Brinkerhoff in December, 1874, with the following first members: William Templeton, George Upfold, J. T. Lamb, Riley Quillen, M. Dugger, Elizabeth and Rebecca Templeton, Hannah Upfold, Sarah Upfold, Elmira Quillen, Abbie Dugger, Nancy Lamb and Margaret Kissel. The brick church was erected in 1875, at a cost of about \$3,000, and at the time of dedication had been almost paid for Among the pastors have been Revs. B. M. Blount, W. H. Littell (vacancy), Tomlinson (vacancy), and the present pastor, Rev. Treat. The class is at present fairly prosperous. Samuel J. Axtell was the first Sunday School Superintendent. He was succeeded by Mr. Lamb, but is the present Superintendent.

The Lutherans have a small class that was organized a few years ago. Henry Kessler, H. S. Slinkard, Mrs. Hindman and others belong. They have no building of their own, but meet in the Baptist Church. The Catholics are organizing a class. Mrs. I. L. Ramp, Joseph Wilson and family, and Dennis Murray are members. They will no doubt build a church within a few years.

VAN BAYOU AND NEWTOWN.

In the year 1836, when the arrangements were being made for the erection of the court house, the County Agent was ordered by the County Board to lay out on two small tracts of land of five acres each that had been donated by Peter Vanslyke to the county two towns to be called respectively Van Bayou and Newtown. The former was laid out first, and was on Lots 4 and 5 of Fractional Section 34, Township 7 north, Range 5 west. The latter

was on Section 27, Township 7 north, Range 5 west, and was laid out later in the year. The lots, as many as possible, were sold at the best price they would bring to raise means to build the court house. The scheme was largely abortive, though a few sales were made and perhaps a few houses were erected in these "paper villages." They were soon abandoned, however.

RICHLAND FURNACE.

From about 1841 to 1859, iron in various forms, native in large quantities on Richland Creek, was manufactured at this furnace. The business was started by Andrew Downing, who erected the necessary buildings and machinery, and commenced manufacturing pig-iron, stoves, plows and all kinds of domestic hollow ware, which were hauled by teamsters to Louisville for about \$5 per ton. After two or three years the enterprise was very much enlarged by the addition of better machinery, a greater number of men and a blast furnace which had its first "blow out." if the date is correct, in 1844-45. Some time after this, M. H. Shryer, William Eveleigh and William Mason, became associated with Mr. Downing in the business. small steamboat called "The Richland" was purchased, and after that made regular trips down the river loaded with pig-iron and iron ware. Other steamboats were used. As soon as the canal was finished and boats were running, the Furnace Company bought or made two or three boats which were used continuously, conveying the iron products to the South. David Grant was the early foundryman. The fuel used was charcoal manufactured at various pits near by. About forty cords of wood were cut into lengths of about four feet, and on a level piece of land were stood up on end around a central cavity which was filled with kindling materials until a space thirty or forty feet in diameter was covered, and on the top of this another layer of the wood was stood and still another on top of this until the pit had the shape of a large flat bowl. Leaves were then spread entirely over this, and then on the leaves was placed a layer of earth five or six inches deep, with a few air holes on the sides, and an opening at the top where the kindling below was lighted. It required an experienced collier to manage the pit—to know how to regulate the air supply, to know when the wood had all been suitably charred and to know how to smother the fire in the pit. Some twenty or thirty men were constantly at work in this branch of the business cutting and hauling the wood, forming and burning the pits, and hauling the charcoal to the furnace. All this was under the superintendence of a boss, as was also the mining of the iron ore. The bosses usually took contracts of supplying the coal or the ore, and hired and controlled the hands under them, and were paid for the coal or the ore—4 cents a bushel for the coal at the pit or 7 cents delivered at the furnace. There were sub-bosses and thorough system. The ore was furnished in the same manner by the ton usually, and came out in chunks like stone. This was reduced, by heat before being used in the furnace, to small pieces, like nuts. Layers of coal and ore, one above the other, were formed at the furnace, and the coal burned,

which process reduced the ore to small particles. It was then put in the blast furnace and the iron separated from the ash, stone, etc.

In all departments of the business at its best stages, over 100 men were employed. As high as from six to seven tons of pig iron were manufactured in a day of twenty-four hours. The furnace ran day and night, two sets of hands being employed. The business was very much increased in 1856, when a new engine of about 100-horse-power was added. Hollow iron ware of every kind, kettles of from seven to forty gallons capacity, stoves, plows, farm castings, mill machinery, were turned out in large quantities. The pig iron sold in Louisville for from \$20 to \$40 per ton, and the castings for about 10 cents per pound. Flat-boats were used to some extent before the steamboat was bought or the canal built. The highest prosperity was from 1856 to 1858. As high as 120 men were then employed. John Eveleigh was book-keeper for a time, and then M. H. Shryer.

In about 1856, all the partners except Mr. Downing left the concern, but the latter was soon joined by Chaunsey Rose, A. L. Voorhees and E. J. Peck. under which new combination the business was greatly enlarged, the capital ncreased, and the services of Henry Irons, an experienced iron manufactirer, of Kentucky, were secured to manage the enterprise, and at the same ime arrangements were made to start other blast furnaces in the same neighborhood. A. J. Smedley was book-keeper, and Benjamin Dawson foundryman. The hands were paid an average of \$1 per day. From 40 to 45 per cent of iron was obtained from the ore. The company owned a large tract of land, and had property, including everything, valued at \$200,-900. A large grist mill and a saw mill were started in 1856, and two years later the former was yielding a net profit of \$2,000 per annum. Downing had opened a store at the furnace early in the forties, mainly to supply his men, and this was continued as long as the furnace was operated or longer. M. H. Shryer owned the store late in the fifties, but moved to Bloomfield just before the war. In about 1855, Mr. Downing founded a bank and began to issue wild cat currency. By September, 1856, he had issued \$5,000 of this paper in denominations of from \$1 to \$20. The bank was called "Downing's Bank of Indiana at Richland Furnace," and A. Downing was President, and E. H. C. Cavins, Cashier. It is stated that a total of about \$25,000 of this currency was issued. In 1858, the merchants of Worthington pledged themselves to take no more of the issues either of Downing's bank or any other founded on the same plan. A flourishing village grew up around the furnace, and is said to have been larger than Bloomfield. The families of many of the workmen lived there, and there was the store, the grist mill, the saw mill, the bank, the charcoal burning, the ore digging, the iron smelting, the hollow ware manufacture, etc., all of which constituted a thriving village. The issues of the bank were not redeemed. The mill was owned for a time by M. H. Shryer; it is running yet, owned by the Hildebrands. Notwithstanding the enormous cost of transportation to remote markets, the company realized handsome profits on its investment. In

1858-59, trouble arose in the company, the canal on the south end was abandoned, and soon afterward the furnace stopped. Gradually all business there was removed, families moved away, and the old furnace and its adjuncts became non est.

THE BLOOMFIELD PRESS.

It is said that the first newspaper issued in Greene County was called the Comet; was Whig in politics; was published at Bloomfield as early as about 1836, and was first edited by William Rood, and circulated more as a novelty than as a medium of profit to the proprietor. It appeared very irregularly until about 1840, when it was managed by Alfred Edwards, during the Presidential campaign of that year, favoring the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." It was a very small sheet, and after the campaign became defunct.

The next attempt was not made at the county seat until after a long interval. In 1860, a company of prominent Democrats was formed, stock necessary was subscribed, and the office of Mr. Morrison's paper at Worthington was purchased and removed to Bloomfield, and Elihu E. Rose, a man of versatile talents, was made editor and manager of the paper. Among the stockholders were the following men: John B. Stropes, W. P. Stropes, E. R. Stropes, H. V. Norvell, T. P. East, W. D. Lester, J. M. Humphreys, W. G. Moss, G. C. Morgan, John Jones, J. I. Milam, Dr. Connelly and others. The paper was named the Greene County Times, was strongly Democratic, was the first of that politics issued in the county, and the first number appeared on the 14th of April, 1860. The Democracy of the county wanted an organ, and thus one was secured. In May, 1860, Mr. Rose secured an assistant in the person of G. C. Brandon. The paper was a power in the county during the hot political contest of 1860, and was continued by Messrs. Rose & Brandon until about July, 1861, when Mr. Rose entered the army though he still continued to furnish editorial articles from the field. In November, 1861, Mr. Brandon also entered the army, whereupon the issue was discontinued. It is stated that James E. Riley revived it for a few months during 1862, but if so the paper under him exerted no great influence.

About the middle of November, 1862, Henry B. Woolls was secured by the stockholders to edit and manage the paper, and continued thus with satisfactory success until the 10th of November, 1863; when he was succeeded by E. B. Barnard and James C. Nabb, who jointly edited it until June, 1864, when Mr. Nabb retired, leaving Mr. Barnard sole editor and manager. Mr. Woolls changed the name to the Southern Indianian. The motto of the paper was "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was." About the 1st of January, 1866, Clark B. Humphreys became editor, but in March, 1867, was succeeded by James E. Riley, and he, late in 1868, by J. R. Isenhower. Under Mr. Riley the paper was called the Bloomfield Democrat, if accounts are reliable. On the 25th of November, 1868, the office was taken charge of by Ogle & Leek, who continued the name Bloomfield Democrat, and is-

sued the paper with greater or less regularity until about 1873, though during the latter part of that period sometimes months elapsed and no issue. At that date, when some of the stockholders were dead and some moved away, W. P. Stropes visited the remaining leading stockholders and secured an assignment of the office to himself, and began issuing the paper regularly under the name adopted by his predecessors, Ogle & Leek—the Bloomfield Democrat. He continued the issue with increasing and sufficient patronage until the office was purchased by the present owner, William M. Moss, in July, 1880. It was predicted, when Mr. Moss took charge of the paper, that it would go down within a year, but just the reverse occurred. The circulation not only greatly multiplied but the job and advertising patronage as well. It is now one of the "newsiest" county papers of the State, and is a credit to the skill, politics and talent of its owner. It merits universal patronage. A Campbell printing press was added to the office in March, 1882, at a cost of \$1,065.

In about June, 1865, Benjamin Cavins, a young man of bright promise, purchased the office of the Worthington Gazette, removed it to Bloomfield, and began issuing a Republican paper, called, it is said, the Banner. He continued to issue it somewhat irregularly and probably with some assistance until about July, 1867, when Mr. Morrison, of Worthington, bought back the office, and commenced issuing at the county seat the Greene County Times, but the following year, 1868, removed the office to Worthington. This paper was of course Republican.

Late in the year 1869, W. C. Green founded at Bloomfield a Republican paper called the Bloomfield Weekly Tribune, and published it until his death in the autumn of 1871. The office lay idle, then, until the spring of 1875, when it was revived by John W. Cooper, who began issuing a Republican paper called the Bloomfield News. In the autumn of the same year, the office was sold to J. W. Littell, who issued the paper about a year, when the property passed to O. W. Shryer, who commenced to publish the sheet under the name Bloomfield News. His first number was issued December 31, 1876. He conducted the paper until after the campaign of 1878, when the ownership passed to W. H, Pierce, and the sheet was issued by him until the summer of 1879, and was then purchased by George W. Beard, who since then has remained at its head until the present. Associated with him was Ot Herold, who, on the 1st of January, 1884, sold out to W. B. McKee. The paper is well patronized by advertisers, and has a large circulation. It is said that J. H. Seneff had some claim upon the office soon after Mr. Beard assumed the ownership. This imperfect sketch of the press of Bloomfield is the best that can be given.

CHAPTER XII.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—THE ERA OF SETTLEMENT—ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS—EARLY EVENTS—A PIONEER WEDDING—TEA-TABLE ROCK—INCIDENTS—COTTON CULTURE—DISTILLERIES, TANNERIES, ETC.—COUNTRY SCHOOLS—EARLY MINISTERS—JOHN O'BANYON—THE SHAKERS—OLD POINT COMMERCE—MERCHANTS, TRADE, ETC.—DECLINE OF POINT. COMMERCE—EARLY RESIDENTS OF WORTHINGTON—DEVELOPMENT—PRESENT BUSINESS MEN—SUNDRY EVENTS—SECRET SOCIETIES—THE PORTER RIFLES—SOLDIERS RE-UNION—THE TELEPHONE—INCORPORATION—ORDINANCES—OFFICERS—THE SCHOOLS OF POINT COMMERCE—SCHOOLS OF WORTHINGTON—CHURCHES, ETC.

T, is not certainly known who was the first permanent settler in what is now Jefferson Township, nor can the exact date of the first settlement be ascertained. The very first settlers were Edmund Jean, Thomas Smith, Richard Wall and Samuel and Edward Dver. Wall and Dver both entered old Eel River Township in the spring of 1817, partially cleared small tracts of land already nearly destitute of timber, and planted small crops of corn and vegetables, and remained there during the summer to care for the fields. During their stay, they erected small but substantial and comfortable log cabins, and the following autumn moved out their fami-But little is known of Edmund Jean, as he soon left the neighborhood. He was quite an intelligent man, and was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the county. Smith located on or near White River, and as early as 1818 had established a ferry, which became famous not only for its long continuance, but for the vast numbers of travelers who crossed on their way from the eastern and southern portions of Indiana and the southern part of Ohio to the prairie country of Illinois, and to the rapidly settling country in the vicinity of Terre Haute. Within the next few years, the following settlers, among others, arrived: George Griffith, Caleb Jessup, Jonathan Osborn, Thomas Clark, William Dunnegan, old man Winters, John Sanders, Alexander Craig, Benjamin Huey, Benjamin Shoemaker, James and Thomas Stalcup, Eli Dickson, John Craig, Joab Wicher, William Lemons, John Jessup, John Stanley, Hiram Hicks, Henry Littlejohn. It is said that John Sanders "entered" the first land -that is, purchased the first land from the Government. This was in the year 1817, as can be seen in the "tract book" at the county seat. As a matter of fact, however, the "tract book" shows that David and Jonathan Lindley purchased land in 1816, probably at the first land sale at Vincennes. Benjamin Shoemaker bought land in 1817. It is said that Richard Wall and Samuel Dyer raised the first crop of wheat, and the grain was beaten out with a fiail on a quilt in the door-yard. Part of it, a little later, was ground into flour at the Craig Mill. It is asserted, and is probably correct, that Edmund Jean built the first log cabin in old Eel River Township; this was certainly as early as 1816. Richard Wall brought with him from the Carolinas about a quart of apple seeds in his saddle-bags, and planted a portion of the same on his farm and gave the remainder to the Sanders, Jessups, Arneys, Newsoms, Clarks, Dyers and others, and from this seed came the first orchards. Eli Dickson had the largest and most productive of all the early orchards. The old man was very kind, and gave the early settlers permission to take apples when they wished.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

Before the creation of Greene County in 1821, the present Jefferson Township was a part of Sullivan County, and before the creation of Sullivan County in 1816-17 was a part of Knox County, to which it was attached immediately after the Indian title was extinguished in 1809. While attached to Sullivan County, it was part of Jackson Township. It is said that the Lindleys and Mr. Jean were officers at this period, and made their reports at Carlisle, then the county seat of Sullivan County. As soon as the county of Greene was created, the present townships of Highland, Jefferson, Smith and Wright were organized as one township under the first name. In 1828, all west of White River was called Smith Township, and at the same time Eel River Township was created. About the same time or a little later, Jefferson was created. The first elections under old Highland were at the Lindleys, and after Highland was separated in 1828 the elections were at the Dayhoffs'. The first officers of Eel River Township were Henry Littlejohn, Inspector of Elections; Jonathan Besheers and Alexander Watson, Fence Viewers; Caleb Jessup and John Sanders, Overseers of the Poor; and elections were ordered The second set of officers for Eel held at the house of Mr. Sanders. River Township were Ephraim Owen, Inspector; Richard Wall, Road Superintendent; G. W. Hayton, Road Superintendent; John Archer and Caleb Jessup, Overseers of the Poor; Henry Smith and Herbert San-In 1881, old Eel River Township was re-attached ders, Fence Viewers. to Jefferson.

PIONEER EVENTS.

It is said that William Dyer brought the first sack of seed wheat to the northern part of Greene County. He was a boy, and brought the seed from the southern part of Monroe County. This was in 1818. From this seed was grown the first wheat crop in the settlement. The flour was bolted by Mary Wall through a sieve made by fastening buckskin over a hoop and piercing the same with many holes. The Shakers who came from Shaker Prairie on the southern boundary of Sullivan County brought the seed from which were grown the first peach or-

chards in the settlement. Among the first children born were John Archer. Rachel Wall, William Wall, Anna Osborn, J. Osborn and children of the families of Sanders, Jessup and Clark. On the 9th of August, 1821, Rev. Hugh Barnes married Isaac Jackson and Elizabeth Griffith. the 25th of October, 1821, Edmund Jean, Justice of the Peace, married David Smith and Mary Bryson. Phillip Silver and Sarah Lindley were married on the 10th of January, 1822, by John B. Kelshaw, Justice of the Peace. John Fires and Patsey Craig were married by Mr. Jean on the 19th of May, 1822. Eli Duncan and Rebecca Stephenson were married by William Clark, Justice of the Peace, in July, 1822. Other early weddings were Payton Owen and Rachel Griffith, Richard Wall and Mary Dyer, Herbert Sanders and Jessie Jessup, Samuel Dyer and Celia Arney, Aquilla Walker and Elizabeth Dyer, William Foley and Jane Osborn, Ira Danley and Olive Jessup, Joseph Smith and Sallie Jessup, William Huey and Sally Stanley, John Stanley and Mary Ball, Abram Shoemaker and Maria Morris, Obedish Winters and Hannah Duncan, Thomas Huey and Vasta Steward, Joshua Duncan and Maria Shoemaker, William Smith and Mary McKee. The following is by Baber concerning one of these weddings:

THE FIRES-CRAIG WEDDING.

"One of the most remarkable wedding parties that ever assembled in the western part of Indiana met at the mouth of Eel River, when John Fires and Martha Craig were married at Alexander Craig's, on Sunday, September 30, 1819. On that day, about noon, while the young people of this neighborhood were enjoying themselves and having a very good time generally, a tribe of Indians, numbering about 200 strong floated down White River, from near Indianapolis, and landed their bark canoes at the mouth of Eel River, camped over night, and all the wedding party and many of the neighbors went to see the Indians, and the Indians passed through and took a curious look at the many workings of Mr. Craig's new mill. One young brave who had recently married a young Indian squaw, offered to make a wager with Mr. Fires, and leave it to the crowd to say which had the best and prettiest squaw, but it has been said that John Fires crawfished. Within a few days after that time, about 300 Indian warriors and their chief passed down the old Indian trail and crossed over Eel River, at the old gravel ford, on horseback. The old ford and Indian camps, where they made sugar, is on the east bank of Eel River, just west of Henry Newsom's. Those were the last Indians that camped in this locality.".

TEA-TABLE ROCK.

The old "Indian Tea-table" just above the mouth of Eel River, on the west side of White River, is the Plymouth Rock of the settlement at

Point Commerce. It is nearly 100 feet high, and is a notable spot. All over this stone are the names of three or four generations of citizens, with dates ranging over a period of sixty-five years. The name of an old trapper is scratched in with a bear knife or tomahawk near that of a modern belle, scratched in with a pen-knife or a gold tooth-pick. Names of those are there who have been for half a century dead. The old "Teatable" could tell an interesting story if it could speak. Indians stood there long before America was discovered, and perhaps thousands of years before that the Mound-Builders, whose bones were lately found in the mounds at Worthington, gathered there to worship their god of the sun as he descended behind the western hills, clothed in russet and purple and gold. Here their sacrifices were offered, as their god reached his meridian and poured translucent floods of cheerful light and life-giving heat upon the domain of the "Sun Worshipers." Long before that, this old rock witnessed the land locked in ice, saw the fierce Boreas, whose breath withered the bright-hued, tropical vegetation of the preceding age, descending from the north, slept under its mantle of ice and frost through toiling ages, saw the sun ascending and the ice transformed into myriads of rivulets, which crept sparkling away to the ocean, and at last lifted itself above the waves to drink in the warm sunlight and scent the fresh gale.

INCIDENTS CONTINUED.

Thomas Smith's house stood southeast of Worthington, on the hillcide. It is likely that his was the first ferry across White River, in Greene County.

"In the fall of the year 1819, the Indians set fire to the prairie around the Dixon Grove, just south of the fair ground, and within less than half a day one old Indian killed sixteen fine, fat deer. After the Indians had left here and gone west to Arkansas, the old settlers in Jefferson Township were called the Pottawatomies, and the white people over in Eel River Township were called the Delawares, besides many other nick names—such as North Carolina Shabs, Tuckeyhoes, Buckeyes, Corncrackers, Suckers and Hoosiers. When the first white families came to Jefferson Township, the nearest mills were about forty miles distant, being located on the Shaker Prairie, above Vincennes. Afterward, one known as Ketcham's Mill went into operation near Bloomington, Monroe County, and another called Rawley's Mill, on Eel River, at the old hill near the old reservoir.

"Before Welton and Col. Fellows built their mills on Richland Creek, and for a few years before Craig's mill was built on White River, the first settlers raised plenty of corn and garden vegetables, and had to live on sweet and Irish potatoes, lye hominy, beat meal and deer meat. In fact deer skins and venison hams were almost a "legal tender" on all little debts at William Smith's store, which was located a little south of

Willis Watson's brick house, and bears the name of being the first store house in Worthington. Mr. William Smith also established the first tanyard in town, and it was located opposite the "Swamp Tavern," on the Terre Haute road. Old John Padgett bought the farm where Uncle Johnny Myers now lives, of old Benjamin Shoemaker, and Mr. Padgett lived there on the old Terre Haute State road for many years, and established the first drinking saloon, and kept a grocery in a big sycamore gum. At all the corn-shuckings, cotton-pickings, wedding parties and other public gatherings, a "spiritual greeting" was sent out from that big sycamore gum.

"Old William Winters built a house and set out those apple trees near the canal, on what is now known as the furnace place, north of Worthington. John Craig, entered the land, built the house, and set out the apple orchard at the old Anderson Harvey place, just northwest of Worthington. William Lemons built his house and settled in the grove on the south side of the creek, a little north of where Eli Stalcup now lives, and the stream of water was named Lemon's Creek for him. The Black Swamp was named by the old pioneer hunters, and so called by all the old road wagoners from Louisville to Terre Haute. In early times the names of New Albany, Salem, Wood's Ferry, Smith's Ferry, Black Swamp, Scaffold Prairie, Lone Tree, Splung Creek and Terre Haute were all very familiar household words. The names of all those old road wagoners will yet be given. John Craig built the first distill-house, in the branch east of where John B. Poe's chair factory now stands; and then Benjamin Huey built another distill-house, at the Fuller Spring, on the Tetre Haute road, three miles from Worthington, where he made whisky.

THE COTTON FIELD.

"Old Benjamin Huey removed the cotton gin from Craig's mill, and made a tramp-wheel cotton gin and a little horse mill on the hill, at the Fuller place, in this township. The land on which Worthington now stands was a large and beautiful cotton field, of nearly fifty acres of choice cotton, in full bloom about the 1st of August, 1824. This cotton field was cultivated by Benjamin Shoemaker, William Winters, William Huey, Jehu Inman, John Craig, Thomas Stalcup and a few others; and that cotton field in bloom was said to be the nicest place and the prettiest crop in the western part of Indiana. A great number of young folks from other localities came to the mouth of Eel River to look for work and were soon engaged in picking cotton." It must not be understood that fifty acres where Worthington now stands were wholly in cotton. Covering about fifty acres were numerous small fields of cotton, of from one-half to five acres. When this was ripe and white and when the picking was in process, it was a beautiful sight—a familiar one in the South.

"Richard Wall made a pure article when he made whisky and brandy. It was not the kind that kills 200 yards, off-hand. The first mills were hand mills and hominy mortare. Old Alexander Craig built the first water mill, at Point Commerce bluff, on White River. He also built a cotton gin to pick out cotton seed in that mill. Squire Tommy Clark built a little tub mill on Clark's Creek, and ground corn into meal for the first settlers on that creek. James Jessup and Daniel Ingersoll built the Junction Mills on Eel River, at the Rock Ford at Point Commerce. Ira Danely, Amos Owen and Orren Talley built the old White River Mills, just above the mouth of Clark's Creek, about thirty years ago; and White River changed its channel there, and left the mill site and mill pond in a patch of willows on the sand-bar.

DISTILLERIES, TANNERIES, ETC.

Old Mr. Shintaffer located in Jefferson, in 1819, and Col. Adam Roerback located at Point Commerce. The Jonathan Osborn Ferry was about three miles above Point Commerce. Col. Stokely located at Johnstown in 1819. He was an old bachelor, and owned a field glass with which he hunted bees. George Griffith was the blacksmith of early times. Benjamin Shoemaker was a very strong man and was a great fighter. His son died while hunting in the woods north of Worthington. William Smith's distillery stood a few rods southeast of the Christian Church in Worthington. He operated a small tread mill which supplied his distillery with ground grain. He obtained water about a half a mile distant at a spring on the hill. A long wooden pipe was made by jointing together many short pieces and burying them, and this conveyed the water to the distillery with a fall of about ten feet. The capacity of the distillery was about three barrels per day. Smith started a store, very small at first, but afterward increased to \$1,000 worth or more. Of course he traded for skins, furs, venison hams, corn, etc., which he sold in Louisville when he went there to get his supplies of goods. Craig's distillery stood on the bank of the river, near where Darnell's mill now is. It was started in 1819, and ran to about 1825. In about 1824, the first sheep were brought from Lost River by a man named Black, who disposed of them in small flocks to the settlers. Samuel Miller and George Phipps each had small stores in Eel River Township. Socks were often made by mixing wolf or fox hair with cotton. William Smith owned a small tanyard in connection with his distillery. Jonathan Osborn was a powder-maker. He could make an excellent article from the usual materials-alkali, charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre. It was run through a sieve to make it fine; it was not quite as quick as the powder of to-day is.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The first school in what was Eel River Township was taught by George Baber about the year 1821 in a little log house which stood not far from the residence of Caleb Jessup. A man named Sargent was the second teacher; Ephraim Owen, the third; Luke Philbert, the fourth; -Bray, the fifth; Joseph Saddler, the sixth; and Amos Roark the seventh. Nearly all the early families of the township sent to these early schools. A schoolhouse was erected near Jessup's, where school was taught for many years; another was built at the graveyard, near John Sanders'. Campbell and Armstrong were the first teachers in the southern part of Jefferson. A schoolhouse was built as early as 1826, on Section 21, which was used for eight or ten years constantly. Several of the early township elections were held at this house. The Craig Mill was also used for the early elections. Campbell taught in the schoolhouse on Section 21, and had a large school; among the scholars being John H. Dixson, Pryor Dixson, William Dixson, Merritt and Ham Jamison, Joseph and Maria Fields, the Stalcup boys, Frank and Verlin Jessup, Harrison, Benjamin and A. J. Huey, Levi and Maria Shoemaker, Robert and Alexander Craig and several of the Winter's, Inmans, Smiths, Crances and others. In 1830, there were five or six schoolhouses in Jefferson and Eel River Townships. As early as 1822, Eli Dixson was appointed Superintendent of the 16th Section, Township 8 north, Range 5 west, which was offered for sale by him, and as fast as the land was disposed of the fund was used to support the public schools. This, however, was but a small pittance. Among the pioneer preachers were the old Revolutionary soldiers, Hugh Barnes, Elder James Armstrong, Rev. Eli P. Farmer, of Monroe County; Rev. Abraham Kearns, Rev. Obadiah Winters. The first camp-meeting was held in the woods. north of old Fairplay, and there many famous ones were afterward held.

SHAKERS AND JOHN O'BANYON.

The statement is made that there were three unsuccessful attempts to found a village at Point Commerce, before success was achieved Whether such attempts were really made, or whether the fact of the arrival there of three separate collections of home-seekers gave rise to this belief, it is not a matter of great importance to inquire; but it is a fact that three groups of settlers arrived at that point, disembarked, and prepared to found permanent homes. The first of these was the four or five families which came in 1818 from Ohio down the White River and up Eel River, the leading man being John O'Banyon. They built two or three cabins on the present site of Point Commerce, but within a few months scattered, and this settlement became non est. In the same year (1818), Alexander Craig, a devout Shaker from Busseron Creek, Sullivan County, accompanied by his own and five or six other families, came to Point Commerce for permanent settlement. Of course, the place was not then known as Point Commerce. It was regarded, however, as an important site for future commercial enterprises. Water, then, was the

great channel for floating the products of trade, and settlements sprang up along the streams. The point at the junction of White and Eel Rivers was high and dry, and the rivers both navigable for all kinds of water craft of that early day. Among the very first to live at Point Commerce were Alexander Craig, John O'Banyon, John Inman, Charles Inman, Benjamin Huey, James Smith, Henry Littlejohn, --- Nichols, Herbert Sanders, John Craig and others. It was not a village. A mill was there -a grist mill owned by Mr. Craig, also a cotton gin and a distillerv and a blacksmith held forth; these, with half a dozen families scattered over a quarter of a mile could hardly be called by so important a designation as "village." The Shakers had scarcely arrived there and become comfortable before John O'Banyon died. There was no saw mill within many miles where lumber could be obtained with which to make the Accordingly, Henry Littlejohn, Jehu Inman, Herbert Sanders and John Craig took a large poplar log about eight feet long, and, after splitting off a huge slab on one side, cut out a hollow large enough to contain the body, after which the slab was replaced, and fastened down with pins, and then this back-woods coffin was conveyed to a spot a short distance east of the brick chapel of Point Commerce and buried. This was the first death and interment in the township. In about 1823-24, four or five more families arrived at one time, all coming from a common locality, and first stopped at Point Commerce. This was the third and last unsuccessful attempt to form a village there, if such was really the attempt.

OLD POINT COMMERCE.

Immediately after the passage by the State Legislature of the Internal Improvement bill of 1835, the project of constructing a canal down White River and another down the Wabash River was put on foot, and a survey was ordered and made; whereupon it was found that the best place to join the two canals was at the mouth of Eel River. This was the report of the survey of the engineers. At this time, J. M. H. & J. F. Allison were in business at Spencer, Owen County. They were shrewd business men, and they instantly saw that the junction of the two canals to be built would become an important commercial center, and they accordingly came to the mouth of Eel River, bought a tract of land, and on the 22d of April, 1836, laid out thirty five lots on fractional Section 21, Township 8 north, Range 5 west, and named the town thus begun Point Commerce, in anticipation of what was expected of the place. J. F. Allison, himself, did the surveying. At the same time they built a large frame store building, 22x40, obtaining the lumber at Littlejohn's mill in Owen County, and floating it down the river. The Allisons immediately put in a large stock of general merchandise, comprising everything needed at that early period in the country. They bought their goods in the East at New York, shipped them to Pittsburgh, thence

down the Ohio to Louisville, thence hauled them by wagon to Point Commerce. The town began to grow rapidly. Blacksmiths came in: carpenters, shoemakers, coopers, tanners, doctors, hotel-keepers, speculators, milliners, gunsmiths, etc., etc., erected shops and began to ply their specialties. The Allisons built the famous old Junction House and installed Dr. Shepard as landlord. Robert Leach was the blacksmith; Dawson was the tailor; Maj. Eddy opened a tin-shop; Calvin Spooner started a tannery. Samuel Miller before this had started a wool-carding mill operated by tread power; but later the factory was moved to the river, where water from a dam was used as the motor. W. C. Andrews came in 1839 and soon started a store. Joseph Miller also engaged in the mercantile pursuit. Rapidly the town sprang into life. The Allisons did business under the firm name of Allison & Allison. C. J. Barrackman opened a store soon after the town was founded. Ingersoll & Jessup built a large grist mill on the river, and operated a saw mill with it. In a short time Andrews and Topping formed a partnership in the general mercantile business, and continued with large and increasing success a few years, and afterward Andrews & Barrackman opened out at A distillery was started about 1839-40. Dayton Top-Worthington. ping commenced selling goods about 1839. The Allisons did a very large business in packing and shipping tobacco, pork, grain, etc., down the river. It is said they sent as high as fifteen flat-boats down the river in one season (late in the decade of the forties). Frank and Verlin Jessup were in business there early in the forties. Others sent out flatboats besides the Allisons. Andrews & Topping boated quite extensively. It is said that for a period of over ten years the Allisons shipped out an average of ten or twelve boat loads annually. Pork was extensively shipped out, though it seems that the butchering was done by the About this time, also, Samuel Miller was operating his carding and fulling mill on quite a large scale. Jack Newsom owned the grist mill later. In 1839, there were about thirty families residing in this busy little town.

MERCHANDISING, TRADE, ETC.

Money was very scarce, and for convenience and to effect exchanges, people were forced to barter. The merchants carried a large credit, and made calculations to lose a certain percentage of their sales. With this object in view—the object to cover all losses occurring in that way—they sold their goods a slight percentage higher than they would otherwise have done. They took every conceivable article of farm production—pork, beef, corn, wheat, rye, oats, deer and other skins, vegetables, beeswax, butter, beans, etc., etc., in exchange for their store supplies, the demand regulating the values, and sent all down the river to market, where it was disposed of and the proceeds used in laying in new supplies

of general merchandise. It is said they often had in store, late in the forties, not less than \$40,000 worth of goods. The trade of the town extended over a vast tract of country, people coming from twenty and thirty miles distance. Andrews & Barrackman formed a partnership in about 1844, and soon had a business second only to the Allisons. The merchants, including the Allisons, uniformly lost on their produce, and soon Andrews & Barrackman avoided that trade as far as possible, investing their profits in land where Worthington now stands. In 1844, they bought 200 acres, and in 1846, 200 more. In the end, this proved to be a wise investment. Miller & Smith sold liquor and groceries in 1838 and later. Barrackman was in business alone at first, but was afterward joined by Mr. Andrews, who had been in partnership with Mr. Topping. David Johnson was in business in the forties. Late in the forties, the Allisons seemed to have formed partnerships with Farmer & Howe, though they still ran their big store. It was not long after the town started that steamboats began to come up the river for loads of produce. In about 1848-49, when Point Commerce was at the height of its prosperity, the population numbered about 500. It was called the "White Town," owning to the cheerfulness of the place and the whitepainted houses. It is said to have had very few liquor shops, and was moral and "high-toned." The old Junction House was "good enough for Philadelphia." A lodge of Washingtonians was organized there, which did much to root out all objectionable features from the town. The Allisons, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Topping, and, in short, all the substantial men of the place, belonged, and worked for the good of the town. The lodge meetings were greatly enjoyed, and such songs as this were often rendered:

"The shouts of Washingtonians
Are heard on very gale,
They're chanting now their victory
O'er cider, beer and ale."

THE DECADENCE OF POINT COMMERCE

The building of the canal, the founding of Worthington, the failure to construct a steamboat lock at Newberry, and the financial crash of the Allisons, were the signal for the decadence and ultimate death of Point Commerce. The extension of the canal on the west side of the river induced Andrews & Barrackman, who owned land there, to lay out Worthington, which began to grow rapidly at the expense of Point Commerce. The rivalry became severe, and the hostilities engendered endured for many years. Point Commerce expected, as it had before, to have the benefit of steamboat trade on the rivers: but the failure to construct a lock large enough at Newberry (which had really been the contract) was a severe blow to the hopes of the town, and a source of joy to Worthing-

ton. The canal was an eyesore to Point Commerce, and was the aortic artery of Worthington. But the latter never realized its hopes in the canal, except, perhaps, that it owes its existence to that source. Had it not been for the canal there would now be no Worthington and Point Commerce would have the population of both. The Allisons were unlucky in their business, beginning about 1849. They lost heavily on goods and produce shipped by ocean and gulf from New York to New Orleans or vice versa, by wrecks, having little or no insurance. These and other unsuccessful ventures and the depreciation of property and the big fire in Point Commerce in 1854, caused their failure. The town lingered on for many years, slowly dying, the business men and families resident growing fewer, until the town is now a suburb of Worthington. It may be termed the Washington Heights of Worthington.

EARLY RESIDENTS OF WORTHINGTON.

In April, 1849, when the canal became a certainty at what is now Worthington, Andrews & Barrackman, with commendable energy and forethought, the owners of several hundred acres there, employed a surveyor and laid out on both sides of the canal 94 lots on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 8 north, Range 5 west. erected the old and renowned Franklin House, of which Dayton Topping was so long landlord, and for a time used one part of it as a store room. Andrews & Barrackman moved their store over from the Point in 1850. Buildings began to go up in all directions. In 1853-54, the following were residents of the town: W. C. Andrews, C. J. Barrackman, M. L. Deal, William Wilkins, Godfrey Shryer, C. B. Osborn, Isaac N. Morrison, Stephen H. Lockwood, Samuel Motz, S. B. Harrah, G. R. Taylor, Joseph Bland, John Willey. Abram Spainhower, Ernest Ehrsom (the first storekeeper of the township), Philander Burr, R. E. Andrews, M. H. Shryer, Carpus N. Shaw, M. P. Eddy, Henry F. Blount, Frank Blount, Robert Warnick, Rollin Blount, Leonard Ferris, G. W. Langworthy, M. J. Overstreet, Dayton Topping, Lafayette Burnam, Samuel Burnam, George Start, Clark Start, C. C. Howe, Marcus Holliday, Robert Howe, James Beach, Dr. W. C. Smydth, L. M. Baird, Dr. J. H. Aatell, Dr. S. M. Wright, Theodore Scheepers, John Harritt, J. T. Smith, J. J. Hochstetler, James Smith, Robert Warren, G. H. Burgett, —— Black, Jesse Crull and others. The town was named after Worthington, Ohio.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN.

By 1854, the population is said to have been about 500. Deal & Morrison founded the *Advertiser* in 1853, a full account of which may be seen further on in this chapter. The Starts built a large grist mill about 1850, on the canal, which had a large trade and patronage. John

Padgett lived upon the town site when the lote were laid out. Edward H. Topping also lived near by. Mr. Newsom was interested in the Starts The first boat on the canal came to town in 1850. A large crowd gathered to celebrate the event, and to take a free ride up to Terre Haute and elsewhere. Andrews & Barrackman bought large quantities of grain to be shipped to market on the canal. K. B. Osborn also bought considerable, besides others. The Starts and Newsoms were later buyers. Andrews & Barrackman bought as high as 15,000 bushels of wheat in one K. B. Osborn was Canal Superintendent. Godfrey Shryer, a very prominent man and a most excellent citizen, who is yet a resident of the town, began business in 1851. Soon after this, William Wilkins came in. The town has no better citizen. Shryer bought out Ernest Ehrsom. R. Taylor established his store a little later, and prospered. are the leading dry goods merchants at present. Andrews & Barrackman had the largest early store. Mr. Andrews is well advanced in years, well respected and well preserved, yet lives without an enemy in the town he founded thirty-five years ago. Dr. W. C. Smydth opened an early drug He sold to C. C. Howe before the war. Squire & Mullinnix came in with a big stock of drugs after the war. Start & Wilkins sold merchandise early, as did also the Switz Brothers. Samuel Motz had owned a tannery on the town site before the lots were laid out. continued under various ownerships for ten or twelve years. Mr. Langworthy came in early with goods, has continued since, and now has a large fine store. C. A. Osborn is one of the oldest business men; also Mr. Burr, S. B. Harrah, and others. Shrver, Cressy & Co., L. M. Baird. Burnam Brothers, Blount, Harrah, Miller & Co., Philander Burr, John H. Greves, Andrews, Miller & Throop, T. S. Haviland, John Peck, W. S. Bays, M. Haas, Zachariah Miller, Taylor Brothers (1865), C. N. Shaw & Co., W. M. Morrison, Moses Overstreet, M. Gard, were business men of the town at later dates.

PRESENT BUSINESS MEN.

The present business of the town may be summarized as follows: Dry goods—Taylor Brothers, P. Burr, Langworthy & Son, W. B. Squire; hardware—Harrah & Shaw, McKee Brothers; drugs—W. B. Squire, H. C. Clary, J. A. Austin; groceries—Cooper & Foster, John Berridge, C. A. Osborn, Page & Co.; boots and shoes—William Little, John Keyser and all dry goods stores; restaurants—George Reath, O. B. Cressy, C. A. Osborn, Mrs. Hineman; harness shops—Cole, Bruner, Ward and Beach; photography—Beck & Reese; millinery—Mrs. John Middleton, Mrs. C. W. Spooner, Mrs. B. Beaver; saloons—William Wolf, Charles Roth, T. J. Miller, William Mullenbeck, Ernest Ehrsom; livery—J. L. Harris, M. J. Goff; grist mills—Browning & Son, Kaffader & Co.; saw or planing mills—I. M. Darnell, Jean & Heaton; carding factory—J. E. Miller; Worthington Exchange Bank—William Wilkins, President; con-

tractors and builders-J. M. Dyer, John Myers; churches-Episcopalian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist, Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian; doctors-L. P. Mullinnix, Thomas Aydelotte, Samuel Gray and Dr. Brouillette. The present woolen factory was built by Mr. Miller in about 1871, at a cost of about \$6,000. He employs eight or ten hands during the busy season. He also buys grain. His elevator, erected about four years ago, cost \$1,500. A hub and spoke factory ran for a short time in 1870. Ephraim Brighton had a furniture shop before the I. & V. R. R. was completed to the town. He then put in a planing mill and manufactured furniture. The Darnell Planing Mill was started about the same time, and is running yet. A saw mill is connected with it. The Kaffader Grist Mill was built about five years ago by Carnahan & Signer, at a cost of about \$4,000. Allen, John Dixson and Fisher have been connected with it. The mill has lately been refitted with new and excellent machinery, and is now valued at \$15,000. The Start & Newsom Mill, built about 1868, did a good business at first. Considerable flour was shipped. In about 1873, Browning & Co. obtained possession, and have since refitted several times. At the present writing, the best roller machinery is being put in. The mill will be worth \$15,000. Pratt, a Yankee, started the first saw mill in Worthington in about 1852. owned it later; also C. C. Howe. Prosser & Baker conducted one about the war time. Wilbur took Prosser's place in about 1873. The mill became defunct a few years ago.

THE RAILROADS.

In August, 1869, the I. & V. Railroad was finished to Worthington, and a crowd, estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000, was present. Mr. Morrison avers that up to that time one-third of those present had not ridden behind a locomotive, and many had never before seen an engine or a train of cars. It was a memorable day to the town. In 1879, ten years after the completion of the I. & V. road, the Terre Haute & Southeastern was finished as far south as Worthington. This was the occasion of another gathering to celebrate the good news. These two roads give the town first-class shipping facilities.

POSTMASTERS, CONFLAGRATIONS, POPULATION, ETc.

The Postmasters of Worthington have been M. P. Eddy, R. E. Andrews, S. H. Lockwood, E. R. Buckner; I. N. Morrison, 1860 to 1865; William Wilkins; I. N. Morrison, 1869 to 1879; A. S. Helms and C. K. Pering. The town has been visited by several disastrous fires: The old Franklin House was swept away. The block between First and Second streets was burned in 1872, entailing a loss of about \$12,000. The Taylor Block was burned in 1874; loss about \$9,000. Among the first physicians of the town were Smydth, Hutchinson, Jayneson. The popula-

tion of Worthington in 1849, was 0; in 1853, about 500; in 1860, about 700; in 1870, about 900; in 1880, was 1,185, and is now (1884, March) about 1,300.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

On the 16th of November, 1853, Worthington Lodge, No. 137, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Worthington with the following charter members: Marcus L. Deal, J. J. Hochstetler, K. B. Osborn, Godfrey Shryer, L. A. Stark, J. G. Stephenson, M. S. Wines and S. H. Burgett, Mr. Shryer being the only one now living. The charter was not granted until January 18, 1854, and before that the lodge worked under a dispensation. The first officers were M. L. Deal, Noble Grand; J. J. Hochstetler, Vice Grand; G. H. Burgett, Secretary; and K. B. Osborn, Treasurer. From that early day to this, the lodge has steadily prospered, and now owns the upper story of the "Odd Fellows Building," has about \$3,000 in surplus funds and has a large member-The officers at the last election were: J. C. Cutsinger, ship at present. N. G.; W. J. Hale, V. G.; J. D. English, Rec. Sec.; John Myers, Per. Sec.; W. J. Ward, Treasurer. The Worthington Encampment, No. 130, was instituted February 5, 1875, while the charter bears the date May 19, 1875. The charter members were W. A. Hays, Julius Voit, J. E. Throop, J. H. Greves, S. H. Carnahan, George Wills, S. R. McKee and T. H. Hollis. The first officers of the Encampment were: W. A. Hays, C. P.; Juluis Voit, H. P.; S. H. Carnahan, S. W.; J. H. Greves, J. W.; J. E. Throop, Scribe; R. S. McKee, Treasurer, and the present officers are: F. N. Miller, C. P.; W. J. Ward, S. W.; John Myers, J. W.; J. E. Throop, H. P.; W. S. Hays, Scribe; and Godfrey Shryer, Treasurer. In August, 1883, Erther Lodge, No. 229, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized with the following membership: J. E. Cutsinger, Mrs. E. C. Cutsinger, James Carroll, Mrs. Jane Carroll, A. N. Middleton, Mrs. M. A. Middleton, F. M. Ridge, Mrs. Rebecca Ridge, W. L. Hastings, Mrs. E. J. Hastings, W. J. Ward, Carrie A. Ward, S. S. Cantwell, Josephine Cantwell, John Aydelotte, L. E. Aydelotte, J. M. Beach, Maggie Beach, W. J. Newsom, Ellen Newsom, William Coke and Sarah E. Coke. All departments of the Odd Fellows Lodge are flourishing.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Evergreen Lodge, No. 2344, Knights of Honor, was instituted January 3, 1881, with the following charter members: W. H. H. Welch, W. L. Hastings, George F. Allison, J. M. Beach, George Reath, Thomas Aydelotte, Thomas W. Fox, John W. Middleton, George P. Stone, J. L. Harris, William Johnston, J. A. Keith, Thomas Fires, F. M. Fagaly and Fred Myers. This lodge is prosperous, with the following officers: William Coke, D.; Allen Runner, V. D.; George Reath, Treasurer; J. A. Keith, Reporter; J. L. Harris, Guide; John Cookerly, Guardian.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

On the 23d of March, 1882, Worthington Lodge, No. 100, Knights of Pythias, was instituted by Occidental Lodge, No. 18, of Terre Haute, with the following charter members: R. Bryson, William Johnston, George G. Dyer, George P. Stone, J. J. Summerlot, C. M. Dagget, J. L. Harris, A. S. Helms, C. K. Pering, J. M. Davis, R. Slinkard, L. P. Mullinnix, C. T. Calhoun, J. J. Wright, George Reath, W. B. Dyer, W. B. Squire, L B. Harris, A. J. Fulkerson, James Campbell, John W. Andrew, John Bolinger, Thomas W. Page and Ed Coffey. The lodge is prosperous, with a present membership of about forty-eight, and pays \$6 per month rent for the use of the hall. The present officers are: T. W. Page, P. C.; A. S. Helms, C. C.; C. K. Pering, V. C.; Benjamin Stalcup, Prelate; G. G. Dyer, K. of R. and S.; T. C. Owen, M. of F.; W. E. Johnston, M. of E.; W. B. Dyer, M. of A.; M. Fillion, L. G.; R. Paxton, O. G. The first officers of the lodge were: L. P. Mullinnix, P. C.; W. B. Squire, C. C.; R. Slinkard, V. C.; A. S. Helms, Prelate; G. G. Dyer, K. of R. and S.; J. M. Davis, M. of F.; William Johnston, M. of E.; W. B. Dyer, M. at A.; T. W. Page, I. G.; C. K. Pering, O. G.; George P. Stone, J. J. Summerlot and L. B. Harris, Trustees. The property of the lodge is valued at about \$500.

GRAND ARMY POST.

On the 6th of September, 1882, Worthington Post, No. 91, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted by David Agness, of Vincennes, Assistant Mustering Officer of the Department of Indiana. The following were the charter members: T. A. Brown, M. C. Taylor, D. A. Foster, J. W. Middleton, G. P. Stone, C. G. Sanders, S. S. Sharp, J. W. Padget, T. J. Fires, A. N. Middleton, Ephraim Harrell, T. J. Miller, J. A. Keith, R. C. Haton, D. W. Soliday, L. P. Mullinnix, W. J. Newsom, J. M. Parsley, Peter Westmore, W. N. Darnell, J. W. Detrick, William Anderson, W. G. Hutton, James Carroll and P. G. Sanders. The first officers were: A. S. Helms, P. C.; M. C. Taylor, S. V. C.; C. G. Sanders, J. V. C.; S. S. Sharp, Q. M.; L. P. Mullinnix, Surgeon; George P. Stone, Adjutant; J. A. Keith, O. of D.; J. W. Padget, O. of G.; J. W. Middleton, S. M.; D. A. Foster, Q. M. S.; J. W. Middleton, A. D. C. The present officers are: A. S. Helms, P. C.; C. G. Sanders, S. V. C.; R. C. Hayden, J. V. C.; J. W. Middleton, Adjutant; J. F. Cantwell, Q. M. S.; L. P. Mullinnix, Surgeon; J. A. Keith, O. of D.; J. W. Padget, O. of G.; Daniel Soliday, Q. M.; William Coke, S. M.; J. H. Johnson, Post Inspector; M. C. Taylor, A. D. C. The present membership is fifty-three, and the Post meets in the hall on the South Side.

At a very early day in the history of Worthington, a Masonic lodge was organized, which for a number of years was the strongest secret society in the town. Mr. Wilkins, the banker, was a member of this lodge. The lodge flourished for many years, but, not long ago, owing it is said to serious financial losses, it surrendered its charter and has not since been revived.

THE PORTER RIFLES AND THE SOLDIERS' RE-UNION.

In June, 1883, a militia company was organized at Worthington with the following officers: A. S. Helms, Captain; C. G. Sanders, First Lieutenant; M. D. Ellis, Second Lieutenant; J. A. Keith, Orderly Sergeant. In July of the same year, uniforms were obtained, and a short time before a full set of fine breech-loading Springfield rifles was obtained from The company was named "Porter Rifles," in honor of Gov. On the 11th, 12th and 13th of September, 1883, a re-union of soldiers was held at Worthington, on which occasion from 2,000 to 4,000 people were present on each day. Four companies, including the Porter Rifles and two companies from Terre Haute, were present, encamped on the fair ground west of town. Two pieces of cannon were brought from Indianapolis to be used in the sham battle on the third day. The four companies participated in this battle, and covered themselves with gl-ory. A running race of ponies, a trotting race of horses, a shooting match for beef, were some of the attractions. After the citizens had gone to great expense in preparing for the re-union, had induced companies to be present, and had shipped cannon and other supplies from the capital, the people seemed to expect that entrance to the show should cost nothing, and when it was found that all were required to pay for admittance, many, angered at the fact, left the town in disgust. The re-union, as a whole, was not up to expectations, though a good feeling and much enthusiasm prevailed among those who were willing to "pay something for something."

THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

In 1879, W. B. Harrah and J. D. Myers took up a collection, and with this had constructed the telephone line to Bloomfield. The following year they sold out to a Chicago company who yet own the line. It has been gradually extended until it now has stations at Switz City, Newberry, Lyons, Marco, Vincennes, etc. "Hello!" is the popular salutation. The line is found to be very useful, and for the small sum of 25 cents business 10 minutes long can be transacted. The line is not well enough supported, but pays a small dividend each year.

INCORPORATION OF WORTHINGTON.

In the spring of 1870, a petition was circulated at Worthington and largely signed, addressed to the County Commissioners, and praying that an election might be held to decide whether the town might have the privilege of municipal government, and in response to this petition the



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County Board ordered the polls open and the citizens to decide in accordance with their petition. This election was duly held, and a majority of votes cast for the incorporation. A total of ninety-three votes was cast. The Commissioners then formally declared the place to be "The Incorporated Town of Worthington." An election of officers was called for the 25th of June, 1870, on which occasion the following resulted Abraham Spainhower, F. D. Conant and Enoch Dean, Trustees; D. W. Soliday, Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor; A. Runner, Marshal. The board first met on the 5th of July, and appointed A. G. Sanders, Fire Warden and Street Commissioner, and D. W. Soliday Prosecuting Attorney.

ORDINANCES.

The first ordinance passed was the useless order fixing the incorporated limits of the town, a matter wholly within the province of the County Board. The limits thus fixed were as follows: Beginning on the section line dividing 20 and 21, Township 8 north, Range 5 west and 68 rods south of the northeast corner of said Section 20, it being the southeast corner of Margaret Topping's land; thence west 25 chains and 90 links; thence south 5 chains and 68 links; thence east 15 chains; thence south 41 chains and 79 links; thence east 41 chains and 96 links; thence north 16 chains and 42 links; thence east 9 chains and 86 links; thence north 20 chains and 38 links; thence east 1 chain and 3 links; thence north 16 chains; thence west 34 chains and 73 links; thence south 6 chains and 22 links to the beginning. Immediately after this for several meetings, various and necessary town ordinances were adopted for the government of the corporation. Sidewalks were ordered constructed, hitching posts planted, the canal filled up, stagnant water drained and nuisances abated. In August, Allen Runner resigned his position as Marshal, and Josiah Corbin was appointed to succeed him. On the 3d of September, a town jail was ordered built, the structure to be 10x16 feet, one storied, eight feet high, and to be very strongly built of heavy timber, and to be finished November 5. Pugh contracted to put up the building for \$150, and complied with his contract.

OFFICERS.

The officers of 1871 were C. C. Howe, Philander Burr and James A. Minick, School Trustees; A. Spainhower, F. D. Conant and Enoch Dean, Town Trustees; John A. Bays, Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor; and Obed Mercer, Marshal. The latter resigned in December, and was succeeded by Jacob Schrank. Trustee Spainhower resigned in March, 1872, his successor being A. G. Sanders. In 1872, the officers elected were A. G. Sanders, Leonard Ferris and Samuel Folsom, Trustees; B. S. Henderson, Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor; Samuel Holmes, Marshal; B. S. Henderson, Prosecuting Attorney. In June, 1872, \$5,000 worth of cor-

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poration bonds were ordered issued, to be used in erecting a new schoolhouse, but before action could be taken on the order, it was rescinded. Dr. W. C. Smydth was appointed School Trustee, vice C. C. Howe, deceased. Henderson moved from the town, and J. S. Bays became Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor. In 1873, the School Trustees were W. C. Smydth, Willis Watson and William Wilkins; Town Trustees, George Elliott, Daniel Riggs and I. M. Darnell; Clerk and Assessor, F. O. Wadsworth; Treasurer, John Myers; Marshal, A. B. Alexander. In October, 1873, William Wilkins, School Trustee, resigned, and S. S. Jacob Geckler succeeded Alexander as Marshal Haviland took his place. in January, 1874. S. G. Chapman took Elliott's place as Trustee, and and J. S. Bays took Wadsworth's place as Clerk and Assessor. The elected officers of 1874 were I. M. Darnell, S. J. Heston and L. G. Chapman, Trustees; John Myers, Treasurer; D. W. Soliday, Prosecuting Attorney; Jacob Geckler, Marshal; G. W. Cox, Clerk and Assessor. October, W. C. Andrews became Clerk. Some time before this the Town Board had by ordinance ordered that within certain limits no frame buildings should be erected. Efforts were made at this time to secure the abrogation of this ordinance, but without avail. In February, 1875, C. C. Howe's First and Second and Avondale Additions were admitted to the corporate limits; or, more correctly speaking, the limits were extended to include them. Willis Watson became his own successor as School Trustee.

THE SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS.

On the 3d of April, 1875, a special ordinance was passed by the Town Board, authorizing the issue of \$16,000 worth of nine per cent corporate bonds in denominations of \$500 each, \$4,000 payable in seven years, \$5,000 in fourteen years and \$7,000 in twenty years, all payable at the bank of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York. A short time before this, the board had decided to erect a large school building, and when the bonds were ordered issued, the work on the structure had already been The bonds were printed and put on the market for sale. rating at a few cents' discount, and were finally bought by Eastern capitalists. If the periods of the bonds were changed from the statement above, such fact could not be learned. For several years, the interest continued to be paid regularly on the bonds when due until 1881, when the town ran behind, and the following year suit was brought in the United States District Court, at Indianapolis, by J. E. Norton, bond holder, to recover the overdue interest. The matter was finally compromised upon the following terms: 1. The sum of \$1,000 to liquidate all overdue coupons; 2. All bonds to bear five per cent interest instead of nine per cent; 3. Bonds No. 1 to 8 inclusive, now matured, to be paid on or before the 3d of October, 1886; 4. After the payment of the first eight bonds, any others may be paid on the 3d of April or the

3d of October of any year prior to maturity; 5. Principal and interest to be paid at the office of J. E. Norton, in Portland, Me.; 6. The failure to pay interest within tendays after maturity will be punished by increasing the interest on the remaining bonds to nine per cent; 7. The costs of the present suit to be paid by the town. Since this, the interest has been promptly paid, and a sinking fund should be steadily created to be used in paying the principal.

OFFICERS CONTINUED.

Early in 1875, the addition of Willis Watson was attached to the corporation. The officers of 1875 were: I. M. Darnell, L. G. Chapman and S. J. Heston, Trustees; Benjamin Stalcup, Clerk; John Myers. Treasurer; Jacob Geckler, Marshal; J. S. Bays, Attorney; Leonard Ferris, Fire Warden; Willis Watson was continued School Trustee. ohn Myers was Assessor; 50 cents on each \$100, and \$1 on each poll, were levied to pay school bonds and interest. Willis Watson negotiated the sale of the bunds. S. S. Haviland was School Trustee in 1875. A license of \$100 was levied upon liquor dealers. In April, 1876, the town bought \$58 worth of street scrapers, etc. The officers of 1876 were: W. C. Andrews, S. J. Heston and W. B. Squire, Trustees; Benjamin Stalcup, Clerk (he received all votes polled, 154); Levi Fellows, Treasurer; Jacob Geckler, Marshal; J. S. Bays, Attorney; Leonard Ferris, Fire Warden. E. L. Webber, School Trustee of 1876, resigned in December, his successor being J. E. Throop. The officers of 1877 were: W. C. Andrews, S. J. Heston and W. N. Dean, Trustees; Jacob Geckler, Marshal; Levi Fellows, Treasurer; J. D. Myers, Assessor and Clerk. The report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year 1876-77, was as follows: On hand at the beginning of the year, \$390.49; receipts of special school tax, \$1,637.49; total receipts, \$3,386.22; interest paid on bonds, \$1,447.22; on hand in cash and paper, \$1,085.05. A tax on dogs was levied in 1877. In May, 1877, J. E. Throop was appointed School Trustee for three years. John Laverty was School Trustee in 1877.

OFFICERS CONCLUDED.

The officers of 1878 were: W. C. Andrews, S. J. Hestor and S. H. Carnahan, Trustees; J. D. Myers, Clerk and Assessor; Levi Fellows, Treasurer; J. H. Greves, School Trustee; Jacob Geckler, Marshal; J. S. Bays, Attorney. A town hall (the old schoolhouse) had been secured some time before this, and in March, 1879, a bell was placed thereon, obtained of G. F. Allison for \$15. The officers of 1879 were: J. M. Foster, W. A. Hays and S. H. Carnahan, Trustees; J. D. Myers, Clerk; James E. Miller, Treasurer; Jacob Geckler, Marshal. Mr. Howe became his own successor as School Trustee. The Marshal's salary for the year was fixed at \$180. D. N. McKee had been School Trustee before this. In October, W. C. Andrews succeeded J. M. Foster as Town Trustee.

Howe, School Trustee, resigned in April, 1880. The officers of 1880 were: J. D. Myers, William Hays and Henry Gastineau, Trustees; W. H. H. Welch, Clerk; J. E. Miller, Treasurer; Jacob Geckler, Marshal. In June, 1880, S. J. Heston succeeded McKee as School Trustee. Treasurer's Report for the fiscal year 1880-81 was as follows: On hand, \$1,256.41; from saloons, \$600; special school tax, \$779.22; total receipts, \$2,977.58; interest paid on school bonds, \$600.75; on hand, \$1,575.52. The officers of 1881 were: George P. Stone, Carpus Shaw and P. Burr, Trustees; J. E. Miller, Treasurer; Jacob Geckler, Marshal; M. Stark, Clerk; J. D. Welker, School Trustee. J. J. Hochstetler soon succeeded Stark as Clerk. The officers of 1882 were: G. P. Stone, William Hays and D. P. Fort, Trustees; D. N. McKee, Clerk; T. J. Fires, Marshal; J. E. Miller, Treasurer; T. H. Hollis, T. D. Welker and S. J. Heston, School Trustees. The officers of 1883 were: C. G. Sanders, George Reath and William Hays, Trustees; J. M. Beach, Clerk; J. E. Miller, Treasurer; J. L. Harris, Marshal; Dr. L. P. Mullinnix, School Trustee. S. J. Heston soon succeeded Welker as School Trustee. This brings the list of officers and their important acts up to the present.

THE BANKS OF WORTHINGTON.

In 1872, the Worthington Bank was founded by P. McKissick, Henry Grim, Aden G. Cavins, E. Dean, Philander Burr, A. J. Newsom and J. N. Newsom, who were the stockholders of \$20,000 of capital. Putnam McKissick was President, and E. Dean, Cashier. Under this management, a fair private banking business was done until 1875, when a re-organization occurred, with the following stockholders: P. McKissick, W. C. Andrews, Henry Grim, F. M. Dugger, D. S. Whitaker, C. N. Shaw, C. Start, A. G. Cavins, A. J. Newsom, J. N. Newsom, William Wilkins, W. B. Squire, McKee Brothers, Lucian Shaw, A. M. Cunning, Charles Roth and J. F. Ballard. The officers were: W. C. Andrews, President; C. N. Shaw, Cashier. The capital under this organization was \$50,000. A good business was done. In 1878, a second re-organization occurred, at which time many of the stockholders retired, and the name was changed to the Worthington Exchange Bank. No new stockholders came in. The officers were: William Wilkins, President; C. N. Shaw, Cashier. The present stockholders are W. C. Andrews, William Wilkins, C. N. Shaw and Charles Roth. Mr. Wilkins is President, and Mr. Shaw Cash-The bank has a capital of \$50,000, and a surplus of \$20,000, and enjoys a paying patronage and the unlimited confidence of the public. It has been since the founding a private bank. Dr. E. Dean is said to have done the first banking business in town.

THE PRESS OF WORTHINGTON.

The first newspaper established in Greene County was at Worthington in 1853. Marcus L. Deal and Isaac N. Morrison, who had been pub-

lishing a paper at Salem, Ind., came to Worthington at the solicitation of the citizens, and, with a full office outfit brought with them, issued the first number of the Worthington Advertiser about the 1st of No. vember, 1853. The sheet was a six-column folio, subscription price \$1.50 per annum, and was strongly Whig in politics. The canal had a short time before been established through the county, and Worthington had sprung into active and vigorous life, and the citizens felt the need of a newspaper, and felt that they could support one, and accordingly gave the publishers a flattering list to begin with. The prevailing sentiment was for a Whig paper. The paper was issued under the name Advertiser just one year, and was then sold to a stock company which had been formed to prevent the loss of the paper to the town, which event seemed probable, as the subscription had fallen to the bottom and the advertising and job work patronage was reduced to a minimum. The leading members of this stock company were as follows: Dr. J. H. Axton, S. B. Harrah, L. M. Baird, Langworthy & Blount, W. C. Andrews, R. E. Andrews. Dayton Topping, K. B. Osborn and others to the number, all told, of about twenty. Before the purchase of the office by the stock company. the entire concern had been owned by Mr. Deal, with whom Mr. Morrison was associated in the capacity of a compositor.

THE "HOOSIER BLADE."

The Worthington Press Company immediately after the purchase of the paper from Mr. Deal leased the office to "Lord Byron" Conway, who commenced issuing an independent sheet under the name, the Hoosier Blade for one year with indifferent success, when the office was sold to Isaac N. Morrison for \$350, just one-half the amount paid by the company to Mr. Deal. Mr. Morrison, with years of experience as a newspaper man, with an energy that knew no such thing as defeat, the most rapid compositor ever in the county, an ardent and uncompromising Whig, and a citizen of more than average enlightenment, honor and enterprise, commenced issuing the paper on his own responsibility in the autumn of 1855. Under his judicious management, the White River Valley Times at once became popular. Mr. Morrison was his own editor. publisher and compositor, and composed both sides of his prper, often at the case. His rapidity enabled him to dispense with the services of a compositor, which fact largely contributed to his success, as at that time the subscription list was small, and other patronage largely lacking. continued to issue the paper until the political campaign of 1856, when the citizens of the town asked that he advocate the election of John C Fremont to the Presidency, but this he refused to do, though a Whig on the American ticket, but consented to permit the Republicans to use the paper during the campaign. This he did, stepping down and out, whereupon John Mentzer took editorial management and issued a spirited campaign paper in the interests of the Fremont ticket. At the conclusion of the campaign, Mr. Morrison resumed the issue of the sheet, which was yet known as the White River Valley Times. For a time, John T. Smith was his assistant. This was issued with satisfactory success, with a constantly increasing patronage in all departments, until March, 1860, when the office was sold to E. E. Rose, who moved the material to Bloomfield, and began issuing the first Democratic paper of the county called the Greene County Times, a full account of which will be found in the chapter on Bloomfield accompanying this volume.

THE PAPER DURING THE WAR.

In May, 1860, Mr. Morrison bought a new outfit and commenced issuing the Worthington Gazette, a Republican paper, advocating the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Fresidency. It was a six-column folio, and soon had a comfortable list of subscribers. During the war, this paper, under the management of Mr. Morrison, was so ably edited and so resolutely loyal that more than one attempt was made to mob the office, cast the material in the canal and do personal injury to the outspoken editor. was found necessary to guard the office with something more effective in defense than fists or clubs, and in this way the dark years of internecine war were passed. The paper contributed more than any other element in the county to the encouragement of volunteering and to dispel or allay the prevailing disloval sentiments. Its efforts in this respect cannot be too highly commended in view of the results accomplished, and Mr. Morrison can have no prouder epitaph than his accomplishment through the columns of his paper during those bloody years of sorrow and war.

THE PAPER AFTER THE WAR.

In about June, 1865, Mr. Morrison sold the paper to Benjamin F. Cavins, a very promising young man of Bloomfield, son of Samuel R. Cavins, who removed the office to the county seat. An account of this enterprise may be read in the Bloomfield chapter. In 1867, Mr. Morrison bought the office, and after issuing the Greene County Times at the county seat until 1868, moved the material back to Worthington, in consequence of the arrival there of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, and the strong demand for a newspaper. Here the paper became the Worthington Times. In the spring of 1870, W. J. Ward became associated with Mr. Morrison in the ownership and management of the paper, and under this partnership the issue was continued until February, 1873, when the entire outfit was sold to Fred M. Miller, of Worthington, who conducted the paper nearly two years under the same name. In 1875, the office passed to the ownership of a stock company, consisting of I. N. Morrison, Dr. W. B. Squire, C. N. Shaw, A. L. Blue, E. L. Webber and J. E. Miller. The paper was continued as the Worthington Times, under

the editorship and management of Morrison & Blue, who were paid, or rather they received what they could make. Thus the sheet was continued until about April, 1879, when the stock company sold out to A. S. Helms, who conducted it with associates, one of whom was W. J. Ward, until December, 1882, when the Morrison Brothers, sons of the veteran editor, Isaac N. Morrison, bought the office, and have since issued the paper. The brothers are Charles E. Morrison and Frank Morrison, who have a circulation of a little less than 1,000, and an excellent job and advertising patronage. The paper is, of course, Republican. Strange as it may seem, yet it is a fact, that no money has been made out of newspaper enterprises at Worthington except by the Morrisons-father and sons-and the latter would no doubt experience serious difficulty were it not for the practical advice of the former. It is said that while Mr. Morrison was Postmaster of the town he set up both sides of his paper himself, besides managing the affairs of Uncle Sam. Industry and skill, like blood, will always tell.

OTHER NEWSPAPER VENTURES.

In 1874, William H. Osborn began issuing an independent paper, called the Worthington Sun. The sheet met with reasonable success, and became the organ of the Greenbackers, by whom its appearance was welcomed with anthems of praise. In about 1876, it was sold to John S. Bays, who took up the editorial quill and held it for about a year, when the paper became non est. The Democratic Press, Our Little Folks, School Journal, Localizer, National Banner, and Greene County Register have been short-lived papers at Worthington.

JOHNSTOWN AND WATSON'S STATION.

When the canal was built, a small town was begun at what is now Hubbel built a mill there as early as 1830, which became well The first flat-boat sent down Eel River was built at Old Brunswick, above Johnstown, early in the thirties, by Dr. Jonathan Ray, who loaded it with pork and grain belonging to scores of settlers. He took it to New Orleans, sold all, and deposited the proceeds in Brandon's bank of that city. The following night he was roused by loud cries on the street, and listening, he heard the words uttered again and again: "Brandon's bank has failed; Brandon's bank has failed." Thus was all swept away as surely as by fire or flood—all the year's crops of the early settlers. Much trouble was had over the dam at Point Commerce, which backed water up to Johnstown. Litigation was indulged in, and at last the trouble ended. Howe started a store there in 1849-50, and later Joseph Now succeeded him. Watson's Station came into existence with the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. It is a small place, where conconsiderable shipping is done.

THE POINT COMMERCE SCHOOLS AND LYCEUM.

It is not certainly known who taught the first school in Point Commerce. A small brick building was built in about 1838, for a combined church and schoolhouse, and was used continuously for ten or twelve years or more. This was built almost or wholly by the Allisons. Harrah taught in this house in 1846. Her school, like all over which she presided, was a model of excellence. In about 1840, a lyceum was established in town, with which all the leading men connected themselves. It soon became a great resort, large crowds packing the schoolhouse to listen to the proceedings. When the bill was before the Legislature to change the practice in regard to the legal right of women to inherit, that question was announced for discussion before the Lyceum. Mrs. Harrah, then in charge of the school of young men and women, with a few of the leading citizens, led the debate in favor of the bill; but the feeling against a change of that kind was so strong that an opposite decision was forced upon the house. In 1850, the big brick church and schoolhouse was constructed, the Allisons alone giving \$3,000. Rev. John Laverty was induced to come on and found an academy of the Methodist persuasion in this building, which he did with a flattering beginning. sistant was a gentleman named Henry. But the school was destined to die slowly, and within two years after it was founded ceased to exist.

THE SCHOOLS OF WORTHINGTON.

Miss Julia M. Taylor probably taught the first school in Worthington, in a building that had been built for and used for a time as a dwelling, not far from the year 1851-52. Prior to this the children had gone to the school at Point Commerce, and to the log schoolhouse on the Worthington site. The first schoolhouse erected in town was a onestoried frame building, 24x50 feet, built about the year 1854. standing, and is now a dwelling. After a short time, it was found necessary to erect another, and at a later date still another, one of them being a brick structure, and all of them one-storied buildings, located best to accommodate the patrons. Among the early teachers of Worthington were Miss Whiting; P. Burr; Romeo Andrews; Carlin Hamlin, who conducted an academy in his own residence; Miss Whiting taught the classics; Miss Emma Topping; Miss Kittie Andrews; Miss Josephine Dorfeuille; Miss Julia Taylor, wife of Col. A. G. Cavins, of Bloomfield, Miss Ola Wadsworth and others. In 1871-72, Prof. Henry conducted a "Conference Academy" at Point Commerce, and was assisted by Miss Wadsworth. This school was not denominational. In 1875, the present fine brick school building was erected at a total cost of about \$18,000. This building is a credit to the town, but—it has not been paid for. The Scott brothers were the contractors. In 1874, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized. A crusade was commenced and continued for some time, and much good was accomplished. Mrs. S. B. Harrah was at the head of the movement. Blue, Red and White Ribbon Clubs were organized.

CHURCHES OF POINT COMMERCE AND WORTHINGTON.

The Methodist Church, built at Worthington early in the fifties, is yet occupied. The class is the same that was organized at the house of Mr. Griffiths in Eel River Township about sixty years ago. The Sanders family belonged; also the Jessups, the Spooners, the Archers and many others. When Point Commerce was founded the class was moved then to the combined church and schoolhouse erected by the Allisons. The latter became the leading members. The class grew and prospered, and finally their large church was built at the Point in 1850. Soon after this, the members began to meet at Worthington, and the present church was built at a cost of about \$1,800. S. B. Harrah, Robert Scott, S. H. Lockwood, M. Hays, were leading members. The church is prosperous.

The Episcopal Church was the first built in Worthington, about 1851–52. Among the first and leading members were W. C. Andrews, Dayton Topping, Philander Burr, Romeo Andrews. Fairs were held to raise the means to build the church, which cost over \$1,000. A rectory was built later at a cost of about \$1,200, and a chancel was added soon after the church was built. The rectors have been Abram Reeves, Daniel Shaver, H. Hollis, C. Easton, Mr. Eichbaum, Mr. Reeves. The present membership is about thirty-five.

The Protestant Methodists organized a class just before the war and built a neat frame church at a cost of about \$1,000. Samuel Motz was a leading member, as was William Ward. The lot upon which the church was built was donated by Mr. Motz, who obtained it free of charge from Andrews & Barrackman. The class has prospered and now has quite a respectable membership.

The Baptists next organized after the war and built a frame church in town at a cost of about \$900. The Keiths were prominent in this church. Within a short time after they organized, they numbered over thirty members. Much of the means to build their church was obtained as the other churches obtained theirs, by subscriptions, donations and fairs. The class is prosperous.

The Christian Church was built after the war. This is the only brick church in town. It is a small, fine building, and is said to have cost about \$1,300. Among the leading members were the Howes, the Watsons and others. The class almost died out at one or more times, but was revived and still are prosperous and assemble regularly.

The class of Presbyterians was organized about the time the Baptists started up, and erected their church about the same time also. The

McKees were leading members, as were also the Conants. The church is frame, and cost about \$1,000. This class also almost died out more times than one, but is still in existence, with excellent prospect for long life.

CHAPTER XIII.

Jackson Township—Organization and First Officers—Purchase of Land—Coming of the Pioneers—Stories of Adventure—Bear Hunters—Miscellaneous Items of Interest—The Early Schools—Later Educational Facilities—Owensburg—Merchants—Manufacturing Establishments—Secret Societies—The Town Schools—The Churches of Owensburg—Newspaper Enterprises.

WHEN the county was organized in 1821, Burlingame Township was created, and comprised the present townships of Beech Creek, Center and Jackson, and all elections were ordered held at the house of Abel Burlingame. The earliest settlers of Jackson Township went there to poll their votes. In the month of May, 1829, Burlingame Township was divided by the line three miles north of the present northern boundary of Jackson Township, into the two townships of Beech Creek and Jackson, thus making the latter nine miles north and south, and eight miles, as at present, east and west. John B. Ferrell was appointed Inspector of Elections, which were ordered held at the house of Hiram Ferguson. Raleigh Hopper and John Storms were appointed Overseers of the Poor; and Isaac Storms and Nathaniel Goode, Fence Viewers; and Charles Lewis, Samuel Riddle, John Wilson, Peter Harnstutler and Charles Shelton, Road Superintendents. Elections were also ordered held at the house of Joseph Wilson.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

The following early entries of land were made in what is now Jackson Township: In Congressional Township 6 north, Range 3 west, John Johnson, on Section 1, on December 13, 1816; John Rainbolt, on the same section in July, 1819; Mark Dugger, on Section 12, in February, 1817; Julius Dugger, on Section 12, in February, 1818; Benjamin Blackwell, on Section 24, in January, 1818; Robert Beaty, on Section 24, in December, 1818; James Beaty, on Section 24, in January, 1819. All these entries were along Indian Creek, and here it was—if accounts are correct—that the first settlements were made. The above were the first entries in the township.

COMING OF THE PIONEERS.

It is said that either John Johnson or Mark Dugger was the first permanent settler in the township, while some accounts show that the Beatys

were the first. James Beaty settled in the township in 1821, according to his son, John Beaty, who was born on the old place in 1830. The county has had no better family. Among the first settlers were the above and John Ferrell, John Stone and Robert Kizzee; also, a little later William, Lank and David Hudson, Raleigh Hopper, Isaac Copeland, old Isaac Bledsoe, Thomas Kizzee, Jacob, Willoughby and Isaac Lewis, and Joseph and William Hatfield were in the township among the very first. The Lewises were in as early as 1818. They settled on Plummer Creek. Armstead Hatfield, Emanuel Hatfield, James Corbin, John Brown, father of. Noah Brown, and many others, came in later. By 1825, there were about twenty-five families in the township. There were two principal settlements—one on Plummer Creek, and one on Indian Creek.

STORIES OF ADVENTURE.

At the time of the first settlement, Indians and the larger varieties of wild animals were abundant. In the grottos and caves along the creeks could be found bears, panthers and wolves. Hundreds of deer roamed the woods or cropped the rich verdure of the glades. It was thought nothing to see a bear or kill a deer, and the poorest hunters could do the The Hatfields—several of them were famous hunters. They were men of great strength—several of them being, as was customary in that day, quasi-professional fighters. Territic fights occurred between men simply to settle which was the better man, after which neighborly relations were resumed. A great fighter hearing of another would often go miles to "try him." Several of the Hatfields and others were of this class-that is, while they did not seek an encounter they would not avoid one, and were always ready. Emanuel Hatfield was one of the most noted hunters of his day. He had come from the wild, mountainous region of East Tennessee, and from infancy had been familiar with the rifle, and had heard endless tales of adventure with wild animals. was a noted turkey hunter before he was twelve years old, and when he was fourteen had an adventure which established his reputation for personal courage. At that age, he went out early one morning to kill a wild turkey for breakfast. He passed along the edge of a ravine where the stony cliff descended almost perpendicularly to the bed of the small stream which lay below, and uttered the turkey call several times, waiting to listen between each call. At last he heard an answer, when he called again, and a large turkey flew down near him, which he shot and hung in a tree to keep from any stray animal that might happen along, while he continued on, thinking he had time to kill another. As he passed along the edge of the almost perpendicular cliff, he suddenly noticed that in one place all the small bushes had been broken off near the ground and had disappeared, while on the edge of the cliff the stone had been scratched by some sharp object. Though a boy, young Hatfield did

not need to be told that these marks were "bear signs." Upon going to the edge, he saw several strong roots projecting about three feet below, at one side of which there seemed to be a cavity extending back under him. He reached down and struck his rifle on the roots, and a fierce growl was heard in the cave, which caused him to draw back rather hastily. There was no mistake now; a bear was in the cave. The boy deliberated a moment, and then resolved, if possible, to kill the animal. He prepared his rifle so there would be no flash in the pan, and then used various devices to bring the bear out far enough to get a shot at it. At last by shouting and throwing objects down, he enraged it so that its head appeared and it began to clamber out, growling wickedly and showing two rows of The boy cocked his rifle and stepping to the edge long white teeth. waited until the bear's head had come within easy reach, when he suddenly pushed the muzzle forward against the side of its head and pulled The gun barrel, closed at both ends, recoiled so heavily that it felled young Hatfield to the ground, but the bear fell back dead on the lower edge of the cave. After recovering himself, the boy, to make sure of his shot, cautiously descended to the bear and with his knife cut out its eyes. He then went home and secured assistance. The animal was rolled over the cliff and dragged home with horses. one of the largest of its species and weighed almost 600 pounds.

On another occasion, the two boys, Emanuel and Armstead, when they were only about fifteen or sixteen years old, were out hunting in the mountains of Tennessee, when their dogs off some distance encountered an animal under or near a cliff, which they treed. The boys hurried forward and saw a big "painter" in the branches of a tree. Emanuel fired at the beast, which only received an ugly wound, and it instantly scaled down the tree like a cat and bounded off, but was seized by the two or three dogs and partly held. Emanuel had no time to load his gun, and Armstead could not shoot for fear of killing the dogs. uel drew his knife and ran up to save his dogs, calling for Armstead to follow, but the latter exclaimed "I'll be danged if I'll go any closer," and stood where he was, but near. The panther and the dogs were fighting terribly, scattering the leaves in every direction, and the latter were being mangled badly by the fangs and claws of the former. Emanuel ran up and struck at it several times with his knife, but the blade, owing to the slanting strokes and the activity of the beast, was bent almost double and rendered worthless. He ran back and seized his brother's gun and returning at full speed, quickly placed the muzzle to the panther's head and blew out its brains, just as it was in the act of tearing the life out of one of the dogs. The panther measured nearly twelve feet from tip to tip.

BEAR STORIES.

On two different occasions, after coming to the township, Emanuel

Hatfield killed or captured, or both, four bears. He had a well-trained dog and went out one day to kill deer. After going some distance from his cabin, he noticed his dog some distance ahead of him, stop, with its forefeet upon a log, and sniff the air, and he knew that some animal was He walked on up to the dog, keeping sharp watch and holding his rifle ready for a shot, and stepped on the log, and for some time stood motionless, looking around, but could see nothing, although the dog still stood with its feet on the log, sniffing the air. At length he looked at a large hollow tree, the opening of which was only partly exposed to view, and, with surprise, saw protruding the partly concealed head of a large He drew up and shot the beast through the nose, and away it went out of the tree followed by the dog, which had been told to "catch it," and by the hunter who loaded his rifle as he ran. The dog caught and partly detained it, and the hunter came up on the run, and before he could use his rifle he was almost on the struggling animals. He drew his tomahawk and with one blow sent it crashing down through the head of the wounded bear, which sank down, and, after a few feeble kicks, was dead. He went back to the tree and found three cubs about as large as cats, which growled and scratched when taken up, but they were taken to the cabin. One was kept for some time by the family and the other two were given to the neighbors.

On another day, when out hunting in the township, and while passing along on the crest of the ridge, he saw below him a mother bear and t bree cubs about one-third grown. The animals had not seen him and were playing. They would double up like a ball and roll down a short, steep hill, and then scale up a small white oak at the bottom. After watching their freaks for some time, Mr. Hatfield took careful aim at the mother and fired, killing her instantly, and the cubs in great fright ran up the oak. Mr. Hatfield ran down where they were, loading his rifle, and in succession, as fast as he could load, shot the three from the tree. Mr. Hatfield, with one gun which carried a ball "thirty-seven to the pound," during the first twelve years of his residence in the township, killed 978 deer. He often had a dozen in his yard at one time. hides were worth 50 cents each. He told the writer that one half of the 978 deer was killed within one mile of his log cabin. Ile killed 50 bears in Greene County. At a little later date, he would be gone for weeks on the west side of the river on hunting excursions with companions, and would return with wagon loads of deer. He said that Samnel Simons, who lived in Washington Township, was one of the best deer hunters he ever met-could circumvent and shoot a deer when others could see no "signs." John Brown, of Jackson Township, was a successful deer hunter. He, with Emanuel Hatfield, went to watch one night for deer at Pond Lick, near Dresden. They soon killed one, and Mr. Brown in looking around for materials out of which to make a fire, thrust his

hand in a hollow tree, and drew out a pine stick about two feet long, chopped off with an ax at the ends, and about as thick as a man's wrist. As no pine grew in all that region, how did the stick come there?

SUNDRY EVENTS.

John Johnson entered the first tract of land on Section 1, in December, 1816. Silbern Owens, established the first blacksmith shop, and before that smith work was obtained at Springville. The first horse mill was on the old Chestnut place, and William Chestnut was the first tavern keeper on the famous old Evansville & Terre Haute road, about a mile and a half east of Owensburg. A water mill was built quite early on Indian Creek, probably by James Sloan. It was a log mill with an up-and-down saw mill attached. A dam was built across the creek, upon one end of which stood the mills. Mr. Stone owned the mill for a time. as did Mr. Scar, upon whose hands it is said to have run down. One of the first weddings was Wesley Ferguson to Frances Stone, by Squire Hopper. Dr. Dowden built the first brick house in Owensburg. Many of the early elections were held at Screamersville. A child born to the Bledsoe family is said to have been the first birth in the township. the thirties. Emanuel Hatfield bought the distillery of John Moser, which stood across the line in Lawrence County, and moved it to his big spring near Owensburg, where, for about five years, he manufactured considerable corn whisky from Christmas to the following spring. He could make, and did, from sixteen to twenty gallons a day. Some of his neighbors would stand around with cups, and spend the last shilling for a "drink" of the liquor. Each probably thought

"If I had a cow that would give such milk,
I'd dress her in the finest silk;
I'd feed her on good corn and hay;
And milk her forty times a day."

James Records started the first tobacco factory in the township. He came to the county in 1840, and soon afterward, finding that on his place tobacco of the finest quality could be grown, he soon built his shop and commenced the business. His son, James M. Records, near Dresden, still raises large quantities of the weed. He has on his place an apple orchard of 1,000 trees, and a peach orchard of 2,000 trees. William Hert, father of James G. Hert, of Owensburg, was an early resident of Owensburg. He worked for many years at the blacksmith trade, and afterward began selling merchandise in that town. He was County Commissioner, and served in various other capacities, always with the highest credit to himself. For many years the Sexson Mills, in the northeast part of the township, have been noted for their usefulness. Excellent flour is manfactured. The tobacco interests of the township have been very exten-

sive for many years. The Records first started the business. Valentine Shryock thirty or forty years ago, and for many years later, manufactured some years as high as 100,000 pounds annually. Mr. Jamison did a business equally as large. He kept four or five wagons on the road all the time, and during the war often had on hand over 100,000 pounds. The principal sales were to Louisville houses. Many men were employed. John E. George also manufactured extensively, and several others. The coal, limestone and sandstone intrrests are of the greatest value to the township. Some five or six or more coal mines are being worked, and stone of the very best quality is to be found in abundance. The tunnel for the Narrow Gauge Railroad, on Section 28, is over 1,300 feet long.

SCHOOLS.

No doubt the first school in the township was taught on the Hitchcock farm, near Owensburg, in about the year 1823, by a tall man named Samuel Short. His legs, it is said, were so disproportionately long, and his head so disproportionately large, that he seemed to have next to no body at all. His face was an abuse of homeliness, but he was not to blame for that; it was a birthday present. He taught an excellent school in a little round log cabin, one entire end of which was a fire-place, which sent its smoke and sparks up a broad stone chimney. Rude clapboard seats and desks and a long greased-paper window completed the furnishing and architecture. He taught reading, writing, arithmetic and spell-The Hatfields, the Copelands, the Beatys, the Shorts and others sent children to him. He had an enrollment of about twenty-five, several coming from Martin County. Another early school was taught in the Beaty neighborhood, by whom it is not remembered. The building had been used previously as a dwelling. A man from Tennessee taught several terms, very early, in the neighborhood of Owensburg. A school was taught in the northern part, in the Hudson neighborhood, as early It is said the house had been built by the Hudsons. One of the early teachers here was a man named Thomas Hill. There were four schools in the township in 1830, and six or seven in 1840.

OWENSBURG.

On the first Monday in August, 1842, Silbern Owens commenced work on his blacksmith shop in this town. At the same time, he got out timber for a dwelling and a stable. As soon as the dwelling was finished, the family moved in, and this was the beginning of Owensburg. Thirty or forty men from far and near, who were wanting a blacksmith shop nearer than Springville, turned out and helped put up the buildings—done all in one day. William Owen probably built the next house at that point. The presence of the shop and the distillery of Mr. Hatfield had the tendency to attract to the place a few families, though the dis-

tillery could not have been operated much later as it was removed to Richland Township. The families living very near the shop when it was built were those of Elias Copeland, Emanuel Hatfield, David Miller, John Brown, half a mile east. Sidney moved to the place in 1843, but as yet it was not regarded as a village—only a country blacksmith shop. In 1843, John Gainey brought to the place about \$200 worth of goods and opened a "store." Ed Strosnider was the next "merchant," coming in a few years later and continuing until his death. Gainey did not remain longer than about two years. Mr. Paris came in with goods late in the forties, and Samuel Evans did likewise not far from the same time. John George also sold goods there early. By March, 1848, the place had so nearly the appearance of a village, that Emanuel Hatfield, owner of the land, employed F. B. Cressey, County Surveyor, and had laid out a number of lots on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 6 north, Range 3 west, and in honor of Silbern Owens named the place Owensburg. Some time before this, a post office had been established there. It was designed at first to call it Owensville, but when it was found that another office in the State was called that, the name Owensburg was adopted. And thus the town was called Owensburg instead of Owensville. About the time the town was laid out, Silbern Owens had surveyed an addition of twenty-two lots.

MERCHANTS.

Early in the fifties, W. S. Gainey started a store. In 1858, Gainey, Evans and Strosnider were selling goods. The population at that time was about 100. At this time or about this time, William Hert, Samuel Evans, Ed Strosnider, Frank Hill, Lawrence Wharton, John George, Thomas Fisher, James Neal, William Thomas, Elias Copeland, Hezekiah Owen, W. S. Gainey, John E. George, Frank George, Wilson Graham, the Widow Walls and Noah W. Williams were residents of the town. Mr Hert was the blacksmith, Mr. Wharton the shoe-maker, John George and T. Fisher the tavern keepers, Neal the saloon keeper, Thomas the cabinet-maker, J. E. George the tobacconist, Graham the blacksmith, and Owens the blacksmith. It was quite a thriving little town.

S. S. Odell opened a store in 1853. Aden Gainey did the same soon afterward. William Hert started a general store in 1856, which he conducted until his death. His son, James G. Hert, succeeded him and is yet in the business with a large stock. Among the merchants after that have been O. T. Barker, William Fields & Son, John Beaty, Noah Brown, Barker & Gainey, Barker & Hert, Odell & Winters, Marion Hatfield, McKinzie & Brown, Martin Ashcraft, Elijah Edington, Alexander & Alexander, Short & McKinzie, Short & Short, Daggey & Gainey, W. H. Dowden, Francis & Son, J. W. Graham, Dowden & Mitchell and others. The present business interests may be summed up as follows: Hert & Co.,

Noah Brown and J. W. Graham, dry goods and general merchandise; W. H. Dowden and J. N. George, drugs; Dobbins & Mitchell, hardware; McKinzie Sisters and Henon Sisters, millinery; Ed Strosnider, harness; J. M. Boord, grist mill; John Allen, saw and planing mill; E. H. Fields, sandstone dealer; James Henon, barber; W. M. Dobbins, livery; Noah W. Williams, W. H. Dowden, Lafayette Bridwell and Henry Herold, physicians; Miller & Roberts, blacksmiths; Isaac Inman, jeweler; Neal & Terrell, restaurant; Dobbins House; Charles Graham, insurance agent.

MANUFACTORIES.

The distillery of Col. Stough was built twelve or fifteen years ago by Mr. Odell, and stood near the present grist mill. He had two stills and manufactured about 125 gallons of apple and peach brandy and corn whisky per day. He employed fifteen or twenty "hands" and did a big business for two or three years, when his distillery was destroyed by fire. The Love Tannery was started before the war, and was abandoned at the It did good business, with about twelve vats. The grist mill was commenced in 1873, by Col. Stough, and finished by Dr. Williams and J. M. Boord. It cost about \$6,000, has a forty-horse-power engine, two sets of buhrs, and does good work. Dr. Williams sold his interest not long ago to Mr. Boord. John Allen started his fine saw mill not long ago. The spoke factory of Begors, Bolenbacher & Co. was built in 1877 by James Martin, and for a time about 2,500 spokes were manufactured The company removed it in 1880. It is probable that Gainey Among the others have been Samuel Evans, was the first Postmuster. James Neal, William Hert, O. T. Barker, William Hert and the present agent, James G. Hert. The Herts have held the office since the time of Lincoln. The physicians have been A. W. McKinney, N. W. Williams, William Lyons, A. W. McKinney, W. H. Dowden, L. Bridwell, Marshall Beaty, Henry Herold and J. S. Blackburn. Dr. Williams has lived in the town since 1853.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Masonic Lodge was organized about the year 1865. John Potter was W. M.; Dr. N. W. Williams, S. W.; E. Edington, J. W.; William Hert, Secretary; and Samuel Graham, Treasurer. They and the following were charter members: Ale Hatfield, Mitchell Noel, Abe Shanklin, L. C. Price, Elijah Edington, Jacob Miller and Reuben McCormick. The membership reached about sixty. A building was erected, which burned down. Trouble arose, and the charter was surrendered and the lodge went down in 1881.

The Odd Fellows organized a lodge in April, 1879, with the following charter members and officers: W. S. Dye, N. G.; John A. Pate, J. G. Hert, Secretary; J. W. Graham; Charles Graham; W. H. Dowden,

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V. G.; J. C. Blalock, S. M. Hitchcock, P. Lancaster, W. M. Dobbins, Jerry Hatfield, W. B. Mitchell and T. O. Daggy. The present membership is about thirty. The lodge owns the upper story of the Dobbins & Mitchell building. The present officers are Charles Graham, N. G.; Ed Strosnider, V. G.; Marion Graham, R. S.; F. M. McCurdy, P. S.; M. S. Hitchcock, Treasurer; John Graham, Jerry Hatfield and William Dobbins, Trustees. The lodge number is 545.

THE TOWN SCHOOLS.

The children of the town went to the country schoolhouse east until about 1857, except when select schools were taught in town, which was often the case. Among the early teachers were Ale Hatfield, who taught probably the first term in town in the Giles Gainey house, not far from 1852; William Ellett; Aden Gainey, who taught in the Baptist Church; Sarah Gainey; and Benoni Blackmore, who, it is thought, taught the first term in the small frame schoolhouse. After a number of years, this house was succeeded by another built in the east part; and this, in about 1874, gave place to the two-storied frame in the northwestern part. John Beaty, Trustee, built the house at a cost of about \$2,000. The Principals in this house have been Ziba Williams, E. H. Poindexter, Harvey Letsinger, Charles Whitted, F. M. Parker, P. J. Leonard, E. H. Poindexter, John W. Carr, E. H. Poindexter and W. B. McKee. The enumeration is about one hundred and twenty-five, and three teachers are required.

THE TOWN CHURCHES.

The Church of Christ was first organized near John Lamb's in March, 1843, and met there and at the Copeland Schoolhouse alternately. The early members were John Nantz and wife, A. Geddes and wife, William Magill and wife, M. Davis, A. Cook and wife, John Cook, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Nancy Ferguson, Jane Sexson, Nancy Fuller, Rebecca Hudson, Sarah Fuller, Elizabeth Brown, Sarah Brown, Sabra Floyd, A. B. Ferguson and wife, James Beaty and wife, John Beaty, Sr., James Sloan and wife, John W. Ferguson and wife and others. James Beaty, James Sloan, Sr., and J. W. Ferguson were the first Elders. A. B. Ferguson and A. Cook were the first Deacons. After a number of years, the congregation was divided into two-the Bethel and the White Oak. Of the last named, James Beaty, E. Short, L. Carr and J. W. Ferguson were the Elders, and H. Lowder and A. Short, the Deacons. Among the pastors have been John Nantz, J. W. Ferguson, J. M. Mathes, Joseph Saddler, Morris Trimble, J. B. Hay. ward, Washington Short, Newton Short, Milton Short and Joseph Wilson; and since 1864, Trimble, Hubbard, Blankenship, Butler, Mathes, Evans, Chrisler, Treat, Franklin, Elmore, McKee, and Mr. Littell at The removal to town was in 1864. The church was brought at that time from about a mile east of town, where it had stood since he forties, and put up again where it now stands.

The Baptist Church was built in town not far from 1848. The class had been organized before. Among the early members were Armstead, Polly, Washington and Mordecai Hatfield, William Jackson and wife, Silbern Owens and wife, Kiah Owen, C. D. Giles, Frank George, Josiah Records, Joseph Leonard and others. The church was burned four years ago at the big fire, when about a dozen buildings went up in smoke, at a loss of about \$12,000.

The Methodists at first met in the Baptist Church, but about five years ago built a church which cost about \$1,200. Among the members were Samuel Hitchcock, Samuel Wollem, Israel Call, Mrs. Hill, Daniel Fultz and others.

NEWSPAPERS.

The little town of Owensburg has not been without its newspaper enterprises. In December, 1875, George M. Sleeth, a practical printer, issued the first number of the Owensburg Register, a six-column folio newspaper, of neutral or independent political principles. It was newsy, and supplied a local want, and while the novelty of having a paper there lasted was successful financially. It was conducted six or seven months and then become defunct. But the citizens still wanted a paper in the town to advertise the resources and advantages of the place; and in 1877 Noah Brown, James G. Hert, W. M. Dobbins, John Graham, Mr. Winter, James Boord and others formed a stock company, secured the necessary funds with which sufficient office material was purchased, and turned the equipments thus obtained over to W. J. Ward, who became the editor and publisher of the Owensburg Gazette, the first number of which was issued on the 2d of June, 1877. The paper was independent in politics, or at least was designed to be, was a six-column folio, subscription price \$1.50 per year. In August of the same year the editorship passed to J. M. Boord and Otho F. Herold, the ownership still remaining with the stock company. Each of these editors in the absence of the other managed to give to the paper a political tone favorable to his individual views, regardless of the designed non-partisan character of the sheet. Of course the paper was the pride of its friends and of the In November, 1877, Mr. Herold was succeeded by George A. Scott, after which event, the editing and publishing were conducted by Boord and Scott until the spring of 1878, when the office was sold to Harry Osborne and removed to Bedford, where it is yet used in the publication of the Magnet.

CHAPTER XIV.

STOCKTON TOWNSHIP—HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY MARTIN WINES—ORGAN-IZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP REMINISCENCES—LINTON—MERCHANDISING —RESIDENTS AND INDUSTRIES—THE EARLY SCHOOLS—THE SCHOOL LAW—THE EARLY CHURCHES—DIFFUSION OF RELIGION.

THE following general sketch of the settlement in Greene County, written by Martin Wines in 1860, and published in the White River zette, is deemed of sufficient value for an insertion in the chapter on Stockton Township, where the old settler lived for so many years:

"The first settling of any new country is generally an encounter with privations, hardships, difficulties and dangers. Some are more so than others, according to climate, natural productions, variety and quantity of game, fish, wild fruit, etc. Scarcely any new country but what has more or less of these; some have nearly every difficulty to brook, while in other new settlements a good many of our necessary wants are easily obtained.

"In the first settling of Greene County, many had to encounter the fever and ague, chills and fever, and in some instances bilious fever, and without the assistance and relief of physicians, of which we are so abundantly blessed in these days.

"The first location was made in the fall of 1816, on the waters of Black Creek, by John Jessup and his family. He built a small log cabin near the western line of Greene County, and during the next winter or spring was joined by William Lemon and Thomas Smith. Smith remained but a short time, however, when he concluded to establish a ferry on White River, a short distance below the mouth of Eel River. His ferry-flat he constructed by having two long poplar sticks, in such manner and shape as to form of each one half a boat; these were firmly fastened together with cleats, and in such a manner as to form a good and substantial ferry boat, that lasted for several years. This ferry is continued to this day, and is still known by the name of Smith's Ferry, although Smith himself has been dead for many years, and his family nearly extinct.

"Lemon and Jessup soon followed Smith on to White River, and many others about this time also settled in the White River Valley.

"Some of the lands were purchased at the land sales at Vincennes, in the year 1816. Jonathan Lindley purchased the tract where the beautiful village of Worthington now stands, including the lofty site of Point Commerce. Solomon Dixon purchased that excellent tract just below Fairplay, which is still owned by the Dixon family, I believe by William Dixon. Peter C. Vanslyke also purchased, at the land sales aforesaid, a tract of superior land, mostly river bottom, amounting to 800 or 1,000 acres, situated up and down the river, west of Bloomfield. These, with one or two others, perhaps, were the only tracts sold at the public sales; yet immediately after the close of the public sales, the purchases by private entries were numerous and continual. Many exciting races have been run from some part of Greene County to the land office, and even the darkness of night or the blasts of storm could not intercept the contest.

"I have mentioned the names of Jessup, Lemon and Smith as early settlers. I might also, in the same list, mention Soebe, Shoemaker, Sanders, Stalcups, Watson, Dyer, Heshaw, Craig, Owens, Buskirk, Jackson, Kelshaw, Deem, Clark and Kelly. These, with a few others, located in the upper part of the county. Further down the river could be found Ingersoll, Fields, Wines, Howard, Shintaffer, Shafer, Hogue, Van Voorst, Warnick, Van Slyke, Scott, Robinson, Gillum, Bradford, Fellowse Pearce, Faucett, Mason, Benham, Bogard, Barker, Bynum, O'Neal, Slinkard, Herrington, Stafford and Buckles.

"These, with a few others, may be styled the first settlers of Greene County. But previous to the organization of Greene County, Sullivan, extending east to White River, and Daviess, extending upon the east side of White River to the Owen County line, were in the territory before the organization of Greene County, which took place during the session of 1820-21. The emigration increased rapidly, and extended into every part of the county; but the east increased faster than the west side of the river. Timber and fine springs were in abundance on the east side to be found, while on the west, below Eel River, the timber was generally scant and dwarfish, and nearly or quite destitute of springs. These privations and objections to a North Carolinian were insufferable obstacles, not to be encountered in settling a new country.

"The election held previous to the organization of Greene, and while we yet constituted a part of Sullivan, was at David Soebe's, where Robert Inman now lives. It was the precinct of White River Township, and contained 200 square miles. The representative district included Knox, Sullivan, Vigo, Morgan, Owen and Daviess Counties, and sent three Representatives to the State Legislature.

"John McDonald, of Daviess County, George R. Sullivan, of Knox, and Gen. Sturges, of Vigo, were the candidates voted for in our township, and they were elected. The other candidates I do not recollect, but I believe Gen. George W. Wasson, of Carlisle, in Sullivan County, was one of them. The Legislature at this time and for two or three years after met at Corydon, Harrison County. Jonathan Jennings was Governor, his term of office expiring at this time, he was succeeded by Gov. William Hendricks.

"Besides the sickness of this new settlement, and this was by no means light, especially in the summer and fall of the year 1820, we were also destitute of mills for grinding our breadstuffs, excepting the hominy block and hand mills, which, by way of definite designation, were termed "Arm-strong's mill." The grinding on either of these mills required the strength of a full-grown person, and as the operation was slow it made a repetition of hardships daily amounting in the aggregate to a very considerable sum of fatigue and hardship.

"Mechanics were but few and far between—their materials of poor quality and a short supply, so that many of us had for a table a broad piece of plank, a slab, top of a box or chest—and our bedsteads were in like manner, badly constructed in one corner of the cabin. Thus many inconveniencies were endured for several years, until by degrees we became inured and resigned to our destitutions and privations."

The early settlers, more particularly in Stockton Township, were Thomas Breece, Robert Harrah, William Osborn, John Osborn, old man Hale, M. Pool, Stephen Stone, J. Robinson, William Humphreys, Jesse Powell. William Ellis, Aquilla Moss and his boys Nathaniel, C. M., Stephen, W. G., J. J., Jeptha, Laban, D. H., Joseph and Elijah, and his girls Mary and Sarah, old man Goodman, Martin Wines, Wickliff Wines. William Stephens, Andrew Humphreys and many others.

ORGANIZATION.

Stockton Township, as it is now, was not created until many years had elapsed after the organization of the county. In 1821, at the first term of the first Board of County Commissioners. Richland Township comprised the present townships of Stockton, Grant, Fairplay and Rich-The first change made in this large township was in May, 1828, when all west of the river (now Fairplay, Grant and Stockton) were constituted Dixon Township. In August, 1829, the township of Dixon was divided into Fairplay and Black Creek Townships, the latter comprising the present Townships of Grant and Stockton. In January, 1830, the name Black Creek was changed to Stockton, in accordance with the suggestion of Wickliff Wines, who regarded the township one of the finest in the county for stock-range. Another account says the township derives its name from an under officer in one of the early American wars. township kept its above last-named limits through all the years, until March, 1869, when Grant, having secured the railroad and the town of Switz City was created, since which time Stockton has had its present The early elections were held at Fairplay, which was the oldest town in the county, and the names of the residents of the present Stockton Township, who served in these early years, will be found in the chapter on Richland Township. At the creation of the above described township of Dixon the following officers were appointed by the County

Board—Jonathan B. Sanders, Inspector; Hiram Hayward, William Buckles and John Patton Road Supervisors; Ezekiel Herrington and Daniel Fields, Fence Viewers; Robert Harrah and Samuel Fields, Overseers of the Poor; and elections were ordered held at the house of Hiram Hayward.

REMINISCENCES.

Upon the arrival of the first settlers, the township was one of the finest in the county. A considerable portion was quite level and was open prairie land, where herds of deer grazed on the rich grass which grew in profusion, often higher than a man's head. Other portions were more rolling and were covered with timber, through which all the varieties of wild animals of this latitude roamed. Several of the Mosses and others were experienced hunters. C. M. Moss has killed eight full-grown deer at four shots. Laban Moss was also a skillful deer hunter. On more than one occasion he killed two at one shot. Aquilla Moss was one of the first preachers. He was a hard-shell Baptist, and was a man of great force of character and commanded wide influence and unbounded respect from all who knew him. He was also a man of great hardihood, and could withstand the attacks of disease and encounter the inclemencies of the weather without injury or effect. Nathaniel Moss was also an early preacher, as were Nicholas Smith and Jonathan Jones. Among the first marriages were those of James Armstrong and Eveline Harrah, and William Osborn and Eleanor Wines. William Stephens, an eccentric old settler who had been with Gen. Jackson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, was a famous story-teller, a sort of Peter Pindar, whose fund of anecdotes was inexhaustible. Hart's trace was the old trail from Smith's Ferry on White River, extending across Stockton Township to the old Shaker settlement near Carlisle. Nine Mile Prairie is said to have received its name from the fact that it was nine miles from Fairplay, the election precinct and the leading commercial point on the river at the time of the earliest settlement. Buck Creek took its name from the great number of very large bucks killed there one winter at the time of earliest settlement. Prairie fires were grand sights when the country was yet new. The grass grew so high that late in the fall, when it was dead and before it had fallen to the ground, or early in the spring, ere the new crop had commenced to grow, when a fire once started with a strong wind nothing could stop the whirlwind of flame and destruction; not even a heavy rainstorm. The advancing ranks of fire would come so rapidly that they often swept over the leaves far out into the surrounding woods. The old man Wines told of a race he once had from the flames. He was on a horse, which he had to put to its best pace for a couple of miles or more ere he had reached a place of safety. The flames would dart up twenty feet high, and were accompanied by a frightful atmospheric roaring, as the great area of heat would cause the air to rapidly ascend in

circular columns of smoke. The first three schoolhouses built in the township were destroyed by fire. More than a dozen houses were similarly burned during the early years. The destruction of hay was a common occurrence. No distillery of note ever operated in the township. Andrew Humphreys manufactured a small amount at an early day. He was an early blacksmith and Justice of the Peace, and has for years been one of the most eminent citizens of the county. His remarkable political career is described elsewhere.

LINTON.

This neat little village of enterprising, thrifty people, was founded really by Wickliff Wines. Before the town was thought of, John W. Wines sold goods in the township. This was as early as 1881, and perhaps earlier. It is said he afterward removed his goods to Fairplay. Wickliff Wines, the same, opened his store at Linton not far from 1837. He sold from a small stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, notions, and soon afterward started a small horse mill to crack corn for the neighborhood. People then mostly ate meal instead of flour, and a home mill could crack the corn up fine enough for the pioneer mouth, and thus a long journey through bottomless roads to some distant water mill was avoided. This led to the demand for the horse mill of Mr. Wines. About the same time, also, he sunk a few vats, and began tanning deer and other hides. He dealt in furs, which, periodically, were taken away by French traders of Vincennes. In a short time the town, which was not yet a town, began to grow. It was not properly laid out and recorded until June, 1850, at which time Hannah E. Osborn and Isaac V. Coddington secured the services of the Courty Surveyor, and laid out forty lots on Section 23, Township 7 north, Range 7 west, and named the town Linton, for a gentleman living in Terre Haute, it is said. It had become quite a little village by this time, however.

MERCHANDISING.

Among the earliest merchants were Wickliff Wines, Henry String, William Osborn, Thomas Smith (who sold tinware), Thomas Ashley, Riggs & Ashley, John Ashley, Ashley & Osborn, Price Brothers, Humphreys & Aiken, Josiah Coddington and others. This brought it up to just before the last war of 1861-65. After this came Samuel Gray, Andrew Humphreys, and W. G. Moss (who had about \$10,000 worth). Humphreys, Rector & Moss, Aiken & Son, William Baker, Price & Colton (about 1861), B. S. Sherwood (who sold goods for Holmes, of Louisville), John Klink, Henry Ramacher, J. F. Wood & Co., Ernest Stretelmyer, J. P. McIntosh, J. N. Yakey, Edwards Brothers, J. W. Wolford, Wolford & Yakey, Yakey & Law, Terhune & Humphreys, Cornelius & Osborn and others. The present business (February, 1884), may be classified as follows: General stores, J. W. Wolford & Son, Yakey & Law; drugs, J. B. Holson, Moss

& Moss; hardware and agricultural implements, Moss & Humphreys; groceries, C. E. Osborn and Moss & Moss; clothing and boots and shoes, J. B. Able; milliner, Mrs. S. E. Turner; barber, W. H. Andrews; cooper, W. H. Andrews; Blacksmiths, I. N. B. Hinman, H. M. Sherwood; livery, I. V. Buck; hotels, B. S. Sherwood and I. V. Buck; secret society, Masonic; church, Methodist; grist mill, Watson & Bunting, east of town. Dr. J. M. Humphreys opened the first distinctive drug store. He was followed by O. P. McKissick. McIntosh afterward took the trade. Dobbins & Winder opened a hardware store in 1881; Graham soon took Winder's place, and the latter finally took the whole stock. Moss & Humphreys have the trade now. C. B. Kemp was in the drug business for a short time, as was also Robert Kirkham. Moss Brothers are his successors.

RESIDENTS AND INDUSTRIES.

In 1859, among the residents of the town, according to the hastily given, though excellent recollection of Mr. J. W. Wolford, were I. V. Coddington, farmer and blacksmith; Stephen Coddington, Isaiah Coddifigton, wagon-makers; Dr. A. J. Miller, W. M. Price, storekeepers; Thomas Mason, tanner; John Klink, cooper; Dr. W. F. Sherwood, James McClung, hotel keepers; Wilson Humphreys, merchant; Dr. J. M. Harrah, D. L. Osborn, farmers; Marcus Sperry, blacksmith; Thomas Smith, tavern keeper; Hiram Baker, farmer and carpenter; Rev. A. P. Forsythe and J. W. Wolford, wagon-makers. Before this the old tannery had long been running, and continued under several owners until about the time of the last war, when it was abandoned. I. V. Coddington bad made wagons before this date. At his best, he had four or five employes, and turned out about thirty finished vehicles per annum. F. M. & Alvin Owens made wagons quite extensively in the decade of the sixties. A carding mill had been operated in town a few years, beginning about the year 1851; Bledsoe & Jones had some claim on this mill. Its life, like that of very good little children is said to be, was brief. The present grist mill, east of town, was erected by the Armstrongs about twenty years ago. The building is two-storied, is 40x60, and has two sets of stone, one for wheat and one for corn. The old George Clayton Grist Mill on Beehunter Creek was erected late in the forties, and ran a useful career of eight or ten years. Among the physicians of the town have been Wood, Sherwood, Miller, Harrah, Jackson, Clark. The present doctors are B. A. Rose, E. T. Sherwood, Jesse Hanna and L. H. Dilley. Wickliff Wines was the first Postmaster, and William (ornelius is the present agent. Linton is a good business point. The county fair ground is just east of town. The population is about 200.

An account of the Odd Fellows Lodge will be found in the sketch of Switz City, to where the lodge was removed. Linton Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 560, was created a few years ago. It worked under a dis-

pensation from 1880 to 1882, and then secured its charter. Thomas Jones, J. W. Wolford, E. J. Jackson, were the leading members at the start. The lodge started with a membership of about thirteen, and now has about twenty-four. The first officers were E. J. Jackson, W. M; T. M. Jones, S. W.; J. W. Wolford, J. W.; T. A. Fairnot, Treasurer; and Henry Ramacher, Secretary. The lodge is in a prosperous condition.

SCHOOLS.

This is one of the townships where it is next to impossible to tell who taught the first school or where it was taught. They were so few and so scattering, and at the same time so unimportant, that they escaped attention and have passed hopelessly beyond the powers of recollection. An early school was taught by one of the Mosses, one by Harrah, one by Wines, and another by one of the Osborns. A log schoolhouse was built near Linton, just west of town, as early, it is said, as 1828. Two others were built soon afterward. It is said that Nathaniel Moss was the first teacher in the Osborn neighborhood. An early schoolhouse was built near the western border of the township, east or southeast of Dug-Three log schoolhouses were standing in about 1832, all of which were burned by prairie fires set out by hunters to drive deer into the woods where they could be shot from concealment. Hiram Hayward and Daniel Fields were famous hunters, who resorted to this method to secure venison and buckskins. The primitive log schoolhouse is well known. Round logs, hastily thrown up in a square about 16x16; a log left out on one side, over which greased paper was fastened to keep out the rain and cold, to admit light; a large fire-place occupying an entire end of the building, and a huge "cat and clay" chimney on the outside; rude clapboard desks and seats, and an almost entire absence of books. The Testament and Webster's Speller were indispensable to the early schools. Writing was done with a quill sharpened by the teacher. "Mend my pen" was an expression of frequent daily occurrence. A long, seasoned gad was always present. Spelling schools were numerous and famous. Young people would "ride double" miles to attend one, and would stand and spell and spell until midnight. Then came the ride home over the frosty earth, through the eager air. The old schoolhouse at the cemetery west of Linton was used many years. It was succeeded by a log structure erected in the eastern part of Linton in the In 1859, a frame schoolhouse was erected, which was destroyed by fire the following year, after which the old house was used until soon after the close of the last war, when another frame house was built, in size about 20x28. Miss Julia Sheehy was the first teacher in this house. In 1882, the present two-storied frame schoolhouse in the southeastern part of town was erected, at a cost of \$1,500. The building has two comfortable rooms-one above and one below. S. P. Carress was the first

teacher. He was joined by John Cravens as an assistant, who is now the Principal (winter of 1883-84). The enumeration is about eighty scholars.

CHURCHES.

But few localities in the county have had superior religious advantages to Stockton Township. The early residents were men of strong moral views, who endeavored to practice what they preached and who labored hard in the cause of the Master. Rev. Aquilla Moss was the earliest prominent minister who resided in the township. Nathaniel Moss was another, and Nicholas Smith and Jonathan Jones were prominent divines. The Methodist class at Linton was organized about the year 1830, in the old log schoolhouse at the cemetery. Early in the forties, the church was built on ground donated, it is said, by Wickliff Wines. Among the earliest members were Martin Wines, Wickliff Wines, David Osborn, George Clayton, Thomas Lund, Thomas Butler, Aquilla Price, Martin Hale, John Butler, George Butler, George B. Denton, Hiram Baker, the Sharps, the Wakefields, the Lismans, the Jameses, several of the Coddingtons, the Rileys, the Smiths, William Buck, the Harrahs and others. The present class in Linton is the lineal descendant of this old class. The present fine frame church was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$1,600 by A. B. Tharp, contractor. The old church west of town was standing until 1881, when it was removed, piecemeal, to Linton, re-adjusted, and transformed into a hardware store, and is now occupied by Moss & Humphreys. The Morris Church in the western part is an old organization. Their frame church was built over thirty years ago, and among the membership there were the Stones, the Hales, the Rosses, the Bucks, the Stevensons, the Bryants, the Grahams and many others. Old Zelots Clifford, one of the most famous ministers of the Methodist organization in Western Indiana, who organized as many classes, perhaps, as any other divine, was one of the early ministers of this congregation, and it is stated that he organized the class about 1845. The facts cannot be stated. Rev. Clifford was in many respects a remarkable man. It is told of him, in a neighboring county where he went to organize a class, that he had been especially invited to appear there on a certain week day for that purpose. As the time drew near, the few that had assembled, probably about a dozen, saw the minister arrive on his tired horse, which he tied to a sapling, saw him take his saddle-bags and throw them over his shoulder and walk toward the house. There was nothing about his appearance to inspire any one with a belief either in his piety or wisdom. He was slouchy, threadbare, insignificant in stature, homely in feature, and to add to the general disappointment of his little congregation, he seemed to feel his inferiority as far as appearances were concerned, for he shuffled into the room without recognizing any one, threw his saddle-bags on the floor, took out a Bible that

had evidently seen hard service, and began reading in a voice so low, puny and hesitating that more than one smile of disdain might have been seen in his audience. He did not offer to open the exercises after the usual custom with singing and prayer, but, as he advanced, his voice took a firmer tone, his figure lost its bent and withered appearance, his eyes kindled with earnest fire, and erelong his listeners were bent forward with eves fixed upon his face intently listening to every word that fell from his lips. . He finished the chapter, and then went on to point out the moral lesson he had selected. After sweeping on for perhaps twenty minutes, he seemed not the same man that had entered the room a short time before. His voice thundered, and his eye, glowing with magnetic fire, was lustrous, and held his audience spell-bound. He was eloquent, logical and extremely forcible, and the sentiments uttered were of the purest piety and the noblest humanity. His audience were wrought up to the highest pitch and cried with joy over the holy pictures of Christian life and future happiness he so skillfully painted. The result was, he immediately formed a flourishing class, and for years was their pastor.

The Olive Branch Baptist Church in the northern part was organized about 1840, and the early membership was from the families of Isaac Mitchell, Andrew Campbell, Jerry Davis, Samuel Bonham, David Bledsoe, David Owens, Abner Walters and many others. After many years, the class was divided on doctrinal questions, and from it two classes, the Olive Branch and the Salem grew. These endure to this day, though the Olive Branch is the stronger. Each has a church. That of the Olive Branch was erected about 1868, while the Salem class kept the old building. Among the membership of the younger Olive Branch, in 1868 and later, were the Beasleys, the Popes, the Dentons, the Fullams, the Lynns, the Ellises, the Prices, the Adamses, the Truetts, the Stockrams, the Wolfords, the Claytons, the Rooksberrys, the Uffermans, the Popes The ministers of this class have been James Blue, M. C. Clark, William McNutt, Wilson Trent, W. I. Green, and none at present. The Samaria Baptist Church in the western part was organized very early and their church was built just east of Dugger during the forties. early membership was from the families of the Mosses, the Ellises, the Brewers, the Burges, the Rectors, the Kelleys and others. Aquilla Moss was probably the organizer of this class not far from 1830. The German Lutheran Church, northeast of Linton, was built in the fifties, and among the early members were the families of Schlots, Bernes, Hoseman, Stretelmyer, Klink, Bolton, Rosenrath, Goshen, Linderman, Stockram and others. The class yet exists.

CHAPTER XV.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP—OLD PLUMMER TOWNSHIP—PLACE OF HOLDING ELEC-TIONS—LAND ENTRIES—THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT—CORNELIUS WESTFALL—ANECDOTES—NOTED LOCALITIES—BEAR STORIES—MIS-CELLANEOUS BUSINESS, ENTERPRISES—TANNERIES—MILLS—SCOTLAND—MERCHANDISING—THE SCHOOLS—EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND—CHURCHES.

N 1821, when Greene County was organized, Plummer Township It (named in honor of Thomas Plummer, a resident of the same and one of the first Board of County Commissioners) was created with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 6 north, Range 4 west; thence south with the section line dividing 2 and 3 to the southeast corner of Section 34 in said township; thence west with the township line dividing 5 and 6 to White River; thence up said river with the meanders thereof to the township line dividing θ and 7; thence east with the township line dividing 6 and 7 to the place of beginning." From this it will be seen that Plummer Township comprised the present townships of Cass and Taylor. An election of two Justices of the Peace was ordered held in May, 1821, at the house of Cornelius Westfall, with Mr. Westfall as Inspector. This election resulted in the selection of O. T. Barker and Frederick Slinkard. Levi Fellows and William Bynum were appointed Overseers of the Poor; John Slinkard, Levi Fellows and Cornelius Bogard, Fence Viewers; Andrew Slinkard. Constable; Cornelius Bogard, Road Superintendent. In 1822, George Westner served as Township Lister or Assessor. Abel Westfall succeeded Mr. Bogard as Road Superintendent. Cornelius Westfall was continued as Inspector. Cornelius Bogard, Abel Westfall and John O'Neall became Fence Viewers, and Peter R. Lester and William Barker, Overseers of the Poor. By this time, the organization of the township was complete. Many of the early elections were held at Thomas Bradford's, Peter Lester's, Thomas Plummer's, Cornelius Bogard's, Frederick Slinkard's and elsewhere.

PLACE OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

In March, 1842, trouble which had been brewing for some time over the place of holding elections resulted in an order from the County Board to settle the difficulty at the polls, and, accordingly, the two places, Scotland and the schoolhouse near William Barker's were voted for, resulting in the selection of the former named place. At the Presidential election in 1844, the electors of Polk and Dallas received 116 votes, and those of Clay and Frelinghuysen thirty-eight, showing the strength of the Democratic party in the township. At the election of 1848, the Cass and Butler electors received 158 votes, the Taylor and Fillmore electors ninety-five, and the VanBuren and Adams electors four. In June, 1849, the next year after this election, 151 citizens of Plummer Township petitioned the County Board to have the township divided. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and, owing to the hot political contest of the previous year which was yet fresh in the minds of the citizens, and in accordance with their request, the two townships created were named in honor of the two leading candidates for the Presidency, Cass and Taylor. The elections in the latter were ordered held at Scotland.

LAND ENTRIES.

The first entry of land in Taylor was made in October, 1816, on Section 10, in the northwestern part, by John Hawkins. After that, the following entries were made in that portion of the township in Congressional Township 6 north, Range 4 west: John G. Gray, on Section 5, in June, 1817; N. H. Cochran, on Section 31, in 1822; Robert Anderson, on Section 31, in July, 1820; and David Wallace, on Section 31, in July, 1820. In that part of the township in Congressional Township 6 north, Range 5 west, besides the entry of Mr. Hawkins, were the following: John Shroyer, on Section 3, in 1819; Thomas Barker, on Section 10, in September, 1819; Abel Burlingame, on Section 15, in 1817; William Barker & Co., on Section 15, in 1818; Cornelius Bogard, on Section 15, in 1818; Peter R. Lester, on Section 17 (Cass), in 1819; David Richey, on Section 22, in 1818; Christian Bruner, on Section 22, in 1819; Abel Westfall, on Section 26, in 1818; John S. Ritter, on Section 27, in 1825; and Robert Anderson, on Section 36, in 1820.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

It is likely that Abel Westfall was the first settler in the township, locating there in 1818. About the same time, however, came the Richeys and the Bogards, and within the next few years O. T. Barker, Thomas Barker, Ewell Barker, George Anderson, John Ritter, Daniel Wallace, James Cochran, William Cochran, Joel Benham, Morris Burnett, Charles Smith, Col. Levi Fellows, Robert Anderson, John Summerville (a small lad), Nathaniel Cochran, Henry Cochran, old man Lewis, James Cox, William Cox, John Rooth, Silas Fellows and others. Benham arrived, it is said, in 1818, and Col. Levi Fellows the same year or the next. The Cochrans were very early, reaching the township about the same time. The old man Richey and his sons, Pleasant, William and Barney, were among the very first in the township. The Wallaces, Andersons and Barkers did not arrive until the twenties. There were two settlements early in the decade of twenties, around Scotland (no village there then,

of course), and around the old Fellows Mill, in the extreme northern part. This mill had been erected as early as 1820, and was the most famous in all the county for many years. The saw mill and grist mill were combined, and both were well patronized. Another settlement, the first in the township, was in the western part, where Cornelius Bogard, the Richeys, the Cochrans and others lived. It is said that old man McDaniel built the second log cabin in the township. Abel Westfall had participated in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, and, it is said, while on guard was the first to announce the approach of the Indians under the Prophet by firing his gun. The Andersons, Wallace, Haigs and others had come from Scotland, and all settled near each other, which settlement from that time was called Scotland. The first marriage was that of William Richey and Nelly Rumsers, the ceremony being performed by O. T. Barker, Justice of the Peace, in September, 1821. The first birth is said to have been a child of the Richey family.

AMECDOTES AND NOTED LOCALITIES.

There are several noted places in the township. The Alum Cave near Scotland was named thus by the early settlers who found there pure alum in limited quantities. This cave, though not a large one, was a great resort for bear in early years. One was chased from there by the Hatfields, and killed near the center of the township. Snake Hollow was named for the great number of snakes found there, especially in the spring of the year. In this hollow was a brackish spring, which was frequented by the deer, and was watched many a night by the early settlers. Cornelius Bogard killed several bears in the township. One day he was out deer hunting with his dogs, and while passing along a ridge in Daviess County, it is said, saw in the light fall of snow the tracks of a large bear. His dogs took the track, baying as they went, and he followed on as fast as he could, for the tracks were fresh, and he knew the dogs would soon come up with bruin. After awhile he could tell from their howls that they had stopped, and had no doubt treed the animal, and he hurried on, crossing the line of the county and entering the southwestern part of Taylor Township, and soon arrived to where his dogs had a large bear treed in an oak. After he reached the suot, it took him just about two minutes to prime his rifle and to bring the bear down from the tree dead. Mr. Bogard also killed many deer. Old man Doan, the pioneer hunter of Cass Township, killed a panther on Spring Creek, Taylor Township, at a very early day. He was returning from a hunt at nightfall, so the story runs, and, while following the bend of the stream, suddenly heard a peculiar purring noise and a rustling of leaves and a scratching of claws on the bark of a tree, and, while looking sharply in that direction, saw some large animal leap from the branches of one tree to the trunk of another. He saw the creature moving along the limbs as

if trying to get away, and, hurrying toward it a few rods, fired and brought it badly wounded to the ground. It could not escape, and a second shot ended its life.

BEAR STORIES.

The Richey family had some thrilling experiences with wild animals. One day when the men were away from home, and just a short time before dark the women in the cabin suddenly heard a great commotion among a small drove of hogs that were feeding within a few yards of the house, and instantly afterward heard one of them squeal terribly as if in the greatest distress, and looking out of the door and window saw that a large bear had fastened with teeth and claws upon one of the fattest porkers, and was busily engaged in tearing it in pieces alive. This was more than the women could bear, so with clubs they ran out shouting, trying to scare the bear, but did not succeed, whereupon one of the girls caught up a heavy handspike, and running up gave the animal such a blow over the back that its spinal column was broken. A few more blows over the head finished the work for Mr. Bruin. The unfortunate sus scrofa was so mangled that it died that night.

On another occasion, Pleasant Richey and John Miller, when hunting near the edge of Daviess County, found a big bear up in a tree trying to get at a hive of wild honey that was stored in a branch which was half rotten. The animal seemed to know what was necessary, for it would gnaw at the limb next the trunk from the hive, and then would go out on the end as far as possible and sway up and down, endeavoring to break the limb off. They watched it repeat this intelligent act many times, until at last the branch broke off, and bear, bees, honey and limb came down to the ground together. The hunters then killed the bear with two shots. Many other stories similar to these might be told.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Various industries have flourished in the township since the earliest time, which deserve more than a mere mention in these pages. The earliest settlers went to Washington, Daviess County for all their supplies of store goods, ammunition, and flour, but after a very short time the old Fellows Mill and others, some of which were operated by horse-power, were put in operation, and then these were largely patronized, although the store trade still continued to come from Washington. As early as 1823 or 1824, John Ritter built a small corn cracker on Doan's Creek. A dam was built, and on the end of this was the log mill with frame below. The stones used were "nigger-heads," taken from the hills in an irregular, oval or circular shape and dressed down by blacksmiths. This was quite a good mill in its day and was well patronized. It was owned by the Cochrans later, but went down at a comparatively early period. Mention of the Fellows Mill will be found in the chapter on

Richland Township. Pleasant and William Richey built a combined grist and saw mill on Dosm's Creek below the Cochran Mill not far from the year 1830. It cracked corn and ground a little course flour which was bolted by hand, and answered the purpose of the immediate neighborhood. It was afterward owned by various persons, finally by William Barker. It was abandoned twenty or twenty-five years ago. The second saw mill on Doan's Creek was built by John and Joseph Wilson, late in the twenties. It was afterward owned by Catheart, Higginbottom, Haig, Bussell. Stanfield, and went down on the hands of Akins and Mortland in the fifties. Asa Crook built a saw mill on Doan's Creek during the forties which was operated ten or fitteen years. Andrew Allen built a grist mill near Scotland about forty years ago. It was a two-storied frame structure, about 30x30 feet, had an overshot wheel and was fed by springs on the creek called Spring Branch. The mill ran until about ten or twelve years ago, and its later owners were James Stone and Riley Stone. It was a faithful old mill in its day. Before this mill went down, A. J. Dickey erected a frame grist mill in the southeastern part. which has become one of the best ever in the township. It is a steam mill, has two sets of fine buhrs, and the grade of flour is first class.

In about the year 1840, John Harrell sunk eight or ten vata below Scotland and began doing a general tanning business. It is said that he owned a very savage dog that would let no one approach the building unless some member of the family was present. One day two boys of a neighbor, who were hunting near the tannery, saw the dog trotting along through the woods toward home from an obvious visit to some canine friend, whereupon, after deliberating a moment, one of them drew up and shot the animal and the hide was taken off and the careaus hidden in a ravine under a brush heap. As they were returning home with the skin, it suddenly occurred to them to try the bold experiment of selling it to the owner. It is said that this was actually done the next day and the boys received 50 cents for it, and the owner dressed his own dog's hide and knew nothing of it until years afterward. The tannery ran several years and was a profitable enterprise. Reuben Bennington built a small distillery in the twenties, and made a small quantity of corn and rye whisky for a few years, until his buildings were burned. Alexander Plummer built another in the thirties. It was a small concern, and ran eight or ten years. The Summit Brothers operated a small distillery early in the forties for a short time. Andrew Allen started a distillery about the same time he built his grist mill. It was one of the best ever in the township, not only for the quantity but for the quality of work done. Steam was used in its operation. The grist mill furnished the meal. It was destroyed by fire. At the time Higginbottom owned the Wilson Saw Mill, he conducted a distillery for a short time. C. C. Paris started a distillery before the last war, which was continued until after

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the war. William George conducted a small distillery after the war. James Stone built a car il: 2 mill about four miles northeast of Scotland in the forties, which he conducted there with success until the fifties, when he moved it to See laid and ran it until ten or twelve years ago. when it was abandoned. Considerable cotton was grown in the county in early years. Some families raised ten or fifteen acres, which yielded thousands of pounds. This was taken to the cotton-gins down in Davie-s County, where the seed was removed and the cotton prepared for carding and spinning. Nearly all the early families made their own clothing-made rude hats and made their own shoes or moccasins. Leather was bought from the tanneries by the side, and was made by traveling shoe-makers into foot-wear for whole families. Tailors traveled the same way, but the mothers were usually the tailors. Clock peddiers came around and sold large wooden clocks for \$30 or \$40 each-when they could get that much. Wool was clipped, washed, carded, spun, woven, colored, dressed, cut into suits and made by the pioneer mothers.

SCOTLAND.

Late in 1834 or early in 1835, O. I. Barker took out a license and began selling general merchandise on the present site of Scotland. town had yet been laid out, but the vicinity was known as Scotland for many miles around owing to the half dozen or more prominent families living there. In August of 1835, Thomas Barker, Sr., and O. T. Barker employed Peter R. Lester. County Surveyor, and laid out twenty-four lots on Section 36. Township 6 north, Range 5 west, and named the town thus begun Scotland. O. T. Barker erected a combined store and dwelling of brick about this time, and placed in the store room his goods. this was done, however, Charles Smith built a log dwelling where the Catron store now stands, into which he moved his family; and immediately afterward Thomas Phillips, a blacksmith, built himself a shop and began working at his trade. It is said that the brick for the Barker house was burned by a mulatto named Woodfork, west of town. said he had learned the trade of molder in the penitentiary, where he served a term for some crime of which he had been convicted.

MERCHANDISING.

Mr. Barker had a good store and "kept a little wet goods with the dry," as he himself observed. He started with about \$1,000 worth, which was steadily increased as the years rolled round, for Scotland proved to be a good trading point, a lit is yet. Some live or six years later, one or two of the Gameys started another store at Scotland, and about the same time Mr. Barker seems to have secured a linterest in a store at Bloomfield: Riley Gainey seems to have kept the store, though the license was taken out by Giles Gainey. Barker continued to be the leading merchant

James Steel, a shoe-maker, built early in the village. at Scotland. Crook started the first wagon and cabinet shop. He is yet in the business. In 1845, George Anderson was selling liquor, and O. T. Barker, John Barker and Riley W. Gainey were selling goods. A little later, R. W. Gainey and W. S. Gainey were partners. John Haig, A. J. Vest, Franklin Stark, Lindsey Stark, Dr. Brown and those named above were among the early residents. O. T. Barker, it is said, was Postmaster as early as 1825. He held the office many years, and was succeeded by Henry Owens. Since then the Postmasters have been Asa Crook, Anderson Crook, Paris King, William Haig, John Harnbaker, and A. B. Crook at present. Thomas Dagley was one of the first resident physicians. Since him have been Brown, Huntington, James Dagley, R. A. J. Benefiel, Martin, Sharpless, Hanon, Laughead, Beaty, Burk and O'Neall. The present resident physicians are Hanon, Burk and O'Neall. The leading merchants in about the order have been, since the town started, O. T. Barker, Riley W. Gainey, Frank Stark, Barker & Dagley, Zachariah Catron, Sr., Crook & Haig, King & Haig, Blackmore Bros., Haig & McElroy, Haig & Ingles, McConnell & Morrison and others. At present are Paris King, Blackmore Bros., Haig & Ingles, Carton & Laughlin, John Morrison, drugs, and William Woods, drugs. The latter is tavern keeper at present, and his house is well spoken of by commercial men. He has a large drug trade, and is a man of extended information. He is an old school teacher. The present grist mill was erected by Mr. Stone ten or It is a two-storied frame building, has two run of twelve years ago. stone, a thirty-horse power engine, and has a saw mill attached. Stephen Isenogle is conducting a wagon shop at present. The Temperance Hall was built before the last war by the Sons of Temperance. It was used as a schoolbouse.

THE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

No doubt the first term was taught in a small log cabin which stood southeast of Scotland about one-fourth of a mile. It had been built for a dwelling, and for a time had been occupied by some early family, but had been abandoned to the bats and owls until transformed into the first temple of learning the township had known. In about 1825, O. T. Barker held forth in this unpretentious building with a flock of about twenty-five pioneer fledglings assembled to learn how to fly out over the wide world to battle with life. Children from the families of the Cochrans, the Burnetts, the Millers, the Barkers, the Summervilles, the Benningtons and others were sent to him. He received \$2 a scholar for the term of three months. His school was highly successful. No other term was taught in that house, but about the next year a log schoolhouse of the most primitive description was built in what is now the southwestern part of Scotland, and Mr. Barker was again installed as teacher. This log house had no window, but a log was left out on one side, over which

was what was very common then, though it seems very strange now, greased paper, which shed rain and freely admitted the light—no, not freely; a sickly, limited part of day came in at that source. The great complement of light was from the roaring fire place, which shed a flood of ruddy rays and comfort over the diamal room, and sent showers of sparks up the broad chimney. This house was used about half a dozen years, another teacher being John Wilson, and was then succeeded by a comfortable hewed-log house, erected about three quarters of a mile northwest of Scotland. Thomas Barker was the first teacher in this house. Jesse Wilson taught there, and is maliciously remembered by some of the boys who went to him for his penchant for whipping. He was a master of Solomon's specific for incorrigibility. Some time after this the district was divided and another hewed-log schoolhouse was built near Mr. King's.

SCHOOLS OF SCOTLAND.

The first schoolhouse in Scotland was built a few years before the last war, and was a substantial frame building. Before that, various subscription schools had been taught in business rooms, in the Temperance Hall and elsewhere by Jackson Kelly, W. O'Neall, Ben Blackmore and others. In 1855, the scholars barred Kelly out during the holidays and demanded a treat, and upon his positive refusal captured him in a hand-to-hand contest, bound him securely, took him to Doan's Creek, cut a hole in the ice and prepared to douse him, but just as his head was about to be immersed, he capitulated unconditionally and treated the scholars royally to candy and apples. This schoolhouse was used until the present one was built, fourteen years ago.

Another early and famous school was on the hill near the old Fellows Mill. It is said that Elisha P. Cushman was either the first or one of the first teachers in this rude log house. A Miss Cushman also taught there, and a man named Patterson. School was taught in the western part at a very early date also. In 1831, the School Trustees of Plummer Township were Cornelius Bogard, Thomas Plummer and William Richey. At this time there were four schools in the township, that is, in the present Taylor Township. In 1846, there were seven or eight. In 1853, the new school law came into effect, and new and better houses were built.

THE TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.

Late in the thirties, a Methodist class was formed near the center of the township, and early in the forties a log church was built. Among the members were the Millers, the Andersons, the Cuters, the Smiths, the Robertses, the Haywoods and others. The class existed for many years, but finally church and all disappeared. The Christian Church east of the old Methodist Church was erected later. It is a comfortable frame building. Among the earliest members were the Aults, the Feitzes, the

Haywoods, the Connells, the Williamses and others. The house is yet standing and the class still lives. The log Methodist Church near Bogard's was built over thirty years ago, and among the members were the Bogards, the Bonhams, the Doneys, the Lesters, the Cramers and others. Within the last ten or twelve years, a new frame church has been erected. The Methodists organized a class in Scotland soon after the town was laid out. In 1846, Riley W. Gainey deeded to Cornelius Bogard, Lewis Chapman, John Miller, Henry C. Owen and George S. Guthrie two lots in town, to be used upon which to build a church and a parsonage. Among other members who belonged were A. B. Crook, Cornelius Roberts, David Gordon, O'Donnell, Dagley, Nicholson, Wright, Haig and many others in town and country. The church was built late in the forties, and was the first in town. The class has been prosperous to the present day. old church was replaced with a new in 1882-83, at a cost of about \$1,000. The Baptists started next in town. Among the members were Riley W. Gainey, John George, Thomas Sharpless, William Manley, Jabez Coombs, Frank Whitaker, David Ledgerwood, and their families and others. Their church built before the last war was soon destroyed by fire, but another was soon ready for occupancy and is yet used. A Christian Church was also organized there early, but they have owned no building. Joseph and John Wilson were ministers. O. T. Barker, Isaac Cooper, William Dowden, James Sexton and members of their families belonged. The class ceased to exist long ago. The Presbyterians organized some time before the last war, with Samuel McElroy, George Mc-Elroy, Robert Dobbs, Joseph Wilson, Walter Garret, Robert Caldwell, David Asdell, old Mr. Rankin, and members of their families and others were leading members. Their church was built before the war and is yet used. The class is prosperous. Scotland is one of the best towns in the State—not merely as regards business, but as regards morals and intelligence.

CHAPTER XVI.

BY PROF. J. W. WALKER.

BEECH CREEK TOWNSHIP—SURFACE FEATURES—TIMBER—MINERALS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY SETTLERS—THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE—MR. GASTON'S LETTER—SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTHEAST—OTHER SETTLERS—SOLOMON WILKERSON'S VILLAGE—BEARDS AND POLITICS—ADDITIONAL PIONEERS—LIFE IN THE WOODS—OLD METHODS OF FARMING—VILLAGE OF SOLSBERRY—ITS CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—NEWARK—MURDER OF OSBORN AND SICKERS—LYNCH LAW—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

BEECH CREEK TOWNSHIP originally embraced the northern half of the territory now included in the eastern tier of townships. At that time its southern boundary was Jackson Township, and its area was

seventy-two square miles. It derived its name from the creek that flowed through it. The creek received its name from the numerous beech trees The area of the township was reduced to forty-eight along its course. square miles when the present boundaries of Center Township were es-The present township occupies the northeastern corner of the county, its boundaries being Owen County on the north, Monroe County on the east, Center Township on the south, and Highland Township on the west. It is well watered by numerous streams, the most important of which is Richland Creek, so called on account of the richness of the soil through which it flows. It enters the township near the northeast corner, and after several meanderings leaves it near the southwest corner. The surface along its course is undulating, and in several places exceedingly broken and picturesque. Near Ooley's mill, the hills rise to a considerable height. In the southwestern corner of the township, the bottom lands are quite valuable, owing to the fertility of the soil. Much corn is raised, and a few excellent meadows abound. On leaving the creek, the soil becomes less fertile. Owing to imperfect ideas of farming, much of the land has become quite sterile. For many years the sturdy farmer devoted himself to the raising of corn and the breeding of swine. almost every spot of land fit for cultivation, corn was grown to be devoured by the hogs, the farmer's chief stock in trade. The average farmer seemed to think that agriculture embraced but little else. idea prevailed until the tide of immigration from the East began. modes of cultivating the soil were introduced. Attention was given to the raising of wheat, oats, hay, cattle and sheep. The current idea among the farmers of the township is that the lands are best adapted to pasturage and orchard products.

TIMBER.

The township was originally covered with a growth of heavy timber; of course much of this has disappeared during the progress of settlement and cultivation. The sturdy oak, the mammoth poplar and the fine black walnut have been manufactured into lumber and transported to the great lumber markets. Even the proud city of Boston has received and utilized much of the valuable timber grown on the soil of this humble township. Future generations will not hear the ringing of the axes in the forests, the falling and crashing of the giant timber in wild disorder, and the exclamations of the lumbermen; for then none but the most common trees, such as the elm, white walnut, ash, hickory, oak, maple and beech will compose the forest.

Concerning the mineral resources of the township, but little can be said. If there are any important mineral deposits, they are yet undeveloped. Large quantities of limestone exist, and in some parts an excellent quality of sandstone. No important quarries have been opened.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Concerning the first settlers and the date of settlement, statements are conflicting and unsatisfactory. Man is mortal, and his memory is weak and uncertain; hence, much of the history of this township is buried in eternal oblivion. No authentic accounts of any permanent settlements prior to 1822 can be obtained. On the 22d of November of that year, Hugh Gaston, a native of North Carolina and an emigrant from Kentucky, spread his tent on the bluff of Richland Creek, in Section 30, Town 8 north, Range 3 west. His family consisted of his wife, one daughter and three sons, the two youngest being twins. Robert, the eldest, had a wife and one child. John Bullock, the son-in-law of Gaston, also had one child. What is now known as the Keys farm was settled by Hugh Gaston, who entered upon the work of felling timber with a firm good will. He planted one of the first orchards of the township, and doubtless felt that he was making a wilderness blossom as the rose. He was far more happy than when trying to make a living from the sterile and stony soil of a State in which the poor had to struggle against the adverse influences of slavery. He was a liberty-loving citizen, and was proud of the fact that he possessed a home in a land which had been dedicated to freedom by the ordinance of 1787. He reared eight children, who grew to be men and women. His life seems to have been tinged with disappointments. Having spent several years of his life in North and South Carolina, he came to the conclusion that it was useless for him to continue his efforts for a livelihood in a country in which the poor had to struggle in vain. About the commencement of the century, he and his wife went to Knox County, Ky., and located on the north side of the Cumberland River, about six miles below Barboursville. After living there about twelve years, he lost his land by not having the oldest right He moved twenty miles northwest and took up his abode on Laurel Creek, in Laurel County, about six miles south of the county seat. Realizing no hopes of prosperity there, he emigrated to Indiana.

OTHER BARLY SETTLERS.

John Bullock began to hew out his fortune in the fall of 1822, on the old Larne farm. Soon becoming dissatisfied with his slow progress, he sold his improvements to Joshus Dover and returned to Kentucky.

Robert Gaston settled on the old "precinct farm" in the fall of 1824 or 1825. His brother, James M. Gaston, was eighteen years old at the time his father emigrated to the wilds of the township. He soon became the star of the family.

THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE.

In the summer of 1825, a little log hut was erected by the neighbors for a schoolhouse near where George Axtell now lives. It was announced that James M. Gaston would teach spelling, reading, writing

and arithmetic in the new schoolliouse. The announcement was hailed with delight. Young Gaston became the center of attraction. the school began, he had in attendance three pupils from his father. six from William Lambs', four from John Dovers', two from the Widow Dover's, and four or five from Joe Burch's. This was the first school taught in the southwest part of the township. At the same time, a school was taught in a small hut near where the Greene County Chapel now stands. The name of the teacher has been forgotten. The builders of the hut first mentioned, being anxious for more neighbors, converted their schoolhouse into a dwelling the next fall after its erection. It was occupied by Jacob Stinson and wife, who had just moved from Kentucky. This new-comer, after clearing a few acres of land, sold his claim to John Arthur, and sought a more congenial place of abode. young man who had imparted the rudiments of learning so successfully was regarded with great favor. For many years, he was looked upon as the leading light of the township. He filled various official positions, and in 1858-54 taught his last school, which was in District No. 9, Section 26, Township 8 north, and Range 4 west. Soon after he came to the township, he was married to Miss Mary P. Bryan. They began to strive for a livelihood on the farm where they now reside. Eleven children have been born to them, four boys and seven girls. Three of the boys are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and one in the profession of medicine. Mr. Gaston was born June 10, 1804. He has been a close reader and a practical observer. He has figured largely in the politics of his township. At one time he was a Whig; but when the Whig party ceased to exist, he joined the Republican party. He was once a candidate for Sheriff, but was defeated by William J. McIntosh, one of the pioneers in the early settlement of the county, and an entertaining stump speaker. This defeat seemed to silence his aspirations for any county office. Ever after this, he seemed perfectly satisfied with the honors of his township. Although radical in politics, he is liberal in his views concerning religion. He is undoubtedly a believer in the largest possible freedom to man consistent with the principles of truth and justice. prefers to base his opinions concerning the goodness of a man upon his daily walk rather than upon his public professions. The following letter, which was written July 5, 1876, portrays his peculiar notions of early and present customs of society. It was inspired by an address delivered by Rev. Alfred Connet, at Newark, July 4, 1876. The speaker had spoken very pointedly about the morals of the pioneers. Mr. Gaston's letter is as follows:

MR. GASTON'S LETTER.

"Mr. Conner—I admit that you gave a pretty true sketch of the morals of the first settlers. They worked hard through the week; on the Sabbath they would take their gun and dog and go a-huating deer or

their stock, or to trade with their neighbors. If they had any business that called them from home, they would wait until Sunday to perform it. If a neighbor got behind-hand with his work, or got his fence burnt, or corn rooted up, his neighbors would turn out and repair the damage. If a neighbor or his family got sick or out of provisions, his friends would visit him each with a joint of venison or a mess of potatoes. They would go after dinner and leave before supper. Now, if a neighbor gets his house burnt, he has to repair the damage in dollars and cents. Now, if a man's family gets sick, his neighbors all visit him and leave nothing. They are sure to go just before dinner, and leave just after supper; or they will go just before supper and leave just after breakfast. In the first settling of the country, the preacher would not take pay for preaching, but now they won't preach without pay.

"Now, sir, I send you this bunch of papers to do as you see fit with the same. I admit it is badly wrote and worse worded; but you, I hope, will excuse me, as I am over seventy-two years of age.

"JAMES M. GASTON."

When the Gaston family pitched their tent near Richland Creek, the township was almost a wilderness. Beech Creek lay on the south of them about two miles. Near the junction of the two creeks, there were two settlers—Isaac and Abram Workman. The next settler on Beech Creek was old man Harnes, on the Ralph Martindale farm. Farther up the creek, near where John J. Combs now lives, Stephen Lankford made a settlement. Just above him on the Widow Bingham farm lived James Joshua Dover and Garret Gibson also lived on the creek. above named persons were Gaston's nearest neighbors. Hugh Dobson was a recent settler about one and a half miles southwest of Stanford. He had the best improved farm in the new region. In the course of twelve or fifteen years, he sold his farm and went to Iowa; but not being satisfied with his new home he returned and bought land in the woods about one mile northwest of his old homestead, and soon had another nice It was not long until he disposed of his property and moved West This time he lost his wife and was soon reduced to straitened He returned to Indiana and has been married twice since. circumstances. East of the Dobson farm lived John Gardener. John Whaley and his son Joseph lived near where the Greene County Chapel now stands. Alexander, son-in-law of Mr. Whaley, also lived in the same locality

SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTHEAST.

In the northeast corner of the township there were a few settlers, the Raper family, James Dyer and a Mr. Mason, being the principal ones. Old man Raper died at the age of ninety, and his wife at ninety-seven. The members of the Raper family usually lived to an advanced age. Andrew Raper has been closely identified with the best interests of the

township. For several years, he served as Trustee, and be it said to his honor the schools were materially benefited. He secured good teachers, because he was willing to give a reasonable compensation for services rendered. He is the father of fifteen children. In politics, he is an ardent Republican. In religion, he is a faithful adherent to the principles of the Christian Church. While Deacon in that church, he in one day baptized about fifty persons. At this time, he is living with his son-in-law, Henry L. Smith, in Nebraska.

About fifteen days previous to the arrival of Hugh Gaston, Edward Bryan and John Todd had begun to prepare habitations on the farms now occupied by John and James McDaniel. Mr. Bryan and wife had seven children, three boys and four girls. One of his daughters, Mary P. Bryan, was married to James M. Gaston. John Bryan, one of the sons, was married to Mary Ann Turley over fifty years ago. Nine children, eight girls and one boy, were the fruits of the marriage. Being of an economical turn of mind, Mr. Bryan secured a handsome living. death occurred a short time ago, and his remains now lie in the Newark Cemetery. His body was first interred in the Philpot Cemetery, but after the lapse of several months was exhumed and removed. During its removal the body seemed to be unusually heavy. This furnished sufficient grounds for a first-class sensation. The foolish report, that the body had petrified and its weight was 700 pounds, was so thoroughly circulated that it found its way to the columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer and other papers. Tilman A. Bryan, the only son, lives about one mile southwest of Newark and owns part of the farm his father made.

John Arthur is the pioneer who purchased the claims of Jacob Stinson. He entered the land, made the farm, and set out the old orchard on the farm now owned by George Axtell.

OTHER SETTLERS.

In 1833, Solomon Wilkerson, a native of North Carolina, was married to Miss Polly Anderson, a native of Kentucky. In 1835, he erected and moved into a house near where the stable he built now stands. This was the first house erected near where Solsberry now stands. His father, William Wilkerson, born January 5, 1736, was a soldier in the American Revolution. He lived one year in one apartment of his son's house. He died in Brown County, Ind., in the summer of 1842, at the advanced age of one hundred and six years, six months and one day. The day he was one hundred years old he split one hundred rails on the hill now occupied by the dwelling built by Dr. Axtell. He delighted to tell of his patriotism during the Revolutionary struggle, and in his extreme old age would sing for the amusement of his friends the familiar hymn, "I would not live alway, I ask not to stay."

SOLOMON WILKERSON'S VILLAGE.

In 1856, a village was laid out by Solomon Wilkerson, and named in honor of himself. He was a Justice of the Peace for several years, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors. Several years ago, his life was brought to an abrupt termination, he being thrown from a horse near the Bateman Ford, on Richland Creek. He had not quite reached his hundredth year.

BEARDS AND POLITICS.

Jesse Sullivan, aged seventy six, was born near Goldsboro, Wayne County, N. C. He has had two wives and fifteen children. He first settled on the farm adjoining James M. Gaston's. He is familiarly known as Uncle Jesse, and is a faithful adherent to Democracy. Politicians always enjoy his eccentricities. In 1860, he ceased to shave, because of the triumph of Lincoln, and declared that he would never allow the beard to be removed from his face until a Democratic President was elected and inaugurated. His emphatic declaration has never been violated, except at the time that he received news of Tilden's election. He then permitted only a small part of his beard to be removed, concluding it was best to await further developments. He still wears his long gray beard, and is living on a large farm in Centre Township.

ADDITIONAL PIONEERS.

Among other pioneers whose name deserves a place in the history of the township, may be mentioned James Turpin, Edward and Charles Beasley, Frederick Hendricks, Nathan Hogan, Joel Burks, William Sanderpher, Robert and Frank Chaney, William and Noah Reeves, James Crockett and William Watkins. James Turpin built the first house on Lick Creek in the north end of the township, near the farm of Peter Livingston, the well-known distiller. Uncle Jimmy will long live in the memory of those who have survived him. The homely and substantial chairs which he manufactured are still found in many a humble dwelling. Edward Beasly, a Whig, was Sheriff two terms, and was once defeated for Representative by Andrew Humphreys. His brother Charles owned a distillery in the southeastern part of Highland Township. is still living, and is a good citizen. William Reeves and his boys first settled the farm now owned by Edward Walker. William Sanderpher built the house, entered the land, made the farm, and set out the apple orchard at Cross Roads, on the old Spencer State road, three miles north of Solsberry. James Crockett was born in Tennessee. He raised ten children, six boys and four girls. William Watkins, a native of Tennessee, reached the George Axtell farm New Year's Eve, 1834. The next spring he went to Johnson County, and remained there three years. He then returned to the township, and after a short stay went to Missouri. He was not yet satisfied; for in 1843 he returned to the township. This time he remained. In the spring of 1863, he died. He raised five boys and three girls. His son Abraham has figured somewhat prominently in the affairs of the township. He is a man of positive convictions, strongly attached to his family and friends, possesses a vast fund of valuable information, and is interested in anything which concerns the welfare of the community in which he resides. In politics, he is a Republican. Moses Ooley, a son-in-law of James Crockett, built the old Ooley water mill on Richland Creek. Besides being a miller, he was an expert marksman, and was very fond of hunting. At one time, when he and his father-in-law were out hunting about six miles from home, they found an old she bear and her three cubs. The cubs ran up a tree, and Mr. Ooley, leaving Mr. Crockett at the base of the tree, returned home to get an ax. When Mr. Ooley returned next morning, one cub was captured, and the other two and the old bear were killed.

LIFE IN THE WOODS.

The experiences of these hardy settlers form a story of trials, privations and sufferings, and a picture of heroism and triumph, which never has been and never will be adequately portrayed. While distant from their native homes and out of reach of every civilized comfort, they transformed patches of woodland here and there into bearing fields, and yielded to nothing but protracted and blighting disease and death. The rude log cabins in which they lived were utterly devoid of ornament or adornment. The half of one side of the only room was devoted to the fireplace, at which the members of the family toasted their shins, the good wife meanwhile cooking the simple meal of corn cakes and wild meat at the same fire. The one room was the parlor, kitchen, dining-room and bed-room; and, in the coldest weather, some of the few domestic animals were kindly given a night's shelter from the storm.

The furniture consisted of a few splint-bottomed and bark-bottomed chairs of the plainest and roughest sort, made by the use of a hatchet, auger and jack-knife; bedsteads and table of a light character, and a scanty set of cooking utensils, the most important of which were a skillet and a pot. There were no pictures on the walls, no tapestry hung at the windows, and no carpets were on the puncheon floors.

The ornaments of the walls were the rifle and the powder horn, bunches of beans, medicinal herbs and ears of corn for the next planting, suspended from pegs driven into the logs of which the walls were composed. The windows needed no curtains, as they were made of a material which not only kept out the strong sunlight and the fierce winds of winter, but admitted a sufficient amount of the former for all practical purposes. In this matter, the pioneers displayed an amount of ingenuity that could be called forth only by the mother of invention—necessity.

Sheets of paper were procured and soaked in hog's lard, by which process they became translucent, and these, pasted to some cross sticks placed in the opening for the purpose, constituted the window of the early log cabin. Puncheon floors were a luxury not to be found in every house, as in many the native soil was both floor and carpet. The long winter evenings were spent in conversation over some personal events of the day, or of recollections of events of the old homes in the East or South from which they had emigrated. The sunshine of literature did not circulate, very freely. The whole library consisted of a Bible, an almanac, and a few school books. A tallow dip afforded the only artificial light. In 1830, a clock or watch was a novelty, and the pioneer marked time by the approach of the shadow of the door to the sun mark, or the cravings of the stomach for its ration of corn bread and bacon.

Daytime was devoted to labor, and great was the toil. The shouts and exclamations of the gangs as they rolled and piled the logs preparatory to burning could be heard for miles around. Corn huskings, grubbings, flax-pullings, and other gatherings were also sources of enjoyment. Night brought its compensations in the form of the social gathering when all the neighbors would crowd into a narrow cabin to crack jokes and tell stories, while the voiceful catgut gave forth enlivening strains of music, and four and eight-handed reels even round till the break of day.

The fields of the first settlers were not very extensive, and consequently their crops were not very large. In fact, during the first few years they had no incentive to raise more than was required for home consumption, as there was no market for surplus products. The flail was the first implement used to thresh the grain with, but was not so popular as that of tramping it out with horses, which method was adopted later. The grain and chaff were separated by the wind, or by a sheet in the hands of persons. The four-horse ground hog, as it was called, eventually supplanted the old methods. It was a rude affair in comparison with the improved machines now in use.

OLD METHODS OF FARMING.

The mowing scythe, hand rake and wooden pitchfork were the implements of the hay harvest. The grain scoop was not known for several years. In cribbing corn, it was either thrown with the hands or pushed out of the end of the wagon-bed with the foot. Iron scoops did not come into use until emigration set in from the East. In the cultivation of corn, the hoe was largely used. "Plow shallow and hoe well" was the prevailing rule.

We might continue our description of early modes of farming, customs and habits to almost an endless length; suffice it to say that, in all the departments of life, a corresponding simplicity was the rule. How different we find things now! It is useless to attempt to enumerate all

the comforts and modern conveniences now in use. Things unthought of by the old pioneers abound everywhere. Industrious hands and active brains have been at work, and we behold on every hand a wonderful, a rapid, a happy change.

VILLAGE OF SOLSBERRY.

Solsberry is situated south of the central part of the township, near the southern boundary line, and on the water-shed separating the waters of Richland Creek on the north from those of Beech Creek on the south. It is also nearly equidistant on the main thoroughfare from Bloomfield to Bloomington. It was named in honor of Solomon Wilkerson, who had the site divided into town lots. It is a pleasant little village, having a population of about 100, and is noted for the intelligence and sobriety of its citizens. Prior to the civil war, it was a center for political agi-The question of slavery was discussed pro and con, and much bitter feeling was engendered. The leader of the anti-slavery element was George Richey. He emigrated from Ohio, and soon became an agi-He founded the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Solsberry, and soon began to bid defiance to all the minious of darkness. When in the pulpit, he assailed the great evils of Southern society; he declaimed against drinking, gambling, horse-racing and slavery. This provoked dangerous opposition, and his life was threatened. But he was as bold as a lion. With Christian intrepidity, he sent his appointments to those who awaited his coming with vengeance in their hearts, never failing to meet his engagement at the stated hour, nor to utter with unshaken firmness his daring sentiments. He did what he conceived to be his Master's will, and counted not the cost. He finally returned to Ohio. an absence of several years, he came back to pay his friends a visit. was soon discovered that he was an anti-Mason. The downfall of slavery being an accomplished fact, he seemed to consider it his duty to assail secret organizations, particularly the Masonic fraternity. He denounced the institution in the most scathing terms. Many of his statements were so extravagant that they bordered on fanaticism. Within a few weeks, the effect of his teachings were plainly visible. Religious intolerance became a disturbing element in the Methodist and Congregational The anti Masonic sentiment predominated. were adopted declaring that no church member should be an adherent of any secret organization. This caused several members to sever their connection with the church. Some left the Methodist Episcopal Church and connected themselves with the Congregational Church and vice versa.

In the spring of 1874, a select school was organized by Prof. R. A. Ogg, a graduate of the State University. There were twenty-seven students in attendance. The next spring, Prof. Ogg began a second term of

school, with fifty students in attendance. During both terms the students came mostly from within a radius of two miles. He who is acquainted with the character of the school cannot find words to describe adequately its real worth. The time through which the school extended was indeed a very fruitful period. Great influences were set in motion. This was due to the fact that the elements brought together were suited to accomplish this. The teacher was deeply in earnest, and the students went there with a zeal, not simply for what the teacher could give, but for what they could get; not simply for knowledge but for power. Hence they worked and the teacher had but to supplement their work and harmonize their efforts. Free thought and free expression of it was the law. On the sultry days, the study was largely a discussion under the trees in the school yard. Frequently all would go to the class heated with arguments. There was no effort at compulsion in study; none was needed. While work was thus done, the hours for recreation were not disregarded. The various games were entered into with wonderful zeal. attesting the hearty spirit of those engaged. The literary society must not be forgotten. It was remarkable for the effort put forth by many, especially in debate. When a question of policy arose, the struggle for the mastery would have done credit to an assembly of far greater pretensions. At the close of the second term, each member of the school planted a tree in the school yard. Many of these are alive and thrifty.

Of the students who have reflected honor upon the school, much could be said. Trained to be intelligent and good, they have discharged their duties as citizens wisely and well. Prof. Ogg is entitled to the proud satisfaction of reflecting that his was the influence that gave strength to their mental activities and guided their tottering footsteps along the pathway which conducted them to honor and success. "The farmer is pleased in contemplating his growing crop, or the fruit of his industry well harvested; the mechanic experiences a just pride in gazing upon the results of his own workmanship; the artist feels a thrill of joy as he communes with the forms of beauty he has traced upon the dull canvass, or the beating pulse and heaving bosom he has evoked from the cold, dead marble; but none of these can realize that high pleasure which the teacher enjoys who properly educates men and women and sends them out to bless mankind." Of Prof. Ogg it can be said that

"He, where'er he taught,
Put so much of his heart into his act,
That his example had a magnet's force,
And all were swift to follow whom all loved."

There is but one church edifice in the town, and that is used by the Methodists and Congregationalists. The two societies have connected with them a Union Sunday School, which is in good working order. This school is said to be the best in the county. Its attendance is remarka-

ble. Every Sunday the young folks hold a prayer-meeting. It is well attended and has accomplished much good. There is also a temperance organization, which does much to aid the cause of Christianity. A radical temperance sentiment has prevailed for several years. Soon after Rev. George Richey came to the county, he delivered a temperance lecture on the site now occupied by the church edifice. This was in 1854. The doctrines proclaimed by the enthusiastic advocate of temperance fell upon his auditors like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. They were struck with astonishment at the boldness of the speaker and the strange doctrine he taught. Astonishment gave place to anger, and threats of violence were boldly uttered. At that day, the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage was a prevailing custom in almost every family throughout the township, hence temperence lecturers were regarded as disturbers of the peace.

VILLAGE OF NEWARE.

Newark is a village of over 100 inhabitants, and is situated west of the central part of the township. John Edwards had its site surveyed by Thomas Axtell, who named the village after Newark, Ohio. After the close of the war, it became a good trading point. Crawford & McIntosh sold large quanities of dry goods, and were engaged in pork packing. A large flouring mill was built, and other improvements followed. For awhile, business was rather brisk. There are now three dry goods stores, owned respectively by Young & Shields, McIntosh & Sons, and Oscar McDonald. Above the store of Young & Shields is the hall occupied by the I. O. O. F. The lodge is in fair condition. There are two church houses, and a schoolhouse, containing two apartments. The town is on the mail route between Solsberry and Freedom, and has daily mail.

MURDER OF OSBORN AND SICKERS.

The most notable events that have transpired in its history are two murders. The first occurred in 1862. Baws Blankenship, a soldier at home on a furlough, was in town on the day citizens were enlisting as volunteers. The war feeling ran high. Thomas Osborn, an impulsive individual, shouted for Jeff Davis as he was crossing the street. He was followed by Blankenship, who struck him with a dog-wood club. The wound inflicted proved fatal. Blankenship fled to the army and thereby escaped punishment.

The second murder occurred in 1871 or 1872. Daniel Sickers, of Cleveland, Ohio, had been in town several months spending part of his time with his relatives, the Corneliuses, and the other part was engaged in manual labor. He had a quarrel with a Mrs. Rose over some neighborhood gossip. When the son of Mrs. Rose returned home, he learned of the difficulty and felt that his mother had been mistreated. He at once resolved to resent the insolence of Mr. Sickers. It was not long until

he performed the rash act. Mr. Sickers was attacked by John Rose, who struck him on the head with an ax, fracturing his skull. Sickers was carried to the house of his friends, where he lingered two or three days and died. Rose was arrested in Greencastle and taken to Bloomfield and placed in jail. When his trial was heard, he was convicted and sentenced to pass the remainder of his life in the penitentiary. He did not remain there long, as he secured a pardon.

LYNCH LAW.

About one year prior to this, another notable event occurred. James Pickard, druggist, took a trip to Orange County, where it is alleged that he assisted in the robbery of Mr. Fisher, a wealthy farmer. Lewis Tongate, who lived near Newark, was with Mr. Pickard. Soon after their arrest, they were taken by a mob and suspended from a bridge across Lost River. Isaac Pickard, brother of James, witnessed the appalling sight, and remained at the bridge the rest of the night.

In the spring of 1877, Theodore Jackman, a farmer living south of town, committed suicide. He had been attending a Methodist protracted meeting at Newark, and had become impressed as usual. He was an enthusiast on religious matters. Being financially embarrassed, his mind was so burdened that he concluded to take his own life to escape the sorrows of this world. His body was found suspended from a leaning sapling. His funeral was preached by Rev. L. S. Knotts.

McVille, a small village in the northeastern part of the township, and named in honor of Squire McHaley, has a post office. But little business has ever been done there.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The forefathers of the people of Beech Creek Township had a high regard for religious interests, and held Christianity as the great civilizing power, without a recognition of which the country would not be fit to live in. Consequently, we find on their arrival they began holding services of public worship, such as they had been taught and trained up in in the part of the country from which they had emigrated. They early secured the services of the pioneer preachers, those grand old characters whom nothing daunted while in pursuit of their mission, and to whose teachings and labors must be attributed the present state of religion and morals. The pioneer preachers were Revs. George Burch, Sammy Doty, Joseph Wilson and Elder John Wilson.

In the early days of the township, there was no system of public instruction; the means for acquiring an education were very limited and discouraging. Then a few settlers joined together and erected a log cabin, in which was a fire-place extending several feet across one end. In this the fire for warming the house was built of logs its entire length,

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requiring several boys to carry each log into the house and place it in position. A log was sawn out of each side of the building, and the spaces were closed with paper, which had been ciled with lard; this ciled paper served as windows. The seats were of logs split into halves and supported by round sticks; the writing desks were of similar pattern, and the door was constructed of split logs, fastened together with wooden pins, and hung with wooden hinges. In the construction of these pioneer seminaries, not a nail was used. It was not unusual for boys to travel three or four miles through dense woods to school, blazing their way the first time going over the route. Those seats of learning are now gone, and the recollection of them is rapidly fading from memory. Wonderful, indeed, are the changes and advances made within the last sixty years. The township has now a system of free schools of which any people should feel proud. It is divided into fifteen districts, and in each is located a comfortable and substantial schoolhouse.

Among the pioneer teachers may be mentioned James M. Gaston, Benjamin Williams, Jonathan Stamper and William H. Corlett.

Those who have served as Trustee since the present school has been established are James M. Gaston, Thomas Axtell, Jonathan Stamper, James Crawford, Andrew Raper and Joseph G. Smith.

CHAPTER XVII.

FAIRPLAY TOWNSHIP—NAMES OF SETTLERS—THE INDIANS—BEAR HUNTING BY INDIANS—THE SWEAT-HOUSES—INDIAN SCALP DANCES—OTHER IN-TERESTING EVENTS—VILLAGE OF FAIRPLAY—PLEASANT HILL AND DIXON STATION—LEARNING—CHURCHES—THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

THE township of Fairplay, in many respects, possesses the most interesting history of any portion of Greene County. At first it was included in old Richland Township, which extended westward across the river to the western boundary of the county; but in 1828, in the month of May, all west of the river in Township 7 north, was constituted Dixon Township, named for the well-known family of that name, and included, of course, the present township of Fairplay. In August, 1828, Dixon Township was divided into Black Creek and Fairplay Townships, the latter having the following limits, as quoted from the records of the County Board: "Beginning on White River on the township line dividing 6 and 7; thence west to the section line dividing 2 and 3, Township 6 north, Range 6 west; thence north to Smith Township; thence east to White River; thence down the same to the place of beginning." The township

thus created was named for the old town on White River within its boundary.

NAMES OF SETTLERS.

It is said that the first settler in this township was old John Latta, who built his log cabin on Latta's Creek, near where the old canal crosses the same, early in the year 1817. He was the first settler in that vicinity, and the creek upon which he located took its name from him. He was a noted hunter and trapper, and spent much of his time in quest of game, the hides and carcasses netting him more than he could make in any other way. Within the next few years, the following settlers arrived: Solomon Dixon, John Fields, Samuel Fields, Dr. Patton, Daniel Ingersoll, Samuel Dixon, Seth Fields, Dr. John A. Pegg. Elias Crance, Martin Wines, Leonard Wines, Wickliff Wines, Mr. Dilley, Phillip Shintaffer and others. Rude log houses were erected into which large families were packed, and a few acres were cleared for the coming crop. Many others came in later, and in 1825 the cabins were scattered through the township.

THE INDIANS.

It seems that Fairplay Township was once the site of various Indian villages of considerable note. On the site of the old town of Fairplay, a flourishing Piankeshaw village had stood in former years before the white man came to disturb the rude lives of the aboriginal barbarians with the arts of the social organism. Scattered over the ground there. especially in early years, were the rude implements of warfare and of domestic usefulness, and in various places were tracts of land from which the brush and sod had been cleared, and upon which the former inhabitants had grown their crops of corn, and perhaps vegetables. The village had contained several hundred wigwams, judging from the extent of open ground where it stood, and the statements of the earliest white settlers. The Indians were still abundantly numerous in the vicinity in detached bands under sub-chiefs, though they were nomadic, wandering up and down the streams, and locating for short periods where game was abundant. They often came to the cabins of the first settlers for ammunition. whisky or articles of food, and brought with them to barter furs, wild meat and carious trinkets of their own manufacture. When in his native element, untrammeled by the arts of the superior race, was noble, with the strictest notions of honor, proud of his brave ancestry, happy to die for his race with a stoicism that challenges admiration, and boastful of his deeds in the chase and on the cruel fields of barbarous war. He has passed away, and will soon become extinct, though he will leave his blood flowing in the veins of some of the proudest white families of the land. On the old Dixon farm had been a village of twenty or more families of Miamis, and on this spot was a clearing of six or eight acres where their crops had been raisedby the squaws. The braves were too proud to work—that drudgery was placed upon the women—and spent their time in hunting. Upon this site were the remains of old wigwams and several sweat-houses.

THE SWEAT-HOUSES.

The custom with the sweat-houses was as follows: A pile of stones was heated very hot by fire built over them, and while in this condition was surrounded by a tight wigwam, leaving room to move around the pile of stones next to the sides of the structure. The fire was of course removed before the wigwam was erected. The wigwam was placed there while the stones were yet glowing with heat, and immediately the braves wanting a sweat-bath entered the sweat-house, and while some of their number repeatedly dashed water which had been prepared upon the hot stones, the remainder, stark naked, danced around the steaming stones. braves were, of course, instantly thrown into a profuse perspiration, which cleansed their skins, and toned up their systems. When each felt that he had had enough of the sweating and exercising, he went into an adjoining tent, where he was wiped dry and dressed in warm buck-skin or fawn-skin. In September, 1820, the large body of the Indians was removed West to the reservation prepared for them. Just before their final departure they assembled in large numbers in Fairplay Township. on the western bank of White River, about west of Bloomfield, to hold their farewell ceremonies on the site of their old home, before their departure forever for lands beyond the Mississippi. Several hundred assembled, and remained there four or five days holding war, scalp, peace, funeral and ceremonial dances and powwows. At times, they were very quiet, as if sorrowing over their fate of having to leave the graves of their fathers, but at other times they were so wild, vehement and demonstrative, that a rumor spread out through the neighboring settlements that they contemplated an attack, and a few of the nearest families left their cabins temporarily, going to their neighbors for advice and pro-No attack was meditated, however. The Indians were simply reviving the cherished customs of their tribe for the last time in their old home.

THE SCALP DANCE.

Their scalp dance is thus described: A pole is planted in the center of an open piece of ground, upon which or around which are bound the captives taken in war to be burned at the stake. Each brave participating in the dance is provided with a sharp pole, upon which are strung the scalps he had taken. When all is ready, the fagots around the captives are lighted, and the dance is begun. The scalps are lighted, scorched and burned, and thrown in the faces of the tortured captives, and the poles are lighted, and while burning are thrust repeatedly against their burned and blackened bodies. The braves move slowly around the

fire, dancing up and down, first with a short hop upward with one foot while the other is raised as high as the knee, and then with the other, interspersing all with a wild succession of scalp halloos, made at first by a quavering motion of the hollowed hand upon the lips, but ending with a force that made the forest ring. In this instance, on the bank of White River, as they had no captives nor scalps, they danced in imaginary joy around a stake where a fire had been built. Immediately after their farewell ceremonies, they left for the West, and after that only stragglers were to be seen, who had come back to revisit the scenes of their childhood and the graves of their dead.

BEAR HUNTING BY INDIANS.

While yet the Indians remained in the township, they often hunted bears with a system that was almost always successful. On one occasion at the "Big Mash," northeast of Dixon Station they killed eleven bears. It was during the warm months, when the bears had sought the marsh to bathe in the ponds, and to eat the wild berries that grew on the higher knobs. The Indians became aware of their presence about as soon as they had entered the tall grass and rose bushes, and had previously prepared the marsh as follows: With their hatchets they cut paths from the edge of the marsh to the central ponds, where they knew the bears would congregate to bathe in the water, and from these paths, at right angles to their course, branch paths were cut out fifteen or twenty yards, at the end of which the Indian hunters would conceal themselves. A dozen or more of the hunters would there lie in wait for their oppor-When all was in readiness the bears would be scared by dogs and Indians from the opposite side of the marsh from where the paths were, and the frightened animals would shamble for the woods at their best pace, following the long paths as the easiest way of making their advance As they passed the openings to the side paths where the hunters were concealed they were shot. As said above, in about the year 1819, eleven were killed in this manner on one occasion by the Indians. After the first few years of white settlement, these animals became so rare that this method could not be followed so well, though John H. Dixson says that as late as about 1842, himself and ten or twelve neighbors, on one occasion, assisted by a pack of fine hounds, killed seven bears in and on the borders of this marsh. This was unusual at that late day, and the bears were probably moving their headquarters. The Dixons were great lovers of all the early sports. They kept on hand a large pack of hounds to hunt foxes and other wild animals, and kept the best and fastest horses in all the country around the old village of Fairplay. named Flip was a famous racer, rarely if ever being beaten. crowds would assemble to see the races. Fighting, wrestling, jumping, drinking, shooting at a mark, were freely indulged in. The Dixons kept

fine stock horses. One called Young Sidahamet was a direct descendant of the famous horse Janus, on the sire's side, and the wonderful race horse Eclipse on the dam's side.

OTHER INTERESTING EVENTS.

Nathan Dixon was a hunter of great skill and courage. He became noted as a panther hunter, and killed many of those dangerous animals. He understood their nature and habits, knew of their haunts, and could find and kill them better than any of the other pioneer hunters. occasion, he shot one which was spotted like a leopard, and the skin was kept in the family for many years and used as a sleigh and carriage robe. As late as 1858, George B. Stalcup killed three deer in one day. One day during the fall of 1863, a large panther was seen in the northern part. It was seen by several women and children, who were greatly frightened, but it eluded pursuit and escaped. In the earliest times, Thomas Smith, David Fields, Ben Henshaw, Hiram Howard, Bill Lemmons and Thomas Clark hunted through the township, often killing bears, deer, panthers, wolves, etc. They were semi-professional hunters. The old Solomon Dixon ferry across the river at Fairplay was established as early as 1823. It is used to this day. Fairplay and vicinity was famous in early years for its Fourth of July barbecues. Large crowds would assemble to hear some local orator apostrophize the national banner and the American eagle. At one of these barbecues, Eli F. Stalcup agreed to furnish (beforehand) a deer newly killed for the public feast, and on the day fixed, the 3d of July, had the animal on the ground dressed and ready for the roast. Old Dr. Pegg built the first cotton gin, for, dear reader, the early settlers of the township raised cotton, and a good article at that, so the Doctor started a "gin" which was used by the neighborhood for several years, or until the crop failed. It is said that Elias Crance kept the first tavern. Wickliff Wines and old man Dilley started a tanyard just south of the village at a very early day. Hiram Howard started the first blacksmith shop. Mr. Smith operated a little corn-cracker on Latta's Creek south of Dixon Station at a very early day. It was quite well patronized. Dr. Pegg built a brick house and opened an apple nursery west of Fairplay.

VILLAGE OF FAIRPLAY.

This town, the first in the county, was founded in 1819; just how, under what circumstances, or by whom, cannot be stated. It was the largest and about the only town in the county when the county was organized, and it was thought would certainly become the county seat, but sufficient inducement was not held out by the land owners, and old Burlington, about a mile east, secured the prize, but lost it in 1823, when it was permanently removed to Bloomfield. When the removal took place,

Fairplay could have secured the seat of justice had the proper offers of land and money been made. It would have been much better for the county, as the Vincennes Railroad would have come to the place, and the objections existing against Bloomfield would have been avoided. the early residents of the town were the Dixons, the Pierces, the Goldsbys, the Inmans, the Ingersolls, the Crances, Dr. Paton and others. H. Shryer was in business there later. Crance kept the hotel; Paton and Pegg were the Doctors; Solomon Dixon ran the ferry. The first steam mill in the county was built at Fairplay not far from 1832, by Daniel Ingersoll. It would be laughed at nowadays, but then people went miles to see it. It was a good mill and was well patronized. H. Shryer owned an interest in this mill a little later. It is said that Coffin & Kimble were the first merchants, though this is disputed. Greene sold goods in the village early. John and Robert Inman commenced merchandising late in the twenties, and Boggs & Co. began business there about the same time. William Smith and George Hooker also sold goods there about 1829. Dr. John A. Pegg began to sell liquor about 1830 or a little later. Young, Clark & Co. opened a store in 1833, as did also Samuel Owens. C. F. & B. Spooner started a store in 1835, and Samuel Hartley the same a year later. At this time also, the store of Crenshaw & McTaggart was started. Samuel Pierce opened his store in 1838; he sold large quantities of whisky and merchandise. Lemmon & Cavins conducted a store in 1838 and later. Lucien Lemmon succeeded this firm. Pierce paid \$30 license in 1841, to conduct his big store. He continued many years. Michael Schwain and Preston Richabaugh were in business late in the forties. Taylor & Osborn began with a general stock in 1850. Others came later, but the town had lost much of its former prominence; it gradually died out. The tanyard, built by Wickliff Wines and Mr. Dilley, was conducted a number of years. Eli Dixon's tread mill and distillery were about half a mile east of the village. Blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers were there. The old village is now deserted. The town was regularly laid out and recorded by Hugh L. Livingston, agent of the proprietors—Solomon, Samuel and Eli Dixon—in July, 1835, there being laid out a total of 288 lots. James Galletly, of Owen County, was the surveyor.

PLEASANT HILL AND DIXON STATION.

The first of these was a little village which sprang up in 1851 on the old canal. It was laid out and recorded by W. L. James and Barton S. Elliott, proprietors, in September, 1851, on Section 20, Township 7 north, Range 5 west, near where the Narrow Gauge Railroad crosses the bed of the old canal. A total of thirty-five lots was laid out. A little store was kept there for a time, mainly for the accommodation of the canalmen, and a few families lived there, but the village soon became

non est. The last-named town—Dixon—was founded at the time of the building of the railroad, and was laid out and recorded in November, 1872, by D. G. Dixon, on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 7 north, Range 6 west. There were laid out on both sides of the railroad track 125 lots. The village consists of half a dozen families, a small store and a post office.

LEARNING.

The first school was taught in the northern part about 1820, by Martin Wines. A rude log cabin was fitted up for the purpose with the necessary seats, desks, etc., and here Mr. Wines taught the following scholars among others: Daniel Ingersoll, Peter Ingersoll, Rachel Ingersoll, Nathan Dixon, Stephen Dixon, Margaret Dixon, George B. Stalcup. Louisa Patton, John Padgett, William Solsberry, James Craig, Lucene Pegg and others. Mr. Wines was an intelligent man, and taught a good His learning was not great, but was abundant for the school. His chief characteristics were his strong personality and good sense. He was molded on no narrow plan, but had naturally a ponderous, comprehensive mind. Owing to his lack of culture, due to a want of sufficient schooling, he did not husband well his stalwart brawn of brain. He taught several terms in the township. The school near Fairplay was continued quite regularly after 1820. A good hewed-log schoolhouse was built late in the twenties, which was used many years not only for schools, but for religious and other important public gatherings. Another early school was started east of Switz City.

MORALS.

The citizens of Fairplay Township mostly belong to church organizations in other townships, and this has been the case since the earliest time. A class of Methodists was organized in the vicinity of Fairplay at a very early day. The start was made at a famous camp meeting in the oak woods north of the village. Rev. Eli P. Farmer was the leader of the meeting, and many were converted and joined the church. Meetings were held in that vicinity for many years. The Methodists had a class years ago near the center of the township, but later the members went west into Grant Township to attend. The Baptists also once had an organization, but were too few in numbers to continue long. The citizens are moral and industrious.

THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

Over forty years ago, a number of families of Germans, directly from the old country, came to the township for permanent settlement. They possessed all the characteristics of their people—hardihood, indomitable perseverance and frugality, and erelong had comfortable homes

and large farms. The present leading German families in the township are the descendants of these old families, who came here when the country was yet wild and sparsely inhabited, and filled with various wild and dangerous animals.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Cass Township—Coming of the Pioneers—The Early Preachers—
• Miscellaneous Incidents of Interest—Early Farming Customs
—King Cotton and Queen Tobacco—Incidents of the Chase—
The First Mail—Industries—The Early Weddings—Early NewBerry—The Wabash & Erie Canal—Newberry in Canal Times
—Schools of the Township—St. Peter's Church—The Methodist
Church—The Church of Christ—The High School.

TT is thought that Isaac Doan was the first settler in the present Case ▲ Township, but the date of his location cannot be given. His log cabin stood near the eastern boundary of the township on the creek which bears his name. He settled at the Hattabaugh field, near the bridge, on the north side of the creek. It is said that he was a famous hunter, not only of deer but of bears and panthers, and was a dead shot with the rifle, an attainment of which all the noted hunters could boast. Among the earliest settlers were the Richeys, Mr. Howell, William Bynum, Samuel Bynum, John Bynum, Daniel Bynum, William Bynum, Jr., James Bynum, John O'Neal, Benson Jones, Peter R. Lester, John Slinkard, Andrew Slinkard, Frederick Slinkard, Moses Slinkard, Henry Slinkard, John Slinkard, Jr., Daniel Slinkard, Robert Clark, Abner Bogard, Samuel Ewing, the hatter, W. D. Lyles, Bazil Lyles, Nathan Chandler, Joseph Beals, Dr. Dennis. Several of these became prominent and useful citizens, whose descendants remain to honor their eventful lives. Henry O'Neal, father of William and John F., came from South Carolina and settled on the Skomp place, and then moved to Daviess His children and grandchildren have been among the most respected citizens of all that locality. John F. O'Neal became a leading politician of Greene County, serving in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and in the Senate. He had been a Democrat, but in 1856, at the Presidential election, he changed his vote and was one of the only five in Cass Township to help the "Pathfinder" toward the White House.

THE OLD-TIME PREACHERS.

John O'Neal was a Quaker, and preached many of the early sermons in the township. He was a man of strong personal magnetism, and possessed a rude eloquence which found its way to the hearts of hundreds of his neighbors. The Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith, the founder of a

religion which has become strong in the land in more meanings than one, and which is yet destined to cause serious trouble in the affairs of the nation, was one of the early preachers of Cass Township. He endeavored to secure proselytes to his faith, but so far as known did not succeed in Cass Township. One wife was enough. The people, though rude, ignorant and impulsive, could not accept Joseph Smith as the Prophet of God or his Bible as the work of divine inspiration. So the famous or infamous Joe sought other and greener pastures. He is said to have been a speaker of unusual power and persuasion. Joe Wilson was another early minister; so was William Plusky, and Ephraim Hall, and John Lynn, and John Wilson, and William Roach, the latter being a resident of Daviess County and a man of gigantic stature and stentorian voice. He was well advanced in years, and is said to have been six feet and seven inches high, and big and heavy in proportion. His voice was like a deep-toned steamboat whistle, and could often be heard at camp meetings two miles away. He wore number fourteen boots, which were prepared expressly for him, at Louisville, Ky., but these were really too small for him, and he was forced to wear moccasins made, it is said, by himself. The extraordinary size of his feet, however, did not affect the vigor or pathos of his sermons.

INCIDENTS OF INTEREST.

In many respects, the Richey family were remarkable. The girls were pretty, were wooed by the pioneer youth, and were the belles of the neighborhood. The boys were of great strength and activity, possessing rare combinations of nerve and muscle. They became noted wrestlers. and were rarely vanquished. They were not quarrelsome, but when insulted or wronged could and would resent with a force that was irresisti-It is said that several of them could stand, and at three jumps forward, clear forty feet, and three jumps backward clear thirty feet, and and at one running jump clear twenty-one feet. You that boast of your activity take these measurements and endeavor to equal these distances and see how easily and surely you will "light too soon." The Richeys were Methodists, and were among the best of the early settlers. Bynums were prominent, and were connected by marriage with the O'Neals and others. One of the boys, while carrying pumpkins from a field on a sharpened stick, fell, and in some unaccountable way, ran the stick through his body, killing him almost instantly. Peter R. Lester first came to Salem, Ind., but in 1820 moved to Greene County, locating on the bluffs of White River near the mouth of Doan's Creek. He was thus one of the first settlers in this locality. At this time, the township was sparsely settled. It is probable that Doan reached the township as early as 1817, coming, it is said, from Washington, Daviess County, near where he had previously located. The main portion of the earliest settlers came from 1818 to 1824.

EARLY METHODS OF FARMING.

By 1828, there were probably fifteen cabins scattered over the present Cass Township. All were of logs with the traditional cat-and-clay chimney, the huge fire-place, the rude chairs, benches, floor and door, and the hanging herbs, skins, dried venison and beef and the rifles and axes. The ground when cleared was rich, and on the lower lands fifty bushels of corn could be raised to the acre. The old wooden mold-board plow was the principal agricultural implement, or perhaps that ancient implement, the hoe, was, as the stumps and roots were too thick for plows. Corn was ground at Slinkard's mill, or at Washington, Daviess County, where the settlers usually went, when the winter's supply of flour was to be obtained and where the marketing was done, the trip consuming several days. There it was that the first plows were sharpened. The cutter could be taken off and sharpened by a blacksmith, and re-attached. The old wooden mold-board plow mostly in use was called "Bull's Plow," and was regarded as a high type of art. Blacksmiths made them. In a short time, shops were established nearer than Washington, and home mills, stores, etc., as good as could be found any where in the wilderness, rendered useless the long and harassing trip to Daviess County. Wheat was raised in small quantities, and was threshed with the flail on a puncheon floor, or in some cases tramped out after the custom so old that the memory of the man runneth not to the contrary. It was the custom in the reign of the Pharaohs of Egypt and in the old Assyrian and Babylonian dynasties in times antedating authentic history. Cattle were driven round and round upon the grain in the stock until all was cut in pieces, when the grain was separated from the chaff by the tedious process of winnowing. Corn was raised easier by the early settlers than wheat, and was the "staff of life." "Hog and hominy" have become household words in the Hoosier dialect. Pumpkins were grown in large quantities and sweetened and prepared for the table with maple sugar or syrup, or fed to cattle. The peavine pastures of early years were famous places for the herds of cattle. Cattle eagerly sought this vine, and though it imparted a strong taste to milk and butter, still it was not unpleasant after a few weeks' use. Hogs ran wild in the woods, subsisting the year round on the rich "mast" which covered the ground.

COTTON WAS KING.

It seems strange, but the fact is that in early years cotton was quite extensively grown in Cass and other townships of Greene County. The early settlers, many of them, had come from the Southern States, where cotton and tobacco were the principal staples, and where it was thought that "cotton was King," and tobacco Queen, and that their kingdom was bounded on the east and west by the oceans, and on the north and south by the British possessions and Mexico. It was not dreamed that the

rich soil of the Northern States was to create a revolution in farm procucts, placing corn and wheat on the throne so long occupied by the justly illustrious cotton and tobacco. So it came to pass that the early settlers brought seed of cotton and tobacco with them to Indiana. In a short time, a large number of the first residents annually grew from one to five acres of cotton, and from a few rows to an acre of tobacco, both of which products were mainly consumed at home. The cotton was freed of seed by a neighboring cotton-gin, and was then taken in hand, and in a short time, by various and mysterious processes, transformed into garments of Before the gin was brought in, the seed was sundry sizes and hues. picked out by hand in picking bees by the girls and boys. Many a match of pioneer youth was struck and lighted into fervid flame at these Yes, your father and mother, now old and wrinkled, with palsied hands and tottering feet, were then young and rosy and strong, with warm and loving hearts under linsey-woolsey and jeans and tow, and with spirite "feather light" in the merry morning of their lives. Soon you came on the stage in swaddling clothes, very red in the face, lifting up your voice in doleful lamentations, and then father and mother were never tired waiting upon you, tenderly watching your uncertain growth and directing your energies in healthful pursuits and curbing your abnormal passions with the specific of Solomon. Can you do too much for them now? They are standing on the brink of the river of Death, and can hear the surf beat on the rocky shore of time, and can see the dark boat in the distance coming for them. They know as the Arab beautifully expresses it, that

"The black camel named Death kneeleth once at each door And a mortal must mount to return nevermore."

There is no evasion. When the camel comes one must go. There is time but for a kind word, a clasp of the hand, a kiss, a last good-bye and the boat leaves the strand and goes out into misty oblivion. Once the old loved to pick cotton for your little form, loved to meet pioneer associates with salutations of the backwoods; but now they live only in memory—in the happy days of the dead past where their hearts lie.

WILD GAME.

Wild animals were very numerous, and were represented by some of the largest and most dangerous. Bears were often seen and not infrequently encountered. Deer were far more numerous than sheep, and could be killed at any hour of the day or night. Their hides were worth about 50 cents each, and a "saddle of venison" brought less than that. In some cases hogs were as savage as bears, and were known to attack man when cornered, and when it seemed likely that they were destined for the pork barrel. The tusks of the males frequently attained a length of six inches, were turned up at the points and as sharp as knives.

Wolves were numerous, went in small packs, and it was next to impossible to keep sheep unless they were guarded by day and securely penned up by night. Foxes were killed once in awhile. Wild cats infested the woods. Panthers frequented deer licks. Squirrels were a nuisance. Corn had to be guarded constantly until the kernal had sent up a tall stock and rotted away. They were hunted and killed by the hundreds by companies of men organized for the purpose. Turkeys, very large and fat, were on every settler's table. Wild geese, ducks, brants, pheasants, otters and a few beavers were also present to afford the hunter sport and the settler subsistence. One day, Isaiah Hale, who had been away, returned home through the woods, and while walking along suddenly came upon a large bear, which had been concealed from him by intervening brush. He was so close to it that he could not escape, for it instantly reared up and struck at him with its paw, catching his hand with its paw and badly lacerating it. He then ran back, and bruin left, seemingly as glad to escape as he was.

MAILS, DISTILLERIES, FIRST MARRIAGES, ETC.

Mail was for the first few years obtained at Washington, Davices County. In about 1825, a mail route was established from Evansville to Indianapolis, passing through Greene County, and the route lay through Cass Township. This gave the settlers better facilities for mail. Tanneries were numerous. The work done in them was called "hogtrough tanning." The process usually required several months for completion. The vats were simply logs hollowed out, and hence the name "hog-trough tanning." Thomas Plummer, after whom old Plummer Township was named, owned and conducted a distillery. It was started about the year 1826, and ran several years. It served a double purpose furnished the settlers with a market for corn, and likewise furnished them what was considered one of the necessities of life-whisky. People actually thought they must have whisky, and no house was found without it. One of the first marriages in the township was that of Joseph Hepner and Susanna Bynum. The certificate was issued February 4, 1822, and the marriage solemnized by Rev. I. Stewart six days later. This was a typical pioneer wedding, and a fine supper of substantials was enjoyed at night. Another early marriage was that of Andrew Slinkard and Mary Westner, the license being issued February 22, 1822, and the marriage occurring four days later, Rev. Stewart performing the ceremony. James Adams and Anna Wolf were united in the "holy bonds of wedlock" on the 3d of September, 1822, by Squire Frederick Slinkard.

NEWBERRY BEFORE THE CANAL.

Old Newberry was first laid out in the fall of 1822 on land owned by that fine old Quaker gentleman, John O'Neal, and the first house

was built by Moses Ritter, it is said. The building was a log cabin, and was used a little later as a store by Mr. Ritter, who afterward did an extensive mercantile business at the county seat. In about 1827, Cary O'Neal opened a store in the village, his stock, it is said, being worth about \$500, but was afterward increased to several thousand dollars' worth, and greatly improved in quality. Peter R. Lester was also an early merchant in Newberry. He had a good stock of dry goods, bringing supplies in wagons from Louisville, and sometimes at Salem, then quite an important town. He also kept groceries and a general assortment of store supplies used in the backwoods. O'Neal had the leading store at Newberry for many years. A Mr. Hinds was in with goods at a later day. Some flat boating was done from Newberry by the early mer-The town was named for Newberry, N. C., whence some of the early settlers came. Honey and beeswax were leading articles of ex-Benjamin F. Morse, it is said, succeeded the O'Neals in the mercantile business. He is said to have been the first Postmaster. The town was very small and inconspicuous until after the building of the canal, when it became an important commercial point. The first doctor was probably Dennis. The town before the canal days numbered about twenty families at its best, and had blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, tanners, shoe-makers, etc.

THE WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

Joseph Knight, Hugh Stewart and Alonzo Knight were contractors on the canal. The work was commenced late in the forties and finished early in the fifties. Their contract comprised the feeder dam, the guard bank, the locks and five miles of excavation above, the estimated value of the contract being \$140,000. The survey of the canal was made in the fall of 1848, the engineers being Whittle, Pope, Burdan and Hutch-The location of the dam was selected by Jesse L. Williams, and W. H. Ball, chief engineer of the Wabash & Erie Canal. tracts were let at Point Commerce in 1848. The survey and the letting of the contracts were great events, and large crowds assembled to hear the bidding and the news. James Rouquet was one of the architects. Owen and Bynum were treasurers, and John F. Slinkard was clerk. A large store was kept at Newberry expressly for the workmen on the canal, who numbered about 150. While the work was going on, life was infused into all branches of business. The difficult work of extending the canal across the river was easily effected by the skillful Superintendents.

NEWBERRY AFTER THE CANAL.

The canal no sooner became a certainty than Newberry "took a new lease of life." Other merchants came in, mechanics appeared, and all kinds of business multiplied. Livery stables, butcher shops, barbers,

carpenters appeared. The town was re-surveyed in the winter of 1848 by Benjamin F. Cressy, and the public sale of lots took place the following spring. Many were sold—some to those who became residents and some to speculators. Among the leading business men were Hugh Stewart, Alonzo Knight, Joseph Knight, B. F. Morse, Frederick Slinkard, J. Slinkard, F. P. Stark, John Basker, Daniel A. Bynum, Walter Early, Dr. McDaniel, Thomas H. Johnson, John Lander and others. deal of shipping was done as soon as the canal was tinished, and even steamboats came up for cargoes. Morse had a large warehouse, where grain was stored and thence shipped when markets were favorable. Early also owned a warehouse, as did J. Slinkard. The shipments of produce were mostly to New Orleans, and the journey required about six weeks. The town was very prosperous from 1848 to 1858. Morse sent \$9,000 worth of produce to New Orleans every spring from 1848 to 1856. D. A. Bynum, Dr. McDaniel and Jonas Slinkard also made shipments. Several of the early fairs were held at Newberry, as were also several of the early Teachers' Institutes. Since the canal days, the activity has not been so great. The town is now considered a good trading point by commercial men. If it gets the projected T. H. & S. E. R. R., there will be a permanent revival of the old canal days.

THE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The Plummer Schoolhouse, three-fourths of a mile from Doan's Creek, and Wesner Schoolhouse, one-fourth mile from First Creek, were the first built in Cass Township. They were constructed of small poles, and the cracks were left open probably for ventilation. The floors were of dirt, and there was no fire-place nor window. David Bradford was the first teacher. He sat in an old chair at one end of the room, and heard the scholars recite as they arrived and mastered their lessons. The school was by subscription of \$2 for each scholar for the term of three months. School was taught in the fall before the cold weather appeared. Recesses were not given; intermission, one hour at noon. It was not long before other schools were started, and by 1830 there were three well-established schools in the township. Early in the thirties, the first school money was obtained from the sale of the sixteenth section, and early in the forties the first special fund was received. At this time, there were five schools in Cass. The new law of 1852 greatly improved the schools and school-Emma and Eliza Ritter taught the first schools in Newberry. houses.

CHURCH INFLUENCES.*

The chastening and hallowed influences of the Gospel followed close upon the footsteps of the pioneers. A settler's cabin was hardly up before an itinerant was there with his Bible and hymn book gathering the

^{*}Furnished by Prof. J. W. Walker,

family for devotion around the altar in the wilderness. The first settlers were an intensely earnest people; they manifested no half-way religious feeling, but worked for their Master as they worked for themselves, with loud shouts and heavy blows. The first meetings were held in the houses of the settlers. They were soon removed to the log schoolhouse, and as the country became more densely populated, a meeting house became a necessity, and had to be built. The pioneers seemed to be inspired with a progressive zeal.

ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

At a meeting held at Andrew Slinkard's on the 23d of December, 1849, the members present resolved that they would organize a church. The following persons were elected Elders: Frederic Slinkard, George Wesner and Isaac Skomp. Mr. Slinkard had been an Elder of the Union Church of Greene and Daviess Counties. It was decided that the organization should be known by the name of St. Peter's Church. Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments formed the rule and guide of their church government. On the fourth Sunday of January, 1850, Rev. Fairchilds preached at Andrew Slinkard's, and George Wesner was ordained Elder. Isaac Skomp being absent, was not ordained until the fourth Sunday in February. At this time it was resolved that as many of the members of the Union Church of Greene and Daviess Counties who desired to connect themselves with the St. Peter's Church should order their names placed on the church record. There were seventy-seven who ordered their names recorded. In the spring of 1851, the church decided to erect in Newberry a building which should be used for public worship and also serve the purpose of a seminary. On the 21st of June, 1851, Frederick Slinkard, John Slinkard and John Wesner were chosen As a seminary, it was to be free to all students who possessed a good moral character. As a house of worship, it was to be under the control of the Lutherans. The building was to be forty feet long and thirty feet wide. Frederick Slinkard was the contractor. was built by H. C. Owen, Sr., for \$114. The job was completed in July, On the 10th of October, the church secured the services of Rev. Fairchilds, who agreed to preach once a month during the year. He continued his work until the autumn of 1855, at which time he was superseded by Rev. W. H. Deek, who had the church under his care until February, 1858. Rev. E. S. Hinkle then assumed control of the church. The others who have served as pastors of the church are Revs. Jacob Wesner, J. E. Wesner, Emerson Hursh, Lauer, Eichelberger, Booher and Sappenfield. The present membership exceeds fifty. In connection with the church there is a Sunday school, which ranks with the best in the county. William H. Killian has served as Superintendent for fifteen years. During this time the average attendance has been upward of

sixty. The building has not been used for a seminary for several years. When it was used, R. C. Hilburn and J. G. M. Hursh were the most prominent teachers. Mr. Hursh was an efficient teacher. At the same time he was acting in the capacity of teacher, he was pastor of the church on a salary of \$450.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1872, a church house was built in Newberry, but has never been dedicated on account of indebtedness. Newberry Circuit was organized at the session of the annual conference, at Rockport, in September, 1875. It embraced Newberry, Scotland, Prairie Chapel and Simpson Chapel. It was formed from the Bloomfield, Marco and Clarksburg Circuits. Simpson from Bloomfield, Scotland from Clarksburg, Prairie Chapel and Newberry from Marco. Rev. John L. Cooper was first appointed to its pastorate. Its first Presiding Elder was Rev. John Kiger. Previous to the organization of the circuit, Rev. G. W. Asbury was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Newberry. He remained so from October, 1873, to October, 1876; he was also pastor from 1880 to 1882. Rev. Johnson succeeded him; he died in January, 1883. Rev. Sharman, a young minister just from England, has charge now. Membership, about forty. The first Sunday school organized after formation of circuit had the following officers: H. C. Owen, Sr., Superintendent; Basil Hindman, Assistant Superintendent; M. C. Owen, Secretary. Since then, Basil Hindman has been Superintendent most of the time, and has been an efficient one.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

A church house was erected in 1871. The church was organized under the ministration of Rev. Alfred Ellmore, February 5, 1871. The following agreement was then made: "We, the undersigned, members of the Church of Christ, do solemnly before God and in the name of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, this day covenant together in forming the body, the church, to propagate, maintain and defend the ordinances of the Lord's House, and to keep them as they were delivered to us; that we will pray with and for each other, to the upbuilding of our Master's cause, that it may finally triumph and over every opposition prevail.

"Alfred Ellmore, V. D. M.; W. L. Hastings, Elder; T. B. Jones, Deacon; F. M. Gilbert, Clerk."

The church has a large membership. There is no Sunday school in connection with it. For a number of years there was no regular pastors, on account of the inability of its members to support a minister. Rev. McCormick has the church under his care.

SCHOOLS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Probably the first schoolhouse in the township was the small "log

structure" which stood for many years south of Newberry. One end was used for a fire-place, and the floor was "ready-made." Lumber was too scarce, so the "fathers" thought the ground would do. The window was an opening provided by leaving a log out of the side of the house, and covering it with greased paper. The roof was of clapboards, fastened down by means of a binder. The seats were halves of split logs, with flat sides up, and wooden pins for legs; the backs the children carried with them. There were no desks. Along the side of the house, and below the window, that there might be as much light as possible, was an eighteen-inch plank, used as a writing desk. Big and little thus learned to write. Such was the primitive schoolhouse. The "spellin'-book" and the "rethmetic" were stand-by's. The pupils recited each in his turn. The teacher, with an educator three or four feet long in his hand, would occasion the young idea how to shoot in a very lively manner. And thus the subscription school (for there were no free schools then) hastened to its close but "to take up" again in about nine months from "last day." However, after awhile these rude and unhewn logs were displaced by more modern buildings of hewn timbers, and these again by frame edifices that stand to-day. Cass Township is now divided into four districts. The school building at Newberry is an honor to the township. the present Trustee-Dr. Hilburn-was elected to that office, he told the people that if elected he would erect a building in Newberry of which the people would feel proud. The cost of the building, including furniture and other fixtures, was about \$3,000. The building will stand as a monument attesting the efficiency of Dr. Hilburn as a township official and a public benefactor. His name will be honored and respected by future generations. J. W. Walker was the first Principal of the High School. His success is acknowledged by all. He graduated the follow-. ing students: Laura C. Killian, Maggie Killian, Mary E. Ward, Mary Wesner, W. L. Slinkard, Lizzie O'Neal, John Hilburn and S. E. Poulton.

CHAPTER XIX.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP—ORGANIZATION AND FIRST OFFICERS—EARLY CONDITION AND EVENTS—THE SETTLEMENT—MASSEY'S COTTON GIN—OTHER EARLY INDUSTRIES—HUNTING ANECDOTES—MISCELLANY—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—VILLAGE OF MARCO.

THE township of Stafford was one of the first five created in Greene County in 1821, when the county was organized by the first Board of Commissioners. The township at first included the present townships of Stafford and Washington, and remained so until 1830, when the latter was created and given a separate organization. Since then, Stafford has

remained as it is at present, as far as limits and boundaries are concerned. It was named in honor of old Benjamin Stafford, father of the present old settler of that name, who is living near the center of the At that period, the two townships, Stafford and Washington. were one, and as Mr. Stafford was, perhaps, the most prominent of all the residents, and as he was a man of sufficient intelligence to display an interest in the civil affairs of his locality, his name was adopted as the township name. He was appointed Inspector of the first elections which were ordered held at his cabin. Two Justices of the Peace were ordered elected (1821), but the other officers were appointed by the County Board. Isaac Hubble and John Goldsby were appointed Overseers of the Poor; John Breese, John Goldsby and Benjamin Stafford, Sr., Fence Viewers; John Breese, Constable. These were the first officers to administer the civil affairs of old Stafford Township. John Seaman and John Breese were the two first Justices of the Peace elected in 1821. iam Hodgins was the first Lister of the township. In 1822, Mr. Hodgins was the first Road Supervisor, and had the following hands: John Seaman, Jesse Stafford, John Stafford, Isaac Hubble, John Breese, Madison Collins, Joseph Kirkpatrick, William Hodgins and William B. Harrison. Benjamin Stafford was re-appointed Inspector. In 1822, Joseph Dixon and William Hodgins were Overseers of the Poor; Jesse Stafford, Isaac Hubble and Peter Herington, Fence Viewers. Mr. Herington was one of the first three County Commissioners.

EARLY CONDITION.

The appearance of the township in early years was different from what it is at present in many respects. Much of the land is low, with but little natural slope for drainage, and even at this day is too wet for profitable cultivation; but, in early years, before the arts of man had been used to convey the surplus water with speed to the streams, large portions of the township, especially in the rainy seasons of the year, were vast lakes where millions of wild aquatic fowls took bath and gathered their food. This characteristic of the township endures to the present day, as will be testified by scores of resident and non-resident sportsmen who have waded the marshes many a day with wet limbs, empty stomachs, but happy hearts. It is stated that one hunter, about twenty years ago. killed in one season over 1,000 geese, ducks and brants. In later years, hunters from abroad come in sometimes with modern sporting facilities and slay in a week's time one third as many. At a much earlier day, wild turkeys were very abundant in the drier portions, but sought the treeless marshes very often for food, or to hatch their young. Every old settler can tell interesting tales of turkey hunts. Along the borders of the woods in early morning they congregated, and could be shot from tree tops until the hunter was weary. It is asserted that often they were

so remarkably fat that when they struck the ground after being shot dead from the top of high trees, the skin upon their backs would burst open like a ripe pod. Great rolls of yellow, oily fat were often taken from their bodies. When nicely cooked before the old fire-places, they were fit Late in the autumn, when the weather was dry and for the gods to eat. the grass dead, great prairie fires swept across the open portions of the township, carrying destruction to everything that lay in their way. grass grew from three to six feet high, and when a fire was started with a strong wind, especially at night, the scene was grand beyond descrip-The burning wave would travel as fast as a horse, while the angry tongues of flame would dart upward thirty feet high, and an awful roar, more terrifying than that of a cyclone, would awe the beholder with the grandest emotions. Wild game would run from the burning grass at their swiftest speed, or fall down exhausted, to be devoured up by the jaws of flame. The encircling timber would bound the limits of the fire. Many an old settler lost his hay and house by the fires.

THE SETTLEMENT.

It is stated that the first settler in the present Stafford Township was a man named Josiah Carrico, or as he became universally known and is called to this day, Calico. He was a long-limbed Kentuckian, who had first settled in Sullivan County, probably in Jefferson Township, but had come to what is now Stafford Township as early as 1817, and possibly a year before. He located in the southern part of the township on the border of what is yet known as the "Calico Mash." This was a large, marshy, open tract of land which Carrico used as a pasture for his stock, and in which he is said to have killed many deer and a few bears. lived in the township until his death, leaving several children, one of whom, it is said, now lives in Terre Haute. Joseph Dixon settled soon afterward just east of Marco, and became prominent. In about September, 1818, Jesse, John and Benjamin Stafford and their uncle, Peter Caress, came to near Marco from Kentucky, with a herd of about thirty cattle, one yoke of oxen and two horses, one of which was ridden by Benjamin, Jr., then a small lad, and after hurriedly building a rude log cabin and arranging affairs comfortably, John went back to Kentucky, leaving the others to clear sufficient ground during the remainder of the fall and the following winter for a crop in the year 1819. The next spring, John returned with the team to assist in raising the crop. The cattle had been herded in the rich winter pastures in his absence, by the others, and a tract of fifteen or twenty acres had been cleared for the crop. A small field of corn and a garden of vegetables were raised in 1819, and the following year, 1820, the remainder of the family came on from Kentucky. It was about this time that Bartlett Goodman came in and located on the northern line of the township. Mason Pitts came in about 1819, and

settled on the Jackson farm and was a noted hunter and trapper. Hubble came at the same time and built a rude log cabin in the western part, where he lived for many years. James Walker, another settler of note, located near Mr. Hubble. Andrew Wallace was a very early settler, coming in 1819, or, as some say, in 1818. He established himself in the western part, where there was quite a settlement as early as 1820 five or six or more families near each other. Abraham Goodman also came in very early, locating in the northwestern part. George and Moses Williamson came to reside in the township as early as 1821, and very probably as early as 1820. Abraham Garrett located in the western part in 1819, it is said, as did also Enoch Morris and John Breese. tensive settlement in the western part was on the high, dry ground, and was really an outgrowth or expansion of an older settlement in Sullivan County. Prior to 1821, all of Greene County west of the river, it should be noticed, was part and parcel of Sullivan County, so that the earliest residents were residents of that county until the Legislature created the county of Greene. Several other families came in later, one of the most prominent being that of James Jarrel. Simon Hagerman was another early one, as were the Brewers. In the western part, in the vicinity of Marco, and in the southern part, were the first settlements. year 1825, there were not less than thirty families in the township. Times were hard, and the settlers had all they could do to make an honest living.

MASSEY'S COTTON GIN.

It will seem strange to any one not an old settler of Greene County, yet the fact is that in early times considerable cotton was raised in every township, and in some neighborhoods families raised not only enough to clothe themselves in cotton garments, but had some to sell. For several years during the decade of the twenties, the residents of Stafford and Washington Townships engaged in this occupation so extensively that an intelligent mulatto named Hugh Massey, devised machinery similar to the primitive cotton gin of Eli Whitney, and prepared to not only clear the cotton of its seed, but also at the same time to tear it into shreds and render it suitable for being carded by the women preparatory to being spun and woven into cloth. He built a shed about forty feet long in which were the machinery and the sweep, by means of which horses set the mill in motion. In one end of this building, where the cotton was torn into shreds, a tight room was built to prevent the loss of cotton by the freedom of the wind. Interested spectators were permitted to peep cautiously in this close room to see the gin at work. All this apparatus for handling the cotton was on the second floor, while on the lower were the horses and heavy machinery, and a small grist mill or corn cracker which had been started earlier by Mr. Massey. The owner had been led into starting the cotton gin by the demand from the neighborhood. I

was soon discovered that a fair quality of cotton could be raised, and as sheep were hard to keep, owing to the wolves and other causes, the attention was directed to the cotton fields as a source from which to obtain clothing. It is said that the Dixons raised as high as twenty acros of cotton, and the Staffords often raised five acres. Many other families raised as much or more than this. Thousands of pounds were grown annually in this neighborhood and taken to the mill of Mr. Massey. The picking of the cotton in the fields became quite an extensive industry. Men became quite expert, and in the fall made a business of traveling around from field to field of cotton to pick on shares. They took one-half of the cotton for picking the whole. The bolls were not as full and heavy as they are in the South, but they yielded a satisfactory return for the labor. After the cotton had been to the mill of Mr. Massey, it was taken to the homes, carded by hand, spun on the old wheels, and woven into cloth in the looms of the pioneers. The cloth thus made was not as fine and smooth as can be bought in the large stores of to-day, but it made good substantial suits for summer, and when mixed with wool, furnished excellent linsey-woolsey for winter wear. After running a few years, the cotton mill was abandoned, as the production of cotton gradually fell off. The grist mill or corn cracker was operated longer. These mills stood on the Vincennes road, about a mile and a half west of The corn cracker was afterward owned by William Sulcer, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, whose tax for many years on real estate was remitted by the County Board in consideration of ill health caused in serving his country. The bolting was done by hand, and of course the meal and flour furnished were coarse. The mill ran about ten years.

OTHER EARLY INDUSTRIES.

An early mill of the township was started by John Purcell a short distance west of the central part of the township. It was a genuine old corn cracker with horse power, and was a curiosity in its way. A heavy roller was so arranged that it crushed the corn on a broad base from which the meal was brushed into a box or bag. It was started at an early day and was the first improvement over the old way of crushing the grain by hand with mortar and pestle. Its period of existence was brief and uneventful. Abraham Garrett, at an early day, probably about 1833, built a long shed on his farm and put in the necessary machinery, and commenced carding wool. Settlers would take their wool to him and after it had been carded would return for it, take it home, and spin and weave it into cloth. He operated the mill for several years. old mill on Black Creek was built quite early and ran for many years with many changes in the ownership. The name of the builder could not be learned. A large dam, with an excellent natural mill site, furnished water-power second to no other place in the county. Just above

the dam the country was as level as a floor, and over all this, now called the "Goose Pond," a head of water was obtained to operate a dozen mills. The entire country above could be kept under water, and was. After a year or two, this was such a breeder of malaria that complaint arose, but the dam was not removed, as it was too valuable. Finally, in the night it was cut, but was repaired soon afterward. Everybody had the chills in that neighborhood. At length the dam was destroyed one night, and the timbers of the mill were so injured that the owners commenced legal proceedings against the transgressors. The matter went to the Supreme Court, with just what result cannot be stated. The dam and mill were soon afterward permanently abandoned. One or two other short-lived mills were operated in early years. It is said that one or two small distilleries were conducted for a few years in the decades of the thirties and forties. Nothing but a limited quantity of corn whisky was manufactured.

HUNTING INCIDENTS.

Benjamin Stafford says that one morning he stood in his father's cabin and counted over thirty deer passing in one herd. This was very unusual, as they usually went in very small herds. They were very numerous, and could be shot at almost any hour of the day. William Harrison was one day hunting in the township when, in passing near the border of the Goose Pond, he saw a bear out to one side in the woods. It seemed to be coming toward him, so he concealed himself behind a clump of bushes, and after priming his rifle awaited the approach of bruin. At last the animal came shambling along to within easy rifle shot, when he took careful aim, fired, and stretched it dead on the ground with a bullet through its head. He skinned it, and went to the house and got a team of horses with which it was loaded on the sled with skids with the help of some of the Stafford boys. It weighed when dressed over 400 pounds. Its flesh was eaten by nearly all the neighbors. On another occasion, Josiah Johnson was hunting in the vicinity of the Goose Pond, with two dogs, which soon were heard at bay out in the woods, barking at something they had treed. Mr. Johnson surmised by their angry and rapid howls that they had encountered an animal of more than usual size and ferocity. He accordingly hurried out to see what they had found. He reached the spot and saw a moderate sized bear in a large oak tree, to which it had climbed after ascending a smaller oak which stood against the large one. The animal stood on a high branch composedly eyeing the raging dogs below. Without deliberating very long, Mr. Johnson brought the bear to the ground with a bullet. It was seized by the dogs, but, after a few spasmodic kicks and gasps, it became motionless. Mason Pitts was a hunter of courage and experience. It is said he claimed to have killed more panthers than any other resident of Sullivan County (the western part of Greene County was part of Sullivan before 1821). He had an eye, like a hawk; was easy and graceful of movement; possessed great strength, courage and endurance, and was a dead shot off-hand with his rifle. He was a blacksmith, and when not hunting was working the most of his time at his trade. One day, in passing across an open space on his way to a neighbor's, returning something he had borrowed, he saw a heap of grass and leaves, and going noiselessly up to the spot, kicked the leaves away and hallooed at the top of his voice. Instantly, two large panthers sprang out and bounded off like cats into the marshy tract of land and were soon out of sight and sound. He had no gun, but came back afterward with gun and dogs, but could not find the "painters," as he called them. It is said he shot one from a tree in the southern part of the township on another occasion. Old man Carrico is said to have killed three or four bears in the marsh near his house. One he wounded, and as it came at him with open mouth he was compelled to use his knife to prevent being "hugged" to death. The Stafford boys-Benjamin and Azmabeth-in a very early day, with the aid of dogs, caught on Black Creek four otters, an animal that was very rare even at that time.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first entries of land were made as follows: Allen Reeves, on Section 35, in October, 1816; Isaac Hubble, on Sections 7 and 18, in August, 1817; Mason Pitts, on Section 6, in September, 1817; Joseph Dixon, on Section 25, in October, 1817; Charles Scantland, on Section 36, in October, 1817; John Hinkle, on Section 7, in 1818; Abraham Miller; on Section 29, in 1818; John Smith, on Section 30, in 1818; John Hamilton, on Section 30, in 1818; Joseph Hackley, on Section 32, in 1818; James Walker, on Section 6, in November, 1818; Abraham Garret, on Section 19, in 1818; Peter Hays, on Section 24, in 1819; Benjamin Stafford, Sr., on Section 24, in January, 1819; Simon Hagerman, on Section 13, in 1819, and Joseph Kirkpatrick, on Section 36, in 1821. Some of these men did not reside in the township. Carrico raised the first crop in the township. William Miller, an old crippled Kentuckian, who came to the township with Hagerman, was the first one to die. is said that one of the Hubbles was the first born. The first marriage was that of John Reeves and Jane Carrico. The coremony was performed by Squire Black, of Carlisle, at the log cabin of old Mr. Carrico. The families living within a few miles of the place were invited to witness the wedding and eat of the supper prepared at the old fire-place of the cabin. The fare is said to have been wild turkey, potatoes, corn bread and beans, seasoned with fat pork. That was good enough for an historian.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school in the township was taught in the western part, in a small log cabin that had been built for a residence by some settler and

abandoned. It had no floor but dirt, and no window but an insignificant opening, over which not even glazed paper was fastened. It was usually left open, serving to admit light and air. A large fire place was the most interesting feature of the dismal little room, as its cheerful light and heat filled the place with ruddy glow. The teacher is said to have been one of the Hinkles, of Jefferson Township, Sullivan County. It is probable that not more than one or two terms were taught in this house, though after this the neighborhood was not without a school. early school was taught in the southern part, a few years later, by a mah named Harvey. About the same time, Mr. Cartwright and a Mr. Anderson taught schools near Marco. In 1830, there were only three wellestablished schools in the township, but in 1846 there were five, and a sixth one taught occasionally. Frame houses were not built for schools until in the fifties, when the new school law came into effect. Now the township is well supplied with school privileges.

The old Baptist Church on Black Creek was famous in its day. was organized about the year 1835, although meetings had been held in the neighborhood at private residences and schoolhouses for a number of years previously. Bartlett Goodman was one of the leading members. The Brewers, the Purcells, Davises, Andersons, Collins, Coombs and others were among the first members. On the 22d of March, 1844, Benjamin Stafford deeded to Bartlett Goodman, Peter Cornus and E. Veach, "Trustees of the house of the Lord, at Black Creek, to be and remain free for all denominations of Christians to worship, except on the fourth Sunday and Saturday preceding, and shall then be exclusively free for the denomination commonly called Baptist," about one acre of land, on Section 25, upon which to build a church. "Should two or more appointments come on the same day, the oldest shall have the preference." A log church was built soon after this, the contractors being John and Benjamin Stafford, Jr., who undertook to put up the building for about \$60. The lumber for the floor, door-casings, doors, etc., was obtained at the old Fellows Saw Mill at Mineral City. This old congregation lived and flourished many years. It is said that Aquilla Moss organized the class. Bartlett Goodman succeeded him as minister, and then came two men named Wilson, both of whom were prominent miristers, and organized and served classes in all parts of the county. Another class was organized in the southwestern part, and a church was built which is yet standing. The class is prosperous. Schoolhouses have been used for religious as well as educational purposes.

MARCO VILLAGE.

This is the only town ever within the limits of the township, except Old Marco. It owes its origin to Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. It was laid out in May, 1869, on the northeast quarter of the northeast

quarter of Section 25, Township 6 north, Range 7 west, and at first comprised 100 lots. The proprietors were W. M. Franklin, Calvin Fletcher. Jr., and John T. Marsh. At this time and before for a number of years, there was upon the town site a log house occupied by Henry Coker. The next building was erected by the railroad men for a boarding house, and is now the residence of Mr. Marsh. Immediately after this, William Courtney finished a house that had been commenced by some one else. It is now used as a saloon. Marsh built an early house, which is now used as a hotel by the Widow Sims. John Brewer built an early one and put in a stock of drugs. Marsh had started his store before. depot was erected early. Benjamin Fry had lived down by the mill before the town was founded. Four or five small buildings were put up early to J. O. Burton came in with a stock of goods, and Dr. Hungate started a saloon. This was a few years after the town started. In 1874, Franklin P. Jarrell opened a store of general merchandise, since which time he has been engaged actively in the business, with a large stock and with excellent patronage for the little town. He has been admitted to the bar of the Greene County Courts, and is the legal monitor of the Other merchants have been Weaver & Ray, John Fitzgerald, James Lyons, Himes & Loper, Hendron & Son, P. S. Buskirk, Himes & Delay, John Gardner, Lyons & Hughee, Lyons & Louders. have had the leading business houses. Others have been in business. Paul Sharp is the present and was the first blacksmith. Dr. R. A. J. Benefiel was the first resident physician and Dr. Talbott was the second. Dr. Aydelotte was in for a short time. The present physician is J. T. The Hunter Grist Mill and Saw Mill was built about 1874, and is the leading feature of the town. William and Frank Hanter were the builders and proprietors, and are so at present. The grist mill is fitted with the latest and best machinery, and furnishes first-class flour. The saw mill was attached later. There are three run of stones in the An elevator has been erected by Dugger & Co. Marco is one of the best grain-shipping points of its size on the I. & V. Railroad. Martin & Stalcup had a saw mill in town for several years. The town has a population of about 150. Within two or three years after the town was laid out, the Township Trustee, Jacob Garret, built a small one-storied frame schoolhouse at a cost of about \$500. Among the first teachers were John Page, Gould Norris and Josie Norris. Before the erection of this house, the children went to the country schoolhouse southwest threefourths of a mile. This first house was used until the present fine twostoried brick was erected in 1879, at a cost, including the furnishing, of about \$2,400. There are two fine rooms—one above and one below. Among the Principals in this building have been Cavins, Stamper, Menges and the present (January, 1884) teacher, Mr. Danielson, a graduate of the college of Baltimore, and an advanced student of the splendid

educational institutions of Germany, of which country he is a native. The Methodists have a church in Marco. It was organized from the remnants of an old class that had been in the neighborhood for many years. Within a few years after the town was founded, the class built a church which cost about \$1,300, and was paid for by all the neighborhood—Christians, Pagans and Agnostics. The class is weak and its membership uncertain. Among the members may be named Mrs. Baker, Fred Meese, Dr. Benefiel, Mr. Winfield and others.

CHAPTER XX.

BY CHARLES L. GOODSPEED.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP—THE SURFACE AND SOIL—FIRST ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS—LIST OF PIONEERS—FIRST ORCHARD AND FIRST CHILD BORN—OTHER EVENTS OF INTEREST—THE FIRST SCHOOL—OTHER TERMS TAUGHT—MILLING ENTERPRISES—PREACHERS, CHURCHES, ETC.—PETITION OF MRS. SMITH—PIONEER CUSTOMS—A MILITIA COMPANY—FIRST MARRIAGE—CHURCHES—AN APPALLING ACCIDENT.

PREVIOUS to the year 1817, there had been no settlement made by the whites within the present boundaries of what constitutes Highland Township. It had not yet felt the civilizing influence of the plowshare of progress, but instead was peopled by strolling bands of savages in search of wild game, which at that time existed in abundance and was to be had with but little trouble.

At the time of the organization of the county in 1821, Highland Township was formed and comprised what is now Highland, Jefferson, Smith (with the exception of the part that extends over six miles south of the northern boundary) and Wright Townships. Another change was made in May, 1828, and this left Highland Township as it now is lying wholly in Township 8, Ranges 4 and 5.

The land along the river is exceedingly fertile and is well adapted for farming purposes, but the country grows more broken as it extends toward the interior, and from its many hills and high bluffs the township derived its name.

ELECTION AND OFFICERS.

The first election for old Highland Township was held in May, 1821, at the house of Alexander Craig, and was so ordered by the County Commissioners, with John Sanders as Inspector. For some reason unknown, only three Justices of the Peace were elected, while the remainder of the ticket was appointed by the Commissioners, as fo!lows: For Overseers of the Poor, Thomas Smith and Evan Owen; Superintendent of the Six-

teenth Section, J. L. Buskirk; Fence Viewers, Caleb Jessup, Jonathan Lindley and A. Mounts; Constable, John Jessup. John Sanders, as Inspector, held another election in 1822, for Highland Township and although it is not stated anything concerning the wire pulling, political log-rolling and hard-cider drinking, the election was peaceable and resulted as follows: Jonathan Lindley, Superintendent of Roads east of the river; Ephraim Owen, Assessor; Hugh Prebble, Constable; Thomas Kelshaw, Superintendent of Section 16; Evan Owen, Thomas Stalcup and Alexander Watson, Fence Viewers. After Highland Township had assumed its present boundaries, elections for various years were held at the house of Jonathan Lindley.

CATALOGUE OF PIONEERS.

Prominent among the early pioneers of the township were Isaac Stalcup, John H. Owen, Evan Owen, Ephraim Owen. John L. Buskirk, Col. Jack Stokely, James Jackson, Timothy Jessup, Robert Baber, John Kelley, William J., Jacob and Moore McIntosh, Samuel Kelshaw, Thomas Osborn, Edward and Richard Buckner, David Deem, Rev. Samuel Meddley, Dr. Simon Snyder, Jonathan Quackenbush, William Bland, Bailey McCutcheon, John Hunter, John Cloud, Jesse Martin, Charles Beasley and old Mr. Baber. Perhaps no family became so well known as were the Stalcups, not only because they were among the first settlers, but because they became interested in the township's development, and five generations of the family have resided within its borders.

Isaac Stalcup was, perhaps, the first settler in the township, his location being on Section 26, near where his grandson, William B. H., now resides. He was a North Carolinian by birth, was married to Catharine Osborn, shortly after which he moved to Tennessee, and from there removed to what is now Highland Township, Greene County, Ind., in 1817. He was a man of powerful physique, and was well adapted to endure the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life. He and wife evidently believed in following the teachings of the Bible so far as multiplying and replenishing the earth were concerned, for they both lived to ripe old ages and became the parents of twenty-one children, many of the descendants of whom yet reside in the county. The same year of Mr. Stalcup's settlement, John H. Owen and Evan Owen located in the township, the former on what is known as the old Armstead Owen place, and the latter not a great ways distant. Both were natives of North Carolina, but emigrated to Lost River in Indiana Territory in 1814, and three years later removed to Highland Township. Evan Owen brought with him from his native State apple and peach seeds, and, planting these, grew the first orchard in the township, some of the trees outliving their propagator many years. He and wife-formerly Priscilla Sanders-were parents of twelve children, Mrs. Charlotte Jessup, who lives near Worthington,

being one of the survivors. John H. Owen and wife (Susanna Elrod) were the parents of four sons and one daughter, the second son being John G. Owen, born August 8, 1818, the first white child in Greene County. John G. became a prominent man in the public affairs of the township, and at one time served as County Commissioner. He died April 19, 1876, leaving a widow and family. His oldest son, Thomas C., lives near the birthplace of his father, and owns one of the best river bottom farms in the township. James Stalcup, son of Isaac, the first settler, located first in Greene County within the present site of Worthington in 1818, but three years later moved across the river and located where Henry Booze now lives. He erected a cabin, and being on the main traveled road from Terre Haute, his home was the stopping place for travelers, and his undoubtedly was the first tavern in the neighborhood. was a blacksmith by trade, and used to make axes, plows, grubbing hoes, etc., for the surrounding community.

OTHER INTERESTING EVENTS.

Alex Plummer burned brick for Mr. Stalcap on this place in 1830, and the same year erected the first brick house in the township. Years ago, the old house was torn down, and a few of the bricks of which it was composed were used in the fine brick dwelling of Henry Booze. Mr. Stalcap built another brick house near his father's old place, and after some time John H. Dixson erected his, which is yet standing. As we look around us now and see the many advantages we have in the way of schools, churches, dwellings, mills, etc., we can scarcely imagine how it was that our forefathers lived and progressed.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

Samuel Dority held school in the first schoolhouse built in Highland Township. This was on the old John Cloud place, near where Peter Resner now lives, and the wages paid was on the old subscription plan, amounting to \$13 per month, while the teacher boarded around with the The building was made of round logs, without floor, clapboard roof, stick-and-mud chimney for the old-fashioned fire-place, and lighted by one window, with a greased paper for a window pane. The seats were made of split logs very roughly hewn, having enough splinters to stick those who were unruly enough to slide along the bench to goesip with their neighbors; and their desks were of puncheon, placed on two pegs in the wall for their support. Among the pupils of this institution were Bice and Anderson Cloud, John and Andy Hunter, Wash and Jack Baber, Riley and Bluford Graves, Darrel Long, Edmond and Celia Martin, Lucinda and Mary Hunter, and Mourning and Kissie Bland. Other early pedagogues in the township were John S. Owen, George R. H. Moore (who afterward became prominent in the political

affairs of the county), and S. R. Tincher. The second named taught on the farm now owned by Simon Bland, in the old Bethlehem Log Church, and Samuel Tincher kept school in a log house on Israel Wilkie's farm.

MILLING ENTERPRISES.

Among the early mills, or "corn-crackers," were those of Dr. Snyder and Samuel Jewell. The one owned by the former was an old-fashioned tub mill, located on Musquito Branch. It had a capacity of about three bushels per day, one-eighth being taken for toll, and from Dr. Snyder's hands it passed into the possession of George Walker, and finally into decay. Mr. Jewell's mill was operated by horse-power, and those coming to mill had to hitch a horse to the sweep and grind their own grist. Charles Beasley had the first and second distilleries, and it was almost as universal at an early day for a settler to go there for whisky as to mill for meal. For the cures and ailments of the physical body, Dr. Simon Snyder was perhaps the first physician, but it might also be said that the ministrations of a few old women of the neighborhood were far more beneficial than the labors of Dr. Snyder, who, it is said, was a "faith doctor," and believed that he could cure at a distance as well as in the sick room—which, perhaps, was true—or, like the Australian boomerang, could accomplish its object as well where it wasn't as well as where it was.

EARLY MINISTERS, CHURCHES, ETC.

Among the pioneer preachers were Jerry Doty, Samuel Meddley, Abraham Kearns, James Burch, Thomas Oliphant, Abraham May and Richard Wright. They first held services in the houses of different settlers, but later in schoolhouses and log churches. Jacob Smith had a ferry across White River, a short distance below the mouth of Eel River, as early as 1829, and for many years this served the settlers on the east side of the river as a means of communication with Point Commerce, which was quite a widely known trading point during the early history of the county. After the death of Mr. Smith, his widow presented a petition to the Board of Commissioners to continue the ferry, but owing to her sex the petition was strongly contested. After a short struggle, Mrs. Smith's petition was granted, and thus was the first victory gained by women in Greene County toward equality of woman with man. There have been two and perhaps three post offices in Highland Township, one where Henry Booze now resides, kept by John White, and one on Section 24, by Evan Owen. It was a common occurrence for a family at that time to work hard the entire year, and the money derived from their labors only be sufficient to pay their taxes, defray postage, and purchase a very few of the necessaries of life. This was not because their taxes were high, or that they carried on a large correspondence, but it was because money was scarce and very hard to get. Produce of all kinds

brought a very low price, and usually had to be exchanged for goods. The postage on a letter then was 25 cents, and if the recipient did not have the necessary amount to liquidate this claim, he could not have the letter. Of course the young unmarried men, under such aggravating circumstances, did not write as often to their sweethearts as do those of to-day, neither did the young ladies write so many effusions to their "fellows" as they do now

PIONEER CUSTOMS.

While the men worked hard early and late in the fields, clearing, planting and harvesting, the women, when not aiding their fathers, husbands and brothers, worked equally as hard at the house, weaving, mending, cooking and cleaning. They made their own wearing apparel. raised their own food, and in this way they found no particular need for To visit they would walk to their nearest neighbor, perhaps four or five miles distant, and return the same way, thinking no more concerning the distance they had to travel than the women of to-day who walk only a mile or less. Where is there a young man or young woman in the township now who would go barefoot to church as did their parents fifty years ago? Hunting was a favorite pastime for the early settlers, and it was no trouble whatever for a man to start out, and after being gone an hour or so return with a fine deer, six or eight turkeys, or some other equally as palatable game. Although bear and lynx were occasionally seen, the writer of this chapter has been unable to learn that any were killed in Highland Township.

COMPANY OF TOWNSHIP MILITIA.

In 1825, Josiah Buskirk, as a Captain in the Forty-seventh Indiana Militia, made the following report of the condition of his company from this locality, and it will be noticed by the reader that the amount of firearms and munitions of war in possession of this company would, on sight, have stricken terror to an enemy's heart: 8 rifles, 6 pouches, 22 cartridges, 20 flints, and 12 pounds of powder. The members composing this company were: Josiah Buskirk, Captain; Peyton Owen, Ensign; Sandford Gowan, Allan Kelley, Bailey McCutcheon and John Stalcup, First, Second, Third and Fourth Sergeants respectively, and David Deem, John H. Owen, Evan Owen, Joseph McIntosh, William Bryant, Benjamin Stalcup, Francis Bland, William Bland, William Wilkie, Hiram Martin, Reuben Martin, George Martin, Eli Martin, Richard Pope, Joshua Hunter, Alexander Hunter, Richard Buckner, John Dodd, Robert Dodd and Amos Owen, privates. It is not recorded how many battles were fought, or how much blood was shed, but it is related by old settlers that on muster day a fisticust was no uncommon occurence. Blood, on such occasions, would flow freely from sundry noses, and eyes that in the morning had been a heavenly blue, a sparkling brown or a determined gray, assumed the hue of the raven's wing before the day had passed.

EARLY MARKIAGES.

Courtships and weddings have, at all ages of the world, received considerable attention, and from the early marriages recorded from Highland Township one would infer that the fair sex was not by any means deficient in the art of captivating the hearts of the opposite sex. Among the first to undertake the responsibility of wedded felicity were Bailey McCutcheon and Anna Baber, Aaron Bland and Lavina Bryant, Isaac Stalcup and Mourning Martin, and Reuben Martin and Jennie Beasley. George Baber, aged forty, and Margaret Hunter, aged fifteen, was another couple that took upon themselves the matrimonial yoke, and notwithstanding the disparity in their ages, they lived happily together many years, and reared a large family. The citizens of Highland Township, as a rule, are comfortably fixed, although it is to be regretted that they have not taken a more active interest in the development of its resources and its general improvement. Portions of the township are underlaid with rich coal and ore deposits, and especially is this noticeable of the former mineral, by its outcroppings on the farm of Reuben Smith and others. An excellent quality of sandstone also abounds, and is to be had in almost any portion of the township. Stock-raising seems to be the most profitable business in which the citizens are engaged, and among those who make it a success, as they also do farming, are John J. Ballard, Simon Bland, Henry Booze, Jacob Bucher and John H. Dixson. Under many years' service as Township Trustee, Simon Bland has advanced the educational interests of his township until it-ranks among the best in the county.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Up to 1840, only five small log and badly used schoolhouses were within its borders, but at present they have nine frame houses which, in 1882, averaged about five months' teaching to each district, and these nine districts paid their teachers, in 1882, about \$1,400. There are, at present, three churches in the township, two Baptist and one Methodist Episcopal. The latter is located on Section 30, and the two former on Sections 16 and 19. James H. Oliphant, grandson of the old pioneer preacher, is pastor for the one on Section 16, Martin Faulk for the one on Section 19, and Rev. Mr. Rogers for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE BIG TREE

One of the noted features of Greene County is the giant sycamore tree on the farm of Uncle John Dixson. This monster of the forest is perhaps a thousand years old, nearly a hundred feet high, and measures about sixteen feet in diameter. We repeat from Baber's brief history, with a postscript of our own, that the tall sycamore of the White River Valley rather beats the tall sycamore of the Wabash Valley by at least ninety four feet in height, twelve feet in circumference, and nine hundred and forty years in experience.

AN APPALLING ACCIDENT.

In March, 1876, an appalling accident occurred on Section 21, which, from its number of deaths, is unparalleled in the history of Greene County. This was the explosion of the boiler of the steam saw mill owned by Hunter Brothers. The boiler had run dry and was red hot when cold water was pumped into it. No sooner had this occurred, than with a report that was heard miles away, the boiler burst, causing death and destruction on every hand. Nineteen persons were present at the time of the explosion, and of these twelve were killed outright, one was mortally wounded, and six were more or less seriously injured. The following is a list of the killed: James Hunter, John Hunter, John Spelts, Absalom Vandeventer, John Wilkie, two little sons of David Hunter, a son of John Hamilton, son of George Rea, son of Henry Sarver, son of George Bender and a son of Jacob Brubaker. James Hunter, the first named, had a son present who received injuries that resulted in his death shortly thereafter. It was not long until hundreds of people were on the scene, drawn thither by the report that the boiler of Hunter's saw mill had burst. Mothers, daughters and sisters were there, bewailing the loss of loved ones with tears and lamentations, while the horrified glances and pale faces of men who were busily at work in search of the remains of the dead added to the sorrow of the scene. May Highland Township never be visited with another such disaster, but, on the contrary, may it thrive and flourish, its citizens prosper, its abundant resources be developed, and then Highland Township will be second to none in Greene County.

CHAPTER XXI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—OFFICERS—LAND ENTRIES—THE ARRIVAL OF THE SETTLERS—THE FIRST RESIDENT—THE HOMELY STRANGER AND THE KETTLE—OTHER FACTS CONCERNING THE FIRST SETTLEMENT—HUNTING, ANECDOTES—THE INDIAN AND THE WHISKY—OTHER ITEMS OF VALUE—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—EDUCATION AND RELIGION—VILLAGE OF LYONS—THE MERCHANTS—RESIDENTS—INDUSTRIES.

A S will be learned more fully from the chapter on Stafford Township, the township of Washington, prior to 1830, was part and parcel of the former named township. The first officers who presided over its affairs will be found named in that chapter. Several of them lived within the present boundaries of Washington Township, and were in after years its most prominent and valued citizens. In November, 1830, upon petition of the residents, the County Board ordered that all of Stafford Township east of the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7 should constitute a new township, to be known and designated as Washington Township, and

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elections were ordered held at the residence of Thomas Morris. Thomas Bradford was appointed Inspector of Elections.

LAND ENTRIES, SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The first tracts of land entered in the present Washington Township were as follows: John Haddon, on Section 30, in October, 1816; Joseph Dixon, on Section 30, in 1817; Thomas Plummer, on Section 4, in the eastern part in 1817, and also on Sections 8 and 9, near there, in the same year; Jesse Stafford, on Section 19, in the western part in August, 1818; Joseph Ingersoll, on Section 18, in the eastern part in 1818; George and Elijah Chinn, on Section 19, in 1818; Benjamin Stafford, on Sections 20 and 8, in 1819; Gamson Evans, on Section 29, in 1819; Joel Collins, on Section 29, in 1818; William Harrison, on Section 30, in 1820; Simon Camp. on Section 7, in 1821; George Hoke, on Section 10, in 1822, and also, on Section 28; W. D. Lester, on Section 24, in 1823; Moses Ritter, on Section 24, in 1825; Thomas Stafford, on Section 28, in 1823; Peter Herington, on Section 8, in 1819, on the river; John O'Neall, on Section 19, in 1820. These were all the earliest entries in the present township of Washington. But the entries of land do not really exhibit the earliest settlement, as land was often entered several years after being occupied and also very often by speculators who never resided thereon.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

No doubt John Haddon was the first settler, as his land was entered in October, 1816. He came to the township either that fall or early the next spring, as he raised a crop of corn on Section 30 in 1817. He located on what is known as the Morgan Prairie, and built a small log cabin, which afterward became the first schoolhouse of the township. Joseph Dixon settled on Section 30 (the same one on which Haddon located) in 1817. His early affairs are noticed in the chapter on Stafford Township. The Staffords, who were early in the township, have been noticed in the same chapter. Henry and Madison Collins were in the township by 1819, and James and William Harrison came about the same time. John Seaman was an early settler in the neighborhood. William Pomroy was in before 1822.

A HOMELY STORY.

Peter Herington was early and prominent. He owned and operated a ferry on White River. It is said that one day a well-dressed stranger crossed on the ferry and had such a remarkably homely face as to attract general attention. After he had reached the bank and paid his fare, he took from his wagon a very fine copper kettle, a very valuable piece of domestic houseware in that day, and handing it to Mr. Ingersoll, told him to give it to the homeliest man who should cross the river at the ferry within the next year. With that parting instruction, he resumed

his journey. Mr. Ingersoll was an honest man, and resolved to follow the stranger's instructions implicitly. He watched for many months, but could not find a face among the many he saw to induce him to part with At last, near the close of the year of probation, a man appeared so very homely—with such singular disproportion of size and form of features that the ferryman concluded after one glance, and without further hesitation, to give him the kettle, which he accordingly did, telling him why and how he came to do so. The stranger, with a homely grin on his homely face, took the vessel in a homely way, without any hesitation and without feeling in the least aggrieved or insulted by the judgment or words of the ferryman. His ox team moved on like snails. and after a time disappeared behind a neighboring clump of timber. He was scarcely lost to sight, ere another stranger drove up and called for passage across the river, going the same way as the former traveler had. The newly arrived man, who for the sake of his descendants, some of whom yet live in the county, shall be nameless here, became a permanent citizen of the county, and was well-to-do and prominent. Mr. Hering, ton had no sooner caught sight of his face than he stopped and stared at the man in utter astonishment. He saw before him a face so remark. able in its deformity of nature and its hideous disproportion of feature such an absolute chaos of size, form and color—such a frightful and unpardonable abuse of the permission men have to be ugly—that without an instant's hesitation, and before he had taken a step toward ferrying the man across the river, he called to an assistant and dispatched him with the greatest haste after the man who had taken the kettle with instructions to bring the vessel back to be given to the new arrival. This was done, and the man was so amused at the occurrence that he concluded to locate in Greene County, which he accordingly did. Charge the homeliness of this story to the characters mentioned and not to the writer. The facts given are said to be true.

SETTLEMENT CONTINUED.

John and Edward Goldsberry came to the township early and engaged in clearing and improving farms. George Hoke was another early settler. Jonathan and Solomon Pitzer came early in the twenties, as did also Jacob Pitzer, the man with one leg. How he lost his leg was a mystery. When asked, he would turn the matter off with a joke. It was generally supposed that he lost it in the war of 1812, though there is no evidence to show that he did. He had been in several battles with Indians, which could only have occurred during the war of 1812, or the bloody Indian border wars immediately preceding it. It is related of him, though this is probably a modern story re-applied, that on one occasion a lady of his acquaintance asked him how he lost his limb, and, upon his avoidance of a reply, insisted upon knowing. At last, Mr.

Pitzer told her he would tell her if she would promise not to ask him any more questions. This she did, whereupon he replied, "It was bitten off." Then the lady begged to ask just one more question, but Mr. Pitzer was inexorable and refused. By the year 1820, about eight families were living in the township, but within the next five years not less than fifteen more arrived, and by 1830 there were probably fifty families living within the township limits.

HUNTING ANECDOTES.

John Haddon was an experienced hunter and trapper. He is said to have caught some half dozen or more otter on the creeks near his cabin. He was a noted deer hunter, and but three men in the county are said to have killed more than he in the first few years after his arrival. He was one of the very first settlers in the county, if not the first, as his date of settlement may have been as early as 1815, for aught any one now living knows to the contrary. He killed as high as ten deer in one day, and is said to have confessed that though he often tried to exceed that number. he could not do it. In one winter he is said to have killed 120 deer. The hides were worth from 50 cents to \$1. He caught large numbers of mink, coon, possum, etc., and always had on hand many valuable furs, which were regularly purchased by traders from Vincennes, who visited his cabin for that purpose. One day he killed two deer at one shot, and without leaving his tracks loaded and shot another. He killed both panthere and bears in the county. He went out near his cabin one morning, so the story goes, long before daylight, to watch at a deer lick, and while there, just as daylight was breaking, saw a panther approaching, which he shot dead at the first fire. One of its paws hung in his cabin for many years, and was remarkably large, with claws two inches in length. Indians were very numerous when he first came to the township, and often visited his cabin for warmth, or to beg food or tobacco and ammunition. He secured many valuable furs from them for a comparative trifle, for which he received a handsome sum from the French traders. with the Indians, and could beat them shooting at a mark.

THE INDIAN CHIEF AND THE WHISKY.

It is related that on one occasion an old chief named Met-a-quah came to his cabin just at meal time, and was invited to eat with the family, which invitation was accepted. He had no sooner sat down to the rude table upon which was wild turkey, potatoes, corn bread, etc., than he took from his clothing a bottle about half full of whisky, and placing the nozzle to his mouth took a long swig, smacked his lips, and passed the vessel to Mr. Haddon. The latter was nothing loth, and followed the example set by his guest. The bottle passed around and returned to the owner empty. The Indian then took from his clothing a deer bladder containing a fresh supply of the liquor, and filling his

mouth squirted the contents into the bottle to the intense amusement of all present, and repeated this act until the bottle was again full, when he handed it out to be again passed around, but this was refused. All had had enough. Henry Collins was also a hunter of skill and courage. He could bring down all kinds of aquatic fowls on the wing, off-hand, with his rifle. In one day he is said to have killed forty wild geese in and around the Goose Pond in Stafford Township. While hunting in the woods one day, he found two bear cubs in a hollow tree, which he took home and kept until they were large enough to be troublesome, when they were killed. One of the Collinses had at his house a pet deer which had been captured when a fawn, and had grown up with the family. It wore a bell on its neck, and would pasture with the domestic cattle. At last it became missing, and after a few weeks it was learned that the truant animal had been killed for a wild one by a hunter. Many other incidents similar to the above might be related.

OTHER INTERESTING EVENTS.

Buck Creek is said to have received its name from a circumstance which occurred on its banks at a very early day. A large buck frequented the neighborhood, and was seen there on several successive seasons, and was an enormous old fellow with a remarkable spread of antlers, and was so shy and so alert that no hunter could approach within shooting distance of him. Emanuel Hatfield and others from the eastern part of the county came there to hunt, and succeeded in heading the old fellow and killing him. He is said to have weighed 260 pounds. This creek was a famous resort for the deer, as there were numerous brackish springs, and a succession of dense undergrowths which favored their escape when pursued. Alexander Plummer was another famous deer hunter. He is said to have killed more deer than any other hunter in Greene County except Emanuel Hatfield. He had as high as a dozen dead ones lying in his door yard in cold weather at one time. The skins and hams were usually saved, but the remainder, except the tenderloin, was fed to the hogs. In later years, the wolves became so troublesome that a small crowd of citizens surrounded a portion of the township, and moved in toward a common center to hem those inclosed in the circle to smaller limits, so as to shoot them. Not a single wolf was killed.

PRIMITIVE INDUSTRIES.

At an early day, the citizens of the township, or rather those in the western part, engaged quite extensively in the raising of cotton, which they took, when picked, to the old cotton-gin of Hugh Massey, in Stafford Township, and had it torn into shreds ready for carding, and the seeds taken from it. A detailed account of this interesting enterprise will be found in the chapter on Stafford Township. Another interesting early enterprise was the distillery built by John Stafford and Joseph Dixon.

It was a rude concern, with a small copper still, but furnished a fair article of corn whisky. It is said that men stood around with cups ready to take the liquor as fast as it came from the still. It ran a few years and was then abandoned. The first physicians were John W. Davis, Dr. O'Haver, Dr. Dean and old Mrs. Dixon, who in her way was a superior nurse. She knew how to use all the roots and herbs possessing medicinal properties, which grew in the woods or on the prairie, and always kept a supply on hand. She presided at the entry into the world of many of the children born in the township. In the vicinity of Marco was an old Indian Village which had disappeared before the appearance of the Whites. They raised corn there as the stalks were to be seen, as well as the hills of earth heaped around them, when the first settlers arrived. Even to this day an occasional arrow or spear-head, or flint or jasper is found on or near the town site. The first birth was that of Chancey Collinder, son of Henry Collinder, which occurred in 1819.

EDUCATION.

The first school in the township and one of the first in the county, if not the first, was taught in the old cabin of Haddon, which had been erected in the year 1816. It was taught as early as 1820, by James Harvey, who afterward taught many terms in the same neighborhood, and in surrounding schoolhouses. This house stood east of Marco on Section 30, where Haddon first settled, and was used two or three times and then abandoned. At this first term, the scholars were from the families of Stafford, Holgin, Joseph Dixon, Wm. Harrison, James Harrison, William Reaves and others. Two full-grown men came from Daviess County and boarded in the neighborhood to go to school. What common people wanted in that day was to be able to read writing and print, to be able to write and to cast accounts. When that was accomplished, nothing more was wanted, as it was thought unnecessary to learn more. looked upon a longer course at school as time and money thrown away, and as in that day schools were wholly by subscription, cost to poor people was an important item. Many a poor boy with bright intellect and noble heart, but with no means at his command, was obliged to stifle his ambition and bend his energies of mind to the humble pursuits of pioneer life. How true are Gray's words in this connection:

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean hear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

As nearly as can be learned, the second schoolhouse in the township, or rather the second building used as a schoolhouse, stood north of Newberry, about a mile and a half. School was taught there as early as 1825, by one of the Plummers, it is said. The Hawkinses were very prominent people in this neighborhood. Another early school was taught by a Mr. Cartright in the eastern part of the township. It is said that James Finney was the second teacher in the township, and that he succeeded Harvey in the old Haddon building. He had a school of over twenty scholars, many of whom came two, three and even four miles. They had a lively time, no doubt. In 1836, there were five school districts in the township. Vincent Lester was Treasurer, and reported that during the year \$63.50 of the school fund from the sale of the sixteenth section had been expended in conducting the schools. In 1846, there were six school districts. Washington has good schools.

RELIGION.

The first meetings were held in the western part by the Baptists. A full account of this old class will be found in the Stafford history. Many of the early settlers in all that vicinity, and many that were not early, were members of this class. A Methodist class was organized in a school-house in the central part in the forties, and another in the eastern part, both of which flourished in a small fashion for a number of years. There were representatives of all the leading denominations in the town-ship—the Methodists, the Baptists, the Christians or Campbellites, the Presbyterians and perhaps others. In later years, a Christian class was organized in the southwestern part, and a neat frame church was erected at a cost of about \$800. The Methodists also, in the eastern part, united means and numbers a comparative few years ago, and built a small frame church, which has endured until the present. Both of the last-named classes are rather weak numerically, and are so changeable that attempts will not be made to name the members.

LYONS.

This town, like several others in the county, owes its existence to the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. On the town site, a louse owned and occupied by Samuel Simons was standing when the railroad was built, and had been standing for several years previously. Jonas Slinkard probably built the first building when it became known that a station was to be located there. This was a log house, in which he put a small stock of general merchandise. This building was built, it is said, in 1868. The next year, A. J. Clark built a frame house, and placed therein a general stock of goods. Isaac Halstead moved into the old Simons building soon afterward, and William Owens moved in town about the same time. William Wills erected one of the first dwellings. Buzan & Wills

built a boarding house for the railroad hands when the grading and ironing of the road were occurring. Humphreys' also built an early building. Owens & Mitchell erected the Galbreath House for a saloon, and at the same time put up a dwelling on the same lot. They also erected the Kaufman House. Thomas Craft put up a dwelling, as did J. M. Vails. E. S. Stephens built his present storehouse in 1872, and Mr. Bynum erected his drug store in the fall of the same year. He also built a dwelling a little later. The leading merchants from the founding of the town to the present, in nearly the chronological order, are as follows: Jonas Slinkard, Clark & Wagoner, Joseph Newsom, Devalt Keller, Stalcup & Keller, Moses Kaufman, David Halstead, E. S. Stephens, Daniel Bynum, Aaron Swords, Thomas J. East, John M. Ross, Gilbert & Carpenter, Emil Stein, James Carpenter, J. H. Quillen, Abe Halstead, Frank Hornbeck, E. S. Stephens, Jonas Fortner and Carpenter & Bull. Of these, the following are yet in business: Moses Kaufman, Emil Stein, Frank Hornbeck, E. S. Stephens, J. H. Quillen, Jonas Fortner and Carpenter & Bull. Thomas Craft was the first blacksmith. Among the resident physicans have been Aydelotte, Rose, Arnold, Wilson, McKissick Ed Hall was the first Postmaster, and Mr. Mayhood is Uncle Sam's present servant. The first schoolhouse was built in about 1871, and was a small frame structure. The first teacher was Ed Livingston, and the second was Charles Bull. Others were Frank Hornbeck, Miller Ross and Miss Zeppie Hornbeck. The second schoolhouse was built in town in 1879, and is a one-storied frame structure, about three times as large as the other. It was found necessary, in 1882-83, to have two teachers. The village has good schools, and will the coming year (1884) very probably erect a two-storied brick schoolhouse. tians, Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians have had organizations in the village The Christians had an organization in the vicinity before the town started up. Among the leading members are the families of Wagoners, McIndoos, Carpenters, McKees, Jarvises and others. Methodists organized in the winter of 1873-74, in a big revival conducted by a minister from Pleasantville. Among the members are the Halls, Wilsons, Meeses and Wells. These two classes yet maintain their organ-The Presbyterian class has gone down. Mr. Halstead was the leading member. There is no church building in the town.

CHAPTER XXII.

WRIGHT TOWNSHIP—FORMATION AND ORGANIZATION—SETTLEMENT BY PERMANENT RESIDENTS—WILD ANIMALS—SAD DEATH OF RICHARD WRIGHT—KILLING OF A PANTHER—SCRAPS OF INFORMATION—JASONVILLE—POLITICAL HISTORY—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

When the county of Greene was organized, in 1821, the territory was divided into four townships, one of them being Highland, which comprised the present townships of Highland, Jefferson, Smith and Wright. In May, 1828, all west of the river was constituted Smith Township, and soon afterward Eel River and Jefferson Townships were created out of Smith. In January, 1838, Wright Township was created, and then extended two miles farther east than at present, but some time later was reduced to its present limits. Thus it was successively a part of Highland and Smith. The names of the early township officers will be found in the chapters on the townships of Smith and Highland. At the time of the creation of Wright, in 1838, elections were ordered held at the house of Samuel Wilks. Richard Wright, after whom the township was named, was appointed Inspector of Elections.

THE PIONEERS.

It is conceded that the first settlement in this township was made by John Lewis and his son-in-law, Isaac Taylor, about the year 1818. Old Mr. Lewis built a log cabin within about a mile of Jasonville and south of the residence of James Gibson. For some time the cabin had no door nor window other than blankets hung up to keep out the cold. The same year, or probably early in 1819, Robert Birch came in and erected a rude round log cabin near the James White property. David Ingram arrived soon afterward, and located at the Barnes Spring. Within the next few years, there came in for settlement the families of Benjamin Fry, James Heims, James Frazier, Samuel Wilks, Rev. Richard Wright, Peter Wright, William Wright, Alexander Poe, Mr. Cantrell, Joab Wichter, Isom Farris, James Maloy, Edward Coombs and others. By the year 1825, there were about twenty families scattered over the township.

But few portions of the county possess a better soil or are better adapted for the abode of man than Wright Township. Several portions are hilly and have too much clay in the soil, while other portions are gently undulating and afford the best slopes for drainage, and mere the soil cannot be exhausted if the proper rotation of crops is followed. There are other portions which lie low and level, and these are mostly too wet for profitable cultivation, but these tracts are being drained, and

when this is fully accomplished the richness of the soil will astonish the natives.

WILD ANIMALS.

This township was one of the most famous in the county in early years for its wild game. There was no species of wild animal common to this latitude that could not be found there at the proper season, and this continued to be true even to a later date, when other neighboring localities were almost destitute of game. As it was, the township was often visited by hunters from abroad, who remained a week or more, killing large numbers of deer and a limited number of bears, foxes, wolves, panthers, etc. Rev. Alexander Poe, a very worthy man, was a noted deer hunter. He lived in the township early, and was a member of the Christian Church. It is said he could kill more deer and catch more fish than any other resident of the township. During the winter of 1834, himself and boys went over to the lake east of Lone Tree and caught through the ice many wagon loads of big fish. He killed as high as six deer in one day, and during one of the early winters killed more than eighty of these animals. This sport furnished pastime for his labors in his Master's cause. He was famed as a bee hunter, and always had a supply of wild honey in his house. One tree he found contained more than three barrels of honey, some of which was so old that it had become candied. One day, himself and an old darkey named Canaan Goen went out hunting, and while walking along through the woods saw a very large mother bear and three cubs, about one-fourth grown, playing among the bushes. The negro got the first shot at the old bear, but his hand shook so that he did but little damage, as far as appearances were concerned at least, for the bear ran rapidly off in the woods, leaving her young ones to their The latter, all three ran up a scrubby oak near by, and while Mr. Poe stood at the foot, the negro climbed the tree to shake or drive them down. He succeeded in shaking al! three down, one of which was killed by the fall. The other two were taken home by Mr. Poe, and became great pets and a nuisance generally. After they were a little larger, they were annoying to the women on washing day and at all other times. If a tub of water was left standing, they would souse themselves in it with. out ceremony or permission. A stand of bees could not be kept on the They would knock it over, and, regardless of the attacks of the bees, would gorge themselves with the sweet substance. red-oak thicket near Shepards was named Red Ruff by Thomas Puckett, a noted bear hunter, who once followed one of these animals to Terre Haute almost. This place—Red Ruff—for many years was a famous rendezvous for bears, wolves, deer, panthers and wild turkeys. They could be found there if anywhere in the township. Oak Lick was a famous resort for deer in early years. erected there, from which the animals were shot. The following account of an early death is by Baber:

DEATH OF RICHARD WRIGHT.

Old Uncle Richard Wright was a Justice of the Peace and a good citizen in his neighborhood, and passed from this world to the next by a very strange accidental gunshot through his head, while he was well and hearty, and was at work in his blacksmith shop. Harden Walker, his step-son, had been out hunting, and had shot a squirrel, and in reloading his gun the gun got choked, and the bov came to the shop to get his old step-father to fix the gun, or to get the bullet down. After trying many ways to move the bullet down, the old man took the gun barrel out of the stock, unbreeched her, poured water in the gun barrel, and laid the barrel across the fire, and while it was heating, so as to make the water fry, old Uncle Richard put down his ear to the gun, where he had taken out the breech pin, the gun went off, the bullet entering the old man's ear, and killing him instantly, in the presence of several persons. We will give our opinion of that sad accident: When the boy shot at the squirrel, the gun flashed, or did not fire, and left the bullet in the gun barrel. up a foot or two from the breech, and when the boy poured down the powder, it lodged on the first bullet, and then he put down the other bullet on top of the powder, thus leaving two bullets in the gun, and a charge of powder between the bullets.

KILLING OF A PANTHER.

In 1822, George Jamison went one night to the deer lick near David Larr's, to watch for deer which were in the habit of going there at daybreak to drink of the brackish water. He concealed himself in a dense growth of tall weeds and grass, held his gun in readiness and quietly waited for the approach of daylight and deer. At last, gray streaks of dawn appeared in the East, and finally near objects could be distinctly At last the hunter saw the grass move from side to side about twelve yards from him, and saw from the motion that some animal, not a deer, was coming directly toward him. He thought it must be a wolf, or possibly a bear, that had come to the lick for the same purpose that he had, and he quickly, but noiselessly, cocked his gun to shoot it, should he get a chance. At last, while looking intently at the spct where the weeds were waving, he was astonished and frightened to see the ears and head of a panther appear. The animal did not see him, and although his hand was none of the steadiest, he raised his rifle to his eye, took quick, careful aim, and pulled the trigger. A wild scream rang out on the morning air almost simultaneously with the report of the gun, and the fierce animal sprang high in the air and fell dead on the ground, within a few feet of the hunter. It was one of the largest of its kind, and measured eleven feet from tip to tip. Its claws were three inches in length. Had the hunter missed the beast it would have gone hard with him.

SCRAPE OF INTEREST.

In early years, game was so abundant that the professional hunters were numbered by the hundreds. As a necessary result, numerous gunsmiths were to be found scattered over the county-one in each neighborhood. Mr. McBride was one of them, and made considerable money from his services and skill in this particular. Blacksmiths were in the country then more than now—they had to be, for there were no towns to speak of. They made many of the axes used by the early settlers, and made cow bells, butcher knives, hatchets, plows—that is of the latter they would make the shears, while the mold-board was made usually by the farmer himself out of some tough piece of wood. At the time of the first settlement, small grain was reaped with a sickle, the cradle not having yet made its appearance: corn was hoed—there being no doubleshovel plows then—and all articles of wearing apparel were made, with few exceptions, wholly at home. Considerable cotton was raised and taken to the little cotton gins established here and there to have the seed taken out and the fibers torn fine and loose, ready for carding by the women. It was then spun, woven into cloth and made into garments—all by the pioneer mothers, and all by hand, under slow processes. It was usually for winter wear, spun with an equal quantity of woolen threads, and was then called "linsey-woolsey," and was often beautifully colored with roots, bark or leaves from the woods. The old settlers saw pleasant days, though times were hard and comforts "few and far between." A store was started by the Bledsoes at an early day, where groceries, dry goods and notions could be obtained.

JASONVILLE.

This little village was laid out by W. B. Squire and Jason Rogers, in the year 1858, and was named in honor of the latter—Jasonville. Thirteen lots were laid out at the cross-roads. Capt. W. B. Squire lived there early, as did Jason Rogers, the two proprietors. Mr. Rogers opened the first store before the town was laid out, and Mr. Squire soon engaged in the same occupation. Rogers had had his store, for a number of years previously, a short distance east of town. Mr. Squire was the first physician and William Cobill the second. Rogers conducted his store several years, and Squire continued until before his enlistment in the army. James Sappington was another early merchant, and Mr. Neal came in a little later. Warrick & Bonham were prominent merchants. About the time the town was founded, Wilson Culbertson erected the grist mill that stood some distance west. After running a few years, it was abandoned or removed. The town has had a population of nearly 200, and is a good business point.

POLITICAL RECORD.

Wright Township, except once, has always been Democratic. In 1844,

when Polk & Dallas ran for the Presidency against Clay and Frelinghuysen, the electors of the former received 83 votes while those of the latter only received 11. The majority then was amply sufficient for all practical purposes. Again in 1848, the Cass and Butler electors received 65 votes, and the Taylor and Fillmore electors 17 votes—the majority still sufficient, though somewhat decreased. In 1852, the Democratic electors received 71, and the Whig electors 40. In 1856, the vote stood: Democratic, 93; Republican, 21; American, 20. In 1860, the result was: Douglas and Johnson, 97; Lincoln and Hamlin, 71; Breckenridge and Lane, 19; Bell and Everett, 0. In 1864, the Democratic vote was 153, and the Re-In 1868, Democratic, 140; Republican, 126. This was publican 44. getting more interesting for the Republicans. A change of 8 votes would have given them the majority. In 1872, the vote stood: Democratic, or Liberal Republican, 120; Republican, 133. This was the first victory for the opposition. In 1876, the majority went back, the vote being Democratic, 172; Republican, 160; Independent, 7. At the last Presidential election, the result was: Democratic, 166; Republican, 150; Independent, 9.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

It is thought that the first school in the township was taught about the year 1823 or 1824, by one of the Wrights, or as some say by Poe. The house was of round logs, was about 16x18 feet, and had been built by a settler for his residence, but was abandoned by the removal from the township of the family. It had a large fire-place, and had a square hole in the opposite end of the building, which was used as a window. Greased paper was the window-pane. About twenty scholars attended this school, a few coming from Sullivan County. Not more than one or two terms were taught in this house. About 1826, there were three schools in the township—one in the southwestern part, one near the center, and one in the northern part. But in neither of these places had a real school-house been built, if reports are correct. All were in rude buildings temporarily used for the purpose. In 1846, there were four or five school-houses, and in 1856 seven or eight.

One of the leading religious organizations in early years was founded by Rev. Richard Wright, after whom the township derives its name. The congregation was organized either at his cabin or at that of Samuel Wilks, and was of the Christian denomination. The families of these two men belonged, also that of Rev. Alexander Poe, these two ministers being the early pastors of the class. The Shraykes, the Coombs and others also belonged. Another early class was that of the Baptists in the southwestern part, the church being on the township line. A sketch of this church will be found in the chapter on Stockton Township. The Bledsoes and Wrights were always consistent and prominent members. David Bledsoe gave the land for the church on Section 5, Stockton Township.

The Methodist Episcopal class at Jasonville was organized in the forties. The leading members just before the war were Lewis Letsinger, John O'Donald, W. B. Squire, James Gibson, Wesley Edmundson, Mr. Warrick, the Crabtrees and others, and their families. The church cost about \$1,000. Rev. Walters was pastor about the time the church was built. The Christian Church in the southern part, and the Baptist Church near it, are old, but not the oldest. The Piggs, Bonhams, Culbertsons are prominent church members near there. The Methodist class in the western part is quite strong. As a whole the township is well supplied with religious privileges.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GRANT TOWNSHIP—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—FORMATION—IMPORTANT EARLY EVENTS—DAVID OSBORN AND THE BEAR—WOLF, TRAPS—SWITZ CITY—ITS IMPORTANCE AS A RAILROAD CENTER—SURVEY OF THE LOTS—THE MERCHANTS—SECRET SOCIETIES—THE TEACHERS OF THE TOWNSHIP—THE GRADED SCHOOL—ORGANIZATION OF RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

RANT TOWNSHIP is the youngest in the county, and was named in honor of the "Hero of Appomattox." It was originally a part of Richland Township when the latter extended westward to the Sullivan County line, but in May, 1828, when old Dixon Township was created, it was included, and so remained until August, 1829, when Fairplay and Black Creek Townships were created out of Dixon, thus abolishing the latter, and Grant was included within Black Creek, but the latter name was changed to Stockton in January, 1830, and Grant remained part and parcel of it until March, 1869, when the founding of the town of Switz City and other interests led the citizens to petition for the formation of a separate township, which was done by the County Board, and in honor of Gen. Ulyssus Simpson Grant, who had just taken the Presidential chair, was named Grant. It is the smallest subdivision of the county but one, and much of the surface is low and wet, though when drained, will, and does, furnish soil of the richest and most enduring fertility.

EARLY EVENTS.

One of the first settlers in this township was old Hiram Howard, who in his way was a noted man. He was prominent in county affairs. He first located near the old town of Fairplay, which he thought would become the county seat, but when he found this was not to be he moved over to what is now Grant Township. He was a Vermonter—was a live Yankee, who loved to be funny, and possessed all the enterprise and genius of invention ascribed to the "Downeasters." He built a black-

smith shop, where he made everything from a poker to a plow. He made many steel traps for catching the various fur-bearing and larger animals. and sold them to all the old hunters and trappers for many miles around. Being a great bear hunter himself, he made one for his own use which weighed 110 pounds. The spring was very strong, and had to be set with lever power, and when it once snapped up on the limbs of a bear, or any other animal that roamed the woods, it would not let go until leverage was applied. He caught a number of wolves with it, placing it where those animals would have to pass to get the bait. He caught some eight or ten bears in that one trap. One of these animals weighed about The trap had been securely fastened to a large log, vet so 600 pounds. great was the strength of the bear, the log was dragged nearly a quarter of a mile, and was then stopped only by becoming fast against a tree. Here the bear was shot by Mr. Haywood. One of its paws was kept on exhibition in a store at Terre Haute for many years. Wolves were usually caught in wooden pens. An opening was left, and a trigger rigged so that when the wolf tugged at the bait a heavy log would fall. completely closing the opening, and effectually preventing the escape of the beast. It could then be killed at will. A creek in the township-Wolf Pen Branch—derived its name from the fact of its being a great resort for wolves, and the place where many were trapped in the manner described. David O. Harrah was another early settler, as was Noah Wagoner, David Osborn, Daniel Fields and many others. Later came the Germans, who soon constituted a great portion of the township's inhabitants.

BLACK BEARS.

The following is related of David Osborn, by Baber: He went one day to cut buckwheat in the edge of Wright Township, and on his way to work, just after daylight, while walking along, heard a hog squealing in the greatest distress off some distance in the woods. He hurried to where the sounds proceeded, and saw that a large bear had seized a hog and was busily engaged in tearing it to pieces with teeth and claws. Mr. Osborn ran up as near as he dared, and hissed and motioned at the bear to drive it from the hog, and succeeded, but the animal made at him, and he ran for dear life, followed closely by the bear, and swung nimself into a small tree just as bruin arrived at the foot. The tree was not a tree only a sapling—and the bear, by rearing up on his hind legs, could nip the feet of Mr. Osborn. This the animal immediately did, and the only objections the settler could make were to kick like a mule and shout like a frightened darkey, and break small branches from the tree and thrash the beast over the nose. After its first rage was over, the animal left, to the great relief of Mr. Osborn. His limbs were scratched, his cotton pants torn, and his shoes were ripped almost from his feet. His exploit was the talk of the neighborhood for a long time.

SWITZ CITY.

This village is one of late origin, dating its commencement to the establishment of the railroad. At that time, about 1868-69, Henry and Allen Conduitt erected a long frame building in which they placed a general stock of merchandise, valued at \$5,000. About the same time, W. W. Dowell erected a boarding house. Both these establishments were commenced then to secure the trade of the railroad men mainly. Jesse Hanna was another early resident. He built a small office. Taylor Brothers opened the second store, and C. A. Meacham soon came in with drugs. Switz & Walters opened a general store with a large stock in 1874. Ed Foster succeeded Taylor Brothers, and in 1878 John Switz bought out Foster. H. & H. Switz opened their saloon in 1879. Hunt & Pegg started in business about this time. John Switz erected the Odd Fellows building for a store room and dwelling attached, and put in a general stock of goods. Milendorff, Martin and Hartzell have had restaurants. Hervey & Riley opened a general store in 1881, and Spencer & Grace put up the brick store. Henry Fry was the first blacksmith. Wesley Hale started the first saw mill, and J. M. Hunter the second. The former had a small grist mill, which was operated by the same motor as the saw mill. James P. Terhune had a livery stable of four or five horses, which is now owned by Samuel Harrell with three horses. The grain elevator was built by Hughes East; Dugger & Neal are the present owners. The town has a present population of about 200.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Beehunter Lodge, No. 507, Odd Fellows, now at Switz City, was organized at Linton, the first officers being: J. F. Wood, N. G.; J. P. Mc-Intosh, V. G.; D. A. Sherwood, Secretary; W. F. Cornelius, P. Secretary; H. Ramacher, Treasurer; B. F. Kertchner, Warden; H. Blair, Conductor. The charter members were Wood, Fleming, Blair, Kertch. ner, Ramacher, McIntosh, Cornelius, Sherwood and Watson. The lodge was organized at Linton in 1875, and removed to Switz City in 1879, at which time the "Odd Fellows Building" was built. The first officers at Switz were: J. M. Martin, N. G.; A. Hall, V. G.; W. B. Spencer, Secretary; J. Mortz, Per. Secretary; A. H. Shoplow, Treasurer; G. W. Kenard, Warden. The present officers are: G. W. Ellis, N. G.; H. S. Terhune, V. G.; C. J. Sinclair, Secretary; Robert Kirkum, Per. Secretary; Patrick Dundon, Treasurer; W. M. Hale, Warden; Joseph Mullane, Conductor. The present membership of the lodge is twenty-two. The lodge owns the upper story of the building in which is their hall, and have property worth about \$1,000. Switz City was laid out in February, 1869, by Hughes East, on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 22, and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 7 north, Range 6 west. A total of 192 lots was laid out, and the town was named in honor of the prominent German living there-John Switz.

THE TRACHERS.

The first school in the township was taught in dwellings, but the facts in detail cannot be given. Several terms were taught in various portions, and it is said that Hiram Howard was one of the early teachers. It is quite certain that one of the Wines was among the first teachers. Irishman named Patterson (probably not the historical "Billy" that was "struck") also taught very early in the township. The first real schoolhouse was erected in the northwest corner, but was a cheap affair and was used only about three years, if that long. A hewed-log structure—a much more substantial building, erected in the same neighborhood—took School was taught in the Wagoner neighborhood as early as 1826, and a few years later a log schoolhouse was built. In 1835, there were three or four schoolhouses in the township, all well attended and doing well, and all being subscription schools. At this time, the territory was a part of Stockton Township. A small brick schoolhouse was built in Switz City, in 1873, by Fred Hinebrook, who made the brick and took the contract. One of the first teachers in this house was James Drenuon.

THE GRADED SCHOOL.

The present house was built in 1883, by Thomas Williams, contractor, and cost \$2,385. It is a fine two-storied brick, with two commodious rooms—one above and one below, and is a credit to the township. The first teacher in this building—winter of 1883-84—was Prof. Poindexter, a young man of fine ability and excellent promise.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

The earliest settlers belonged to churches at Linton and vicinity. D. O. Harrah belonged to the Methodist Church there, and later others belonged to Methodist and other classes in Fairplay Township. Methodist Church at Harrah's was built about twelve years ago; among the membership were the Terhunes (very prominent people), the Harrahs, Dr. Morgan, of Wright Township (one of the county's best citizens), the Sharps, the Jameses, the Smiths, the Hofferdeitz, the Duncans and others belonged about the time the church was built, and afterward came the Barnses, the Andersons, the Bohleys, the Letsingers, the Modrells, the Sherwoods, et al. The Winters Church was built about the same time the Harrah Church was, or perhaps a little earlier. The Winters, the Hinebrooks, the Nowltings, the Jacksons, the Gastineaus, the Fields the Humphreys and others. A small class of Methodists has been lately organized at Switz City by the Shoptaws, Wakefields, Lundys, Meachams, Mrs. Bump and others. A Sunday school was organized 1883-84, Mr. East, Superintendent.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

CENTER TOWNSHIP—OLD BURLINGAME TOWNSHIP—THE FIRST ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS—FIRST ENTRIES OF LAND—THE PIONEERS—BEAR HUNTERS—HISTORICAL SCRAPS—VILLAGE OF JONESBOROUGH—MERCHANDISING—INCIDENT OF THE FEATHERS—CINCINNATI—BRIDGEPORT—TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS—PREACHERS AND CHURCHES.

THIS township was not created until long after the organization of Greene County. On the 6th of April, 1821, at the first meeting of the County Board, the township of Burlingame was created with the following limits: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 8 north, Range 3 west; thence south with the east line of Greene County, to the southeast corner thereof; thence west with the south line of said county to the southwest corner of Section 35, Township 6 north, Range 4 west; thence north with the section line dividing 34 and 35 to the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 8 north, Range 4 west; thence east with the township line dividing 8 and 9 to the place of beginning." It will thus be seen that the township of Burlingame comprised the present townships of Beech Creek, Center and Jackson.

ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

The election of two Justices of the Peace was ordered held at the house of Abel Burlingame, who was appointed Inspector. Mark Dugger and Leonard Nicholson were appointed Overseers of the Poor, and John Storm, Garret Gibson and Adam Morrow, Fence Viewers; Mark Dugger. Abel Burlingame was one of the Justices of the Peace elected at the first election, and John Gardner the other. The following year he was Township Lister. David Storms was Constable in 1822, as was Hugh Dobson also. Robert Smith succeeded Burlingame as Inspector. John Storms and Julius Dugger became Overseers of the Poor, and Isaac Lindsey, Leonard Nicholson and Wesley Smith Fence Viewers; The township elections for several years continued to be held at the cabin of Abel Burlingame. In the month of May, 1829, the township of Burlingame was divided into two equal townships—Beech Creek and Jackson-the southern half of the present township of Center being a part of Jackson, and the northern half a part of Beech Creek. Hugh Dobson was made Road Superintendent in Beech Creek, as was John Samuel Hite became Inspector of Elections; John Gardner and George Burch, Overseers of the Poor; William Edwards and Robert Gaston, Fence Viewers; and elections were ordered held at the house of

Robert Gaston. Elections later were held first at the house of Isaac Storms, in old Jackson Township, and then at the house of Thomas Storms. In November, 1841, the township of Center was created with its present territory, no change having occurred from that time to this. It received its name from the circumstance of its being between Beech Creek and Jackson, out of which two it was created.

FIRST PURCHASE OF LAND.

The first land entries in Center Township were made as follows: John Storms, on Section 36 (in the southeastern part), in October, 1816; Isaac Storms, on the same section, in December, 1816; William Carter, on Section 25, in December, 1817; Abel Burlingame, on Section 35, in August, 1818; Daniel Rollius, on Section 1 (in the northeast part), in 1820; John Gardner, on the same section, in 1820; Garret Gibson, on Section 10, in 1822; and Joseph Burch, on Section 9, in 1826. These were the only early entries—or entries prior to 1826—in Township 7, north, Range 3 west.

THE PIONEERS.

Isaac, John and Joseph Storms, William Carter, Abel Burlingame and Stephen Riddle came to what is now Center Township in the year 1818, but who came first and built the first log cabin cannot be stated with certainty. There is evidence that the Storms settled in the township in 1817, and if this be true they were doubtless the first permanent settlers. There was scarcely any large portion of country where, previons to the first permanent settlement, families of professional hunters had not lived in hastily prepared log, or even bark, cabins-often no better than wigwams-and had lived in their wild, precarious, though enchanting way. Cabins of this character were found on Beech Creek and Indian Creek at the time of the first settlement of Center. Among the others who came to reside in the township quite early were Jesse Rainbolt, Thomas Oliphant, George Burch, William Brummet, Edmund Bingham, Frederick Bingham, William Cole, William Stone, Enoch Stone, Joseph Shelton, Enoch Shelton, Harden Warren, Beverly Bays, Henry Fulk, Isom Johnson, James Burch, Joseph Burch, Thompson Brenham, Robert Hegwood, William Briscoe, William S. Bays, John Gallon, Peter Luntsford, Abraham Young, Abner McHergue, Lawson Oliphant, Ephraim Jackson, Ralph Martindale, David Bullock, James Bullock, John Fodrell, John Harthash and A. Harthash.

BEAR HUNTERS.

As in all other portions of the country at that time, wild animals were very abundant and often very dangerous. Wolves were numerous, and when pressed with hunger in the dead of winter, when sources of food supplies had become very scarce, would often attack domestic animals, such

as calves, nogs, etc. Those who kept sheep were obliged to place them at night in high pens that could not be climbed by the ravenous creatures. and guard them by day when they were in the woods feeding on the boughs and buds. It is said that one of the Storms failed to get up all of his cattle one night when snow was on the ground but before the frost had penetrated deep into the earth, and when he went the next morning to find it he discovered that it had been mired down in a small "lick" where it had gone to drink and had furnished a midnight repast for the wolves. The Hatfields killed many deer in the township, and a few bears. One day Emanuel Hatfield was hunting with his dogs in the township, when, in passing on the bluffs near Indian Creek, he saw below him a bear which had not yet perceived him. He advanced down toward it as fast as he could go, and soon his dogs were in full pursuit and close upon it. After running about half a mile, it took to a tree and was shot there when Mr. Hatfield arrived. Old Abel Burlingame was a prominent man in early years. He was Justice of the Peace, and elections were held at his house and he was regarded as the leader in that part of the county. was not much of a hunter, but had an adventure with a panther which is handed down in tradition. He had gone to a neighbor's on some errand and darkness had set in before he started to return; but he was not afraid, and proceeded on through the woods, following the obscure path, then the only road. Suddenly, out at one side, at a considerable distance, he heard a panther scream, which scared him immeasurably and urged him into a run to escape the beast if possible. He had no gun and no doubt made good time along the obscure path. Again he heard its cry nearer than before, and after a little time again still nearer. A little later, as he ran panting along, he heard the beast bounding over the leaves at his side and could now and then see its eyes shining like yellow diamonds in the dark. He had gathered up a stout stick, which he now held ready for a stroke should the panther approach him, but the animal, after passing to leeward, left him and continued on out through the woods uttering its peculiar cries until lost in the distance. No doubt the settler was greatly relieved when he reached the cabin.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

The first murder in Greene County occurred in Center Township, at the house of Stephen Riddle. A full account of this will be found in the history of the courts. The first marriage was Simon Leakey to Mary Burcham, by Abel Burlingame, Justice of the Peace. Other early marriages were Abner McHergue to Mary Riddle; William Doolen to Eliza Bingham; John Uland to Polly Bays, and William Stone to Matilda Chaney. Old Frederick Bingham was one of the earliest millers at Rock Bluff. Dr. Targleton built and conducted an early horse mill on the old Bloomington road. Old man Oliphant also built and conducted a horse

mill on the Nellinger farm. Mr. Gannon operated the same kind of a mill in the township at an early day. Charles Shelton started the first distillery. He owned a small copper still, and obtained his meal at the horse mills and, it is said, made a superior article of corn whisky and fine peach brandy. He found a ready and anxious market for all his liquor.

JONESBOROUGH.

It is said that McGill & McGill were the first men to open a store at Jonesboro, but Ephraim Jackson and Charles D. Rader conducted stores in this portion of the county, beginning a few years before. The McGills began the business about the year 1839. Late in the same year, William Dorch opened a grocery there, wet and dry. About this time, John Gardner was fined before a Justice of the Peace for retailing liquor without a license. This was not at Jonesborough, however. In 1840, McGill & Dugger were associated together in business in the town, as was also McGill & Davis. A few families had located there, and a blacksmith, carpenter, etc., had appeared. In about 1845–46, Lawson Oliphant opened his store and continued many years with increasing patronage and profit. John P. Gainey also opened a store there in 1846. Oliphant had a good store. George Wolfe & Co., seem to have established a store there about 1841, which they conducted a few years. Mr. Dugger sold large quantities of whisky.

AS LIGHT AS FRATHERS.

A man named Dory was an early merchant in the town. He bought large quantities of farm products, among which were feathers. He had a very large sack reaching from the upper story to the lower, in which he poured his feathers to keep them aired, and to keep the wind from carrying them away. One day he fell into this sack and came near smothering to death before he was taken out. Mr. Oliphant early started a carding mill in town, which he conducted with profit for a series of He built the first brick house in the township, and was a man of much broader views than the average. His son, J. T. Oliphant, was for a number of years the leading merchant of the town. It is said that a pottery was conducted in town for a number of years. The present merchants are Bingham & Holtsclaw, and Michael Deckard; both firms are doing a good business. The former firm has general merchandise, and the latter drugs; the latter distills about 2,000 gallons annually of pure peach and apple brandy. The post office is called Hobbieville. The name Screamersville is sometimes applied to the town.

The town of Cincinnati was founded at an early day. John W. Carmichael was the first merchant, and continued for many years. In about 1857, he erected a large steam flour mill in town, which is yet in operation, owned by John Carter. It has two sets of buhrs—one for wheat and one for corn—and is doing a lucrative business. The present mer-

chants are Richard W. Yoho and J. B. Vanmeter, both of whom have excellent stores and trades. Mr. Vanmeter has drugs, which he commenced with in 1883. Mr. Yoho has general merchandise, valued at \$3,500. The post office is Cincinnati. Many persons get this town confounded with one of the same name in the southern part of Ohio, on the Ohio River. The latter will no doubt soon alter its name to avoid the confusion.

Ridgeport was named for its location on the high ridge which separates Beech Creek from the streams farther south. It has never been properly laid out and recorded, and has never had a post office. The present merchant is Robert Johnson, who is driving a profitable trade.

THE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The early settlers of this township were very slow in commencing their first schools, and even then did not evince as deep an interest, apparently, as in other portions of the county. The time came, however, when the schools had to be founded or the township would lose the expected influx of population, for later families seeking homes in the wilds of Indiana were careful to locate in good neighborhoods where there were good citizens, good schools, good mills, good stores and good churches. It is said the first school in the township was taught near William Carver's, in about the year 1826, by a man named Mill. It is also said that a school was taught in the cabin of Abel Burlingame as early as 1824, but as there are no reliable accounts of this it cannot be stated with certainty. Mill is said to have taught a good school in the rudest of rude log cabins, where there was no window but greased paper, no floor but clapboards and no seats nor desks but slabs. Of course the scholars sat upon the softest side of the slabs. This man Mill taught many years in the township, and was a good disciplinarian if not a com-Scholarship was not a test in that day of a teacher's If he was capable of using the rod upon offenders, big and little, and if he did it when occasion required, and could read, write and cipher, and argue on religion and national political matters, he was regarded as a paragon of learning and perfection, and was continued in charge of the school as long as he desired, and perhaps his wages were raised from \$10 to \$12, or possibly \$15. He was not paid by the month, however, but received so much from each scholar for the term. Another early school was taught in the southern part by a man named John Til-One of the first schools was taught in the southwestern part and another in the northwestern part. Two other early teachers were Ralph Martindale and Jacob Young. In 1830, there were four or five schools, and in 1846 there were eight. In the thirties, the school fund from the sale of the sixteenth section began to be realized, which proved a great advantage notwithstanding the limited amount at first. Now the township has as good educational facilities as any other township in the county.

RELIGION IN THE TOWNSHIP.

Among the earliest preachers in the township were Revs. Thomas Oliphant, Joseph Wilson, Samuel Doty, George Burch, Richard Wright and Eli P. Farmer. These men were the first to preach within the township limits. As early as 1824, the Methodists in the southwestern part, and in Richland Township adjoining, organized a class composed of the families of Hansford Stalcup, David Watson, Jeremiah Doty and others, and arrangements to build a church on Section 27, Township 7 north, Range 4 west, were made as early as January, 1826. The first church built in Center Township was what became known as the Beech Creek Baptist Church, and was erected not far from 1831, though the class was organized a few years before in private dwellings. George Burch was the first pastor of this class, and later were James Burch, Davis Burch and John B. Vanmeter. The membership was largely from the old Hebron Church in the edge of Monroe County, and among the first were George Burch, Martha Burch, Elijah Burch, Meretta Burch, Mary Burch, James Burch, Elizabeth Burch, Nancy Campbell and Joice Gib-The old church built by this class is yet standing. The Methodist Church at Jonesboro was organized not far from the year 1840. Elder Forbes and William Butts were leaders in the church; E. E. Rose was one of the early preachers. Rev. M. Hawk is the present pastor. The old church is almost in ruins, and the class meets in the schoolhouse. The Hopewell Baptist Church was founded in the northwestern part in about 1845. John Pitts donated land for the church to be built on Section 11. This class is yet in existence. The Sylvania Church, organized first as a Methodist Episcopal, was established in the southern part at an early date, and the church building was erected mainly by the individual means of Isaac Hamlin, a zealous Christian and a local preacher of that faith. After the last war, the organization died, but was revived as a Protestant Methodist under Rev. S. Baker. They worship yet under the pastorate of Rev. William Lamb. A frame church was built in Cincinnati (not in Ohio, but in Greene County, Ind.), about the year 1874 for all denominations, if accounts are correct. The only rganized religious class now occupying this building are the Congregationalists who do not, however, have regular preaching. Center Township has had several religious organizations in schoolhouses, and since an early day has been well supplied with moral influences.

CHAPTER XXV.

SMITH TOWNSHIP—SCAFFOLD PRAIRIE—ITS BEAUTY IN EARLY YEARS—
TOWNSHIP FORMATION—ITS RE-DIVISION LATER—THE FIRST SETTLER,
JESSE ELGIN—REMINISCENCES OF THE DAYHOFFS—DEER AND BUFFALO
LICKS—WAGONING TO LOUISVILLE—FIRST SCHOOL TEACHERS—DEER
PETS—LONE TREE PRAIRIE—DEATH BY DAMPS—THE FIRST WEDDINGS
—CHURCHES.

THE township of Smith is one of the best for agricultural purposes in the county. The soil contains much alluvium, without which the poorest crops would be much poorer. In short, the soil is such that crops of all kinds, especially the valuable cereals, are grown in great profusion, to the material advantage of the residents. There is also enough silica in the soil to furnish food for the stalks of wheat, oats, rye, barley, etc., and without which all such grain falls on the ground before ripe, thus giving to the husbandman for his labor scarcely any recompense, besides the heavier burden of care which the loss places upon his shoulders, where families are to be supported and debts paid.

SCAFFOLD PRAIRIE.

Originally, the township was almost or quite a beautiful prairie, interspersed with numerous island-like groves that greatly heightened the effect of beauty, and created an irresistible charm in the beholder. ning around and extending over these hills of grove were numerous paths made and traveled over by herds of buffaloes in former years. any early summer morning at the time of the first settlement of the county, herds of deer could be seen cropping the rich verdure on the prairie expanse, or bounding away over the green velvet at the sight of man. Crossing the township here and there are small streams, not so large as to cut the surface into precipitous hills too abrupt for cultivavation, but small enough to leave the slopes in gentle curves, over which the plow can run with ease and profit. Some portions of the township. notably the hills in the northern end, are too clayey for profitable cultivation, and other portions pretty well south in the township are too level, and require open or under drainage, but as a whole the land is of the best in this portion of the State. The portion that at present is too level is in reality the richest for agricultural purposes, and is destined in the future to be the garden spot of the county.

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Greene County was organized by act of the Legislature in 1821, and at the meeting of the first County Board at old Burlington, the first

county seat, early in that year the entire territory was laid off into four townships, as will be found fully detailed elsewhere in this volume. township of Highland was one of the four, and comprised all of the present townships of Highland, Jefferson, Smith and Wright. This was a large extent of country for one township, but it was no larger proportionately than the settlers were few. Besides this, office-seeking had not yet been reduced to a science, as it has at the present day, and the dear people were not pestered and importuned for months beforehand by political imposters to induce them to go often and early to the polls on election day. People then had something else to think of than the welfare of politicians, though they usually managed to attend elections more from a sense of duty as citizens, and from a desire to enjoy the visit with their neighbors, to gossip of local affairs, and guess of the outcome of intrigues in national affairs which they had just heard of, though occurring several months before, and also to become acquainted with new settlers and learn of the more interesting county affairs, than from any hope of gain at the elections. But the large township answered the purpose for a number of years, or until the settlement had become so augmented by arrivals as to warrant a division. In the month of May, 1828, the County Board divided Highland Township, and created all of the present townships of Jefferson, Smith and Wright into a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Smith; but about a week later, all of the county lying in the forks of White and Eel Rivers was in turn separated from Smith, and named Eel River Township, to which a separate organization was given. This left Smith Township with the present territory of Wright, Smith and Jefferson, except the portion lately known as Eel River Township. In 1828, when old Smith was first created, the elections were ordered held at the residence of Frederick Dayhoff, where they continued to be held for several years, showing thus the prominence the elder Mr. Dayhoff had in the northern portion of the county.

THE RE-DIVISION.

In January, 1838, the County Board again divided Smith Township as follows: Beginning at Township 8 north, Range 6 west, on the line dividing Sections 4 and 5 in said township, the said line lividing the counties of Greene and Clay, running thence south to the south line of said Smith Township, said line dividing the townships of Smith and Stockton. All of Smith Township west of that line was created as Wright Township, and all east of that line was still to be known as Smith. The latter then included the present Smith and Jefferson Townships, except Eel River Township. Thus Smith remained until Jefferson was created, at which time the western boundary was removed two miles further west where it now is. At the division of 1838, above mentioned, elections in Smith were ordered held at the house of John Fuller.

JESSE ELGIN, THE FIRST SETTLER.

The settlement of the township began early, as the country was beautiful, the soil promising and the location apparently healthful. highly probable that the first permanent settler was Jesse Elgin, who was a native of Kentucky, and came to the township, if reports are reliable, in the year 1820. Among the others who came about the same time or earlier were Frederick Dayhoff, Elias Dayhoff, Abraham Dayhoff, Cyrus W. Conant, Alfred Buskirk, Charles Walker, John Stanley, Rev. Nathaniel Moss, Mr. Goodale, Abraham Wood, Samuel Wilkes, Byrum Combs. James Frazier, George Shrakes, and later Rev. Richard Wright, Kinsie Moore, Daniel Wood, Richard Lambert, Mr. Whittemore and Bartholomew Ellinsworth. These were all early settlers, and nearly all became prominent in the affairs of the county. Several reached ripe old ages. and went down in honor to the grave full of years, beloved and revered by all the country for miles around. It is pleasant for the descendants of the early settlers to remember all that has been done to make the wilderness the happy abode of educated and prosperous people. goes out in gratitude, and tears come to the eyes when the tottering forms of the old settlers go limping by. When we remember the hours they spent in toil and self-denial that we, their children, might be made comfortable and happy, to deny them the only sought boon, to end their days happily, would be the basest ingratitude.

RESIDENTS OF 1821.

By the time the county was organized, in 1821, there were several famlies living in what is now Smith Township. Log cabins dotted the land and around them were small fenced tracts for gardens and grain fields. Several of these families were obliged to give up their new homes and go back whence they came. The following, taken from Baber's history, is worthy of preservation in this volume:

THE DAYHOFF REMINISCENCE.

"By request, I give, as one of the first settlers of Scaffold Prairie, a sketch of its history from memory, as also of the township of Smith, as originally organized, and of its subsequent division: This township derived its name, originally, from old Thomas Smith, who kept the ferry across White River, on the old Indian trace from Louisville to Fort Harrison, a short distance below the mouth of Eel River, and embraced the present townships of Smith and Jefferson, and extended above the mouth of Eel River a short distance, embracing the old Craig Mill, at which elections were first held in the township. In the year 1825, I attended the election at this mill for the first time after I came to the State. As the township originally derived its name from the old ferryman, the district that contained his residence should have retained his name; but

instead of that, it has had given to it the name of Jefferson, and a district west of that, embracing Scaffold Prairie, has the name of Smith. On the old trace from Smith's Ferry to Fort Harrison or Terre Haute, there was no one living from where Worthington now stands to where a family by the name of Shumaker then lived, about where old Mr. Myers now lives, until you came to Scaffold Prairie. My father entered 160 acres of land in Scaffold Prairie on the 9th of August, A. D. 1824, and in the fall, after the lapse of a month or two, moved to his land in the prairie, and took me with him.

"My father, Frederick Dayhoff, as also my mother, were natives of Maryland, but were residents for a long time of Kentucky, after which they settled in Scaffold Prairie, Greene County, in 1824. Being single, I came with them, and remained until the first crop of grain was raised. I then returned to Kentucky, and remained six or nine months, and married a young lady whose maiden name was Mary Thomas, whose character was such that it never was tarnished by the tongue of malice. She died of consumption, and left me three children. My mother died in Scaffold Prairie in July, 1833, of cholera, the only person's death by that disease in the country around, aged fifty seven years, nearly. My father died ten years and two days after, by the infirmities of age, being over seventy-seven years old.

"When my father came to Scaffold Prairie, in 1824, he found there two families who had been living there a year or two. The head of one was Jesse Elgin, a native of Kentucky, and son of old Jesse Elgin, of Washington County, in this State, and the other family was by the name of Woodsworth, from Ohio. Among the subsequent early settlers of this prairie was Charles Walker, a family from Kentucky, who settled where David Fuller now lives, and George R. Taylor, now of Worthington, who bought out Woodsworth and lived in the settlement many years. But, that I may not weary the reader in speaking of additions and changes in the settlement, I decline this course for the present. I conceive you may inquire of me what gave Scaffold Prairie its name. I can very briefly and fully satisfy you on this question.

DEER AND BUFFALO LICKS.

"There are, in the central and lower parts of the prairie, licks which were the resort of wild animals, such as deer, buffalces, and, perhaps, elks, from the commencement of wild animals on our continent until its occupation by white men. At this lick large basins were eat out by wild animals, craving salt or something of the kind, I suppose. From these licks diverge in every direction what is generally called buffalo ditches, made by the wear of animals and the wash of water along their paths. Now, around this lick were scaffolds, constructed upon four posts set in the ground, and the scaffolds upon them twelve or fifteen feet or more

above the ground. Upon these scaffolds the Indians would sit and watch for deer and other wild animals coming in to the lick. And while these animals would come, spying for danger on the surface, never thinking of danger above, toward the smiling heavens, the Indian would pop them through with his fatal ball. These scaffolds were standing for years after the prairie was occupied by white men, and from these scaffolds the prairie took its name. And is it not remarkable that no effort has been made to discover what the animals sought at this lick, especially as coal and timber are plentiful around this prairie?

WAGONING FROM LOUISVILLE.

"The changes that have taken place in this part of the State in fifty or fifty-five years are astonishing. In the fall season of the year, the merchants in this county and west had to have their goods hauled by team from Louisville, there being no railroads at that time, and the Wabash being at that season of the year too low for steamboating. So, then, Mr. Elgin, myself and brother, having heavy teams for breaking prairie sod, would haul for the Wabash merchants in the fall of the year, and receive \$1.50 per hundred for hauling to Terre Haute; and with our big wagons and teams we would haul from twenty-five to thirty hundred. And one of the last loads that I hauled was to Robroy, I think, forty miles beyond Terre Haute; and, what is remarkable, made the trip from Louisville by Terre Haute to Robroy and back home without having my wagon sheet wet. How unlike this season up to the present! But commerce now goes by the power and speed of steam; and we would naturally conclude that under the improved state of mechanism and arts of commerce, that we could get along in the world much easier now than in the old time, but is this the case, I would ask? Now, let us consider. Our taxes are double, and, in some cases thribble, according to amount and value of property, what they were from thirty to fifty years ago. think, if you will look over your old tax receipts, you will be convinced of the correctness of the assertion. Please examine your old receipts, while I write you the exact copy of a tax receipt of my father's for payment on land and property in Kentucky, for the year 1814, and consequently since the war of 1812. Now comes the copy:

"'MAX, 1814.—Received of Frederick Dayhoff, two dollars and six cents, in full of his tax, for the year 1814, on 142% acres land, one tithe and nine horses.

G. SMITH, Deputy Sheriff for "O. CLARK, Sheriff Shelby County."

"This was a good farm and well improved. But Hoosiers are to be pitied. They can call up nothing like this. But this taxation is but one item in the bill of expenses; and, further, I would state in reference to our taxes, that I have a receipt for taxes, paid for a single year on my own property, without including any former delinquencies, amounting to

\$126.77. Now I would say, if this is not exorbitant oppression on a citizen in Smith Township in moderate circumstances, depending upon the labor of his hands and economy to support himself and family, and defray the other expenses incumbent upon a respectable member of society, then I may say the heavens do not cover us. But, further, have not the claims of other public functionaries increased much in the same ratio? Lawyers' fees, doctors' bills, and all other public characters and agencies. Now, good citizens of Smith Township, I leave these brief hints to your consideration; and it is for you, whether you be called Whig or Democrat, to say whether you will continue to submit to this extortion. The late floods were beyond your control, but the expenses alluded to may be within the compass of your influence.

FIRST SCHOOL TEACHERS.

"The attention given to education in Smith Township, and especially in Scaffold Prairie, from the early settlement there, has been commendable. My sister, Litticia Buskirk, mother of Philander Buskirk, was the first school teacher in Scaffold Prairie settlement, and I was the second. And I can say with pleasure that I think the morals of this settlement have been above the medium standard. Religion, which is compared to the salt of the earth, has always received attention and respect here; and I believe there has never been a dram shop in the township, and trust the fire of Tophet will never burn here. I fear, however, that the morals of this settlement now are not as good as in its infancy.

"Smith Township contributed a liberal support to the Government during the war of the rebellion, and lost a number of her brave sons; but, with the rest of our country, enjoys the confidence that our Republic is not to be destroyed by internal diversions or external foes.

PET DEER.

"At the first settlement of Smith Township by white men, wild game of various descriptions was very plentiful, especially deer and turkeys—the former attracted, I suppose, by the lick in Scaffold Prairie. The hunters could have all the venison they wanted. I, besides my venison, according to the recollection of my family, had at one time nine pet deer, which I procured by offering 50 cents a head for fawns until I got nine. We raised them, and they were very pleasant pets. They would on sight distinguish a stranger from one of our family; and, on a particular occasion, a gentleman from Terre Haute put up with us, and in going from the house to the barn, a young buck spied something red on the gentleman. Having a horror of blood or anything red, young Mr. Buck made battle with the stranger. But ordinarily they were very pleasant and gentle in the family; and if I could have some of them for pets at the present time, they would afford a luxurious pastime for amusement.

LONE TREE PRAIRIE.

"The Lone Tree Creek and Lone Tree Prairie were named for the old oak tree which stood alone in the prairie for a great number of years. That noted old red-oak stood on the north side of the old Gen. Harrison trace, made by the soldiers in 1814. Many persons can yet point out the place where the Lone Tree stood, about one mile northeast of William W. Baber's. The big lake, on the county line, two miles east of Howesville, has evidently at one time been the old river bed, and a great many stories could be told for the truth about the many exploits and adventures of the old pioneer hunters and trappers on the river from Worthington up to the old reservoir.

"Smith Township was never noted much for its bad conduct, but in an early day two feetive young men—own cousins—Samuel Wilks and Byram Combs, met at a corn-shucking at Richard Wright's, and by some little difference of opinion about a girl in the neighborhood, engaged in a fisticuff fight, and after a few rounds and hard licks in the short ribs, Mr. Combs hallooed out, "Enough! enough! Boys, take Sam Wilks away! I'm not whipped, but by jinks, I just can't stand it!"

"Our old neighbor and sociable friend, George R. Taylor, established the first store, sold dry goods, and made the farm, set out the apple trees and built a good substantial brick dwelling house on the place where Rice Elgin now lives, on the old Terre Haute State road. Mr. Taylor's brick house was destroyed by fire, and afterward he came to Worthington and is now enjoying good health.

"Old Uncle Sammy Wilks and his brother-in-law, Mr. Byram Combs, settled near the old lake on the Sand Hill, made the farm and set out the old apple orchards near where Mrs. Elizabeth Cole now lives, north of the prairie.

"Rev. Richard Wright settled on the farm and built a blacksmith shop where the Widow Dean now lives. Afterward, Mr. Wright sold that farm to Richard Lambert, and Mr. Lambert buried more than half the number of his large family in less than five months' time, together with a man by the name of James Frazier, who was smothered to death by the damps while he was engaged in the work of cleaning out a well for Mr. Lambert the same summer, and on the same place that there were so many persons died."

The first weddings were Cyrus W. Conant to Nancy Dayhoff; W. Y. Dayhoff to Lucy Goodale; Samuel Wilks to Celia Wright. The first school was in the Dayhoff neighborhood. Among the early teachers were Letitia Buskirk, Lucy Goodale, Elijah Godfrey, and some of the earliest scholars were Philander Buskirk, Elijah and William Elgin, Mary and Susan Walker, Eliza, Milly and Julia Elgin, Enos and William Goldsberry, Rice Elgin and Bart Ellinsworth, besides the Dayhoff and Fuller children, some six or seven in number.

PART II.

GREENE COUNTY.

BIOGRAPHICAL.



PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

. JOHN D. ALEXANDER, State's Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, was born in Bloomington, Ind., February 6, 1839, and came with his parents, William and Martha L. (Dunn) Alexander, to Greene County in 1843, where he was raised to manhood. William Alexander was a physician, which profession engaged his attention until his retirement from active life in 1867, after which he removed from the eastern part of the county to Bloomfield, where he died in 1871, aged seventy-seven years. His widow died in 1883, aged eighty-seven years. Both were natives of Kentucky, but their parents were from the Old Dominion. John D., after receiving the benefits to be derived from the common schools, entered the classical course of the State University, graduating in 1861. August 18, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company E, Ninetyseventh Indiana Volunteers, and on the company's organization was appointed Orderly Sergeant. In February, 1863, he was advanced to Second Lieutenant, and December 15, 1864, was promoted to the Captaincy of Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment. In April, 1865, Gen. Logan appointed him Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, which remained his official duties until being mustered out of service June 9, 1865. Capt. Alexander was a participant in the battles of Vicksburg, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Griswoldville, Ga., Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville. After the war, he took a six months' course at the Law Department of the Michigan State University, subsequently practicing his profession one year at Bedford, and the remainder of the time being engaged in a like pursuit at Bloomfield. In 1880, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and in 1882 re-elected to this position, the State Legislature of 1882-83 changing the circuit to the Fourteenth. Capt. Alexander is a Republican in politics, and at present is a member of the law firm of Alexander & Letsinger.

S. W. AXTELL, Superintendent of the schools of Greene County, is one of three surviving children in a family of five born to George R. and Amanda (Farnham) Axtell, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. The genealogy of this family is traced back in England as early as 1535, to one John Akstyle, a member of a religious order in Hertfordshire. Thomas Axtell, baptized at Berkhamstead, England, January 26, 1619, was undoubtedly the progenitor of the name in the

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The following are the names of the heads of the different United States. families in a direct line of descent from the Axtell last mentioned, together with their respective births: Henry, born in 1641; Daniel, 1673; Thomas, 1727; Thomas, 1750; Thomas, 1797; George R., May 10, 1825. The last on this list is the father of the subject of this memoir, and is a prosperous farmer of Beech Creek Township. S. W. Axtell was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 17, 1850, and when six years old removed with his parents to Greene County, Ind., locating in Beech Creek Township, where he was raised, and largely educated. After attending the best schools afforded in the county, he entered the State University the term of 1871-72, and in July, 1874, graduated from the law department of that The same month of his graduation, he located for the practice of his profession in Bloomfield, and has ever since resided here, being at present a member of the well-known legal firm of Pickens, Axtell & Moffett. For several years Mr. Axtell has been at work perfecting a complete set of abstracts of title for lands in Greene County, and is now prepared to furnish anything in his line. He is a Democrat, and in 1876 was elected County Superintendent, which position he has ever since held, making one of the best Superintendents the county ever had. many obstacles and against the advice of older heads, he undertook the system of grading the schools of the county, and has made it a flattering success. In a like manner, he was successful in perfecting the graduation system, which he claims is not a fabric woven in the loom of fancy, but a complete system of common-sense plans. Mr. Axtell, at one time, was the candidate of his party for State's Attorney, but owing to a Republican majority in the district, suffered defeat. His marriage with Miss Mary J. Grav was solemnized February 16, 1861, and by her is the father of this family: Aden F., deceased, G. W., Ilie M., Casper B., Edna M. and Nita Vera. The parents are members of the Christian Church.

G. W. BEARD, editor of the Bloomfield News, is a native of the Hoosier State, born December 28, 1836, in Harrison County. He was one of six sons and two daughters born to the marriage of Jesse Beard and Charlotte Bullock, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Georgia, and of Irish-Scotch descent. G. W. was raised in his native county to manhood, receiving the greater part of his education from the common schools, and when about sixteen years old was apprenticed to the printer's trade on the Western Argus, of Corydon. For eight years, he was employed on the mechanical part of this periodical, then became editor and proprietor, continuing as such until the breaking-out of the August 22, 1861, he enrolled his name as a private in Company B, Third Indiana Cavalry, and was an active participant in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and numerous other engagements, amounting in all to 120. May 11, 1864, while on Sheridan's raid to Richmond, he received a severe grape shot wound in the left hip. September 7, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the service, wearing, as a mark of honor, a Sergeant's chevron. For one season, Mr. Beard farmed in Lawrence County; then engaged in mercantile business in Greene County, which he continued until 1874, afterward farming five years or thereabouts. Since 1879, he has resided in Bloomfield, engaged in journalism. Miss Angie Broaddus became his wife on the 8th of February, 1864, and to their union have been born six children—Lena, Broaddus, Jennie, Stannard, Daisy and Georgia. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr.

Beard is one of the prominent Republicans of the county, and through the News is doing valuable work for his party. He issues a bright, attractive paper weekly, filled with able editorials and spicy local news, which is fast becoming the weekly visitor of all the better families of Greene County.

EVAN A. BONHAM, Sheriff of Greene County and a native of Wright Township, was born June 10, 1852, and is a son of David Bon. ham, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. After receiving a preliminary education in his native township, Evan A. attended the seminary at Sullivan one year, then, in company with a brother, William A., took an extended trip through the West and South-In 1871, he entered Judsonian University, in White County, Ark., his brother the same year purchasing forty acres of land there for the purpose of embarking in fruit-raising. William A. is yet residing there, and operates a furm of 170 acres, 110 of which are devoted exclusively to fruit raising. In 1872, Evan A. returned to Greene County and embarked in saw-milling and farming in Wright and Stockton Townships. In 1874 and a part of 1875, he was an attendant at Franklin College, but in 1876 was a student at the Newbury Normal School, where he prepared for the teacher's profession. The latter occupation served to engage his attention for six years, and during Mr. Bonham's pedagogical career, he met with deserved success. April 27, 1871, he was married to Miss Winnie E. Hicks, a native of Iowa, and a teacher of five years' experience in Greene County, and one son has blessed their union—Leon J., born October 28, 1881. Mr. Bonham is a Republican in politics, a member of the Baptist Church—as is also Mrs. Bonham—and is one of the best Sheriffs ever Greene County had. He was elected to this office in 1882, and is filling its requirements to the entire satisfaction of all

DAVID BUTCHER, deceased, ex-Treasurer of Greene County, was one of eight children born to Richard and Rebecca (Boruff) Butcher. His father dying when he was eleven years old, the burden in caring for the family fell on his shoulders, and at this critical period he embarked in his struggle for a home and an honored name. He was enabled to secure only a limited schooling, but by diligence in after years secured a good, practical education. On leaving the farm, he went to Bloomington, there learning wagon-making, and in 1850 married Carrie Finley, who bore him two children, only one-David F.-yet living. In 1854, the mother died, after which Mr. Butcher moved to Sullivan and worked at his trade until his removal to Bloomfield in 1856. At this place, he embarked in the drug trade, at which he continued until he sold out to enter upon the duties of County Treasurer, to which position he had been duly elected, and after one term of two years he was re-elected, serving in all four years. Mr. Butcher was an honest citizen, an obliging neighbor, and a loving husband and father. He was well known and universally respected for his many sterling qualities, his pureness of heart and simplicity of manners. He was twice married, his widow having been Mina V. Hopkins, a native of Ireland, by whom he was the father of three children-John V. (deceased), Stella and Cora. Mr. Butcher was a member of the Christian Church and the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat in politics.

SAMUEL R. CAVINS was born in Green County, Ky., in 1792. Before he was of age, he went to Vincennes, and remained there several years.

While at Vincennes, he went on a hunting excursion (about the year 1813) up White River, and the party landed in Greene County, just above the mouth of Richland Creek, near the old Indian graveyard. After that he returned to Kentucky. In 1814, he entered the army as a substitute, and served under Gen. Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans. In 1822, he returned to Indiana again, and settled in Monroe County, near Harmony. In 1825, he moved to Lawrence County, near Springville. He moved to Greene County in 1827, and settled on Indian Creek, near Owensburg. In the year 1833, he settled on a farm in Richland Township, adjoining the farm of David Heaton. In 1835, he moved to Bloomfield, and resided there until his death, which was in 1864. In 1828, he was elected Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, and held the office until 1834, when he resigned. He was Assessor for the east side of White River for the year 1834. In 1835, he was elected Clerk, and entered upon the duties of the office in 1835, and held the office continuously until 1855. He raised nine children to be grown, and had several to die in infancy. He was well known throughout the county for his hospitality and liberality, and especially remembered for the numerous instances n which he befriended the poor. Though well advanced in years at the time of the last war, there was no man in the county, of any age more active or loyal. He was Draft Commissioner, and was so energetic that more than once was in imminent danger of serious personal injury. His portrait will be found in this volume.

COL. ADEN G. CAVINS was born in Lawrence County, Ind., October 24, 1827, and is a son of Samuel R. Cavins. He received in youth only such schooling as was obtainable at that early day, and his literary education was completed with three years' instruction at Asbury University. He afterward read law, and graduated from the Law Department of the State University in 1849. He then practiced his profession in Bloomfield until 1858, when he removed to Nebraska City, Neb., remaining there two years, and representing his locality in the Lower House of the Legislature. In 1861, he returned to Greene County, the same year recruiting a company for the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of Company E in November of the same year. Capt. Cavins was with Pope on his expedition to New Madrid in the spring of 1862, and after the evacuation of Island No. 10 went with his regiment to Pittsburg Landing, and was present at the siege of For distinguished services, Gov. Morton in 1862 commissioned him Major of the Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and while at Holly Springs in December of the same year, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. After participating in the siege of Vicksburg, he was in the engagement at Jackson, Miss., where his horse was killed by a cannon ball from the enemy. Col. Cavins was actively engaged at Mission Ridge, from whence his command moved to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, which was one of the hardest campaigns of the rebellion. Succeeding this, he was an active participant in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, and June 15, 1864, his command captured 700 of the enemy, including a large part of the Thirty-first Alabama Regiment, with field and staff officers. He led his regiment at Kenesaw Mountain, and at Atlanta his command again gained renown by capturing the Fifth Confederate Tennessee Regiment, which killed the gallant McPherson. Col. Cavins was also in the engagements at Ezra Chapel, on the right of Atlanta and Jonesboro. He remained in

command of the Ninety-seventh from Goldsboro until its arrival at Washington City, where he was mustered out as Colonel. Since that time, he has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Bloomfield, standing second to none at the bar of Greene County. He is a stanch Republican, and in 1880 was Presidential Elector for the Second Congressional District. In 1851, he was married to Julia Taylor, who died in 1854, leaving two sons, only one (Edward) yet living. To his second marriage, with Matilda Livingston, eight children have been born—William L., Hugh L., Josephine, Lelia, Aden L., Francis L., Margaret, and Lee (deceased). Mrs. Cavins is a daughter of Hugh L. Livingston, a pioneer lawyer of Indiana, who was descended from an old and honored

family.

COL. E. H. C. CAVINS, a native of Greene County, Ind., was born in Jackson Township April 16, 1832, and was raised to manhood in Bloomfield, where he acquired his early education. He afterward took s two years' course at Asbury University, then read law with his brother, Aden G., and in 1853 graduated from the Law Department of the State University. He then began the practice of law in Bloomfield, and in 1858 served as a member of the State Legislature. In the spring of 1861, he recruited Company D; was mustered into service as Captain of this company, which went out as a part of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers. They were first under McClellan and Rosecrans in West Virginia, but in 1862 were with Gen. Shields in the Shenandoah Valley campaign and the battle of Winchester. They were then transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and became a part of the Second Army Corps, which covered the retreat from the Peninsula and from second Bull Run. In August, 1862, Capt. Cavins was advanced to Major of the Fourteenth, and the fall of this year participated in the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded in the left hand, and shortly after which he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He commanded his regiment at Fredericksburg, and from the official reports the dead from the Fourteenth laid nearest the enemy's works. Chancellorsville and Gettysburg were the next important battles in which Col. Cavins was engaged, succeeded by Morton's Ford, where he commanded two regiments and where his horse was shot under him. Shortly after this, he returned to Indiana to recruit his regiment, and on reporting for duty at Washington was assigned command of a provisional brigade, detached from the Army of the Potomac, of which he continued in command during the remainder of his term of service, which culminated in the battle of Cold Harbor. In 1864, he was commissioned Colonel, and June 20, 1864, received his final discharge. He was then made Adjutant General for the Southern Division of the State, under Gen. Hughes, and served as such during the remainder of the war. During the rebellion, Col. Cavins participated in over fifty pitched battles and skirmishes. Since then, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Bloomfield, where he has attained a prominent position at the bar of Greene County. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Republican, and a Royal Arch Mason. To his marriage with Miss Ann M. Downing, solemnized October 23, 1855, four children have been born-Samuel R., Carrie Belle, Ida L. The mother was born in March, 1836, in Greene County, and Susie F. and is a daughter of the old pioneer, Alexander Downing.

JOHN J. CLIFFT, a native of Kentucky, born February 22, 1837, is one of seven children, born to Thomas and Melinda (Jones), Clift,

natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky, and maternally of Dutch The family removed to Monroe County, Ind., in 1838, and settled near the Greene County line, making these two counties their home until the death of Thomas Clifft, in the latter county, May 18, 1861, aged fifty-nine years. His widow afterward married a Mr. Clark, and died in Illinois in about 1874. John J. Clifft was raised a farmer; receiving but limited advantages, and on attaining his majority started in life for himself. During the holidays of 1861 and 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the first battle of his company being Munfordville, where the greater part of the Sixtieth Regiment was captured by Gen. Morgan's command. At the time of this battle, Mr. Clifft was sick at the Louisville hospital with typhoid fever and consequently escaped capture. He was an active participant in the battle of Walnut Hills before the siege of Vicksburg, and all through this remarkable siege, being wounded June 3, 1863, in the left shoulder, from the effects of which he is yet a sufferer. He was next in the engagement at Grand Coteau Prairie, where he received his second wound, which was much more severe than the former one, it being through the right shoulder and side, leaving a gaping and terribly lacerated wound. Not receiving immediate attention and being unable to help himself, his wound attracted flies in abundance, and erelong it was swarming with maggots. For about four weeks he was in the hospital; then, although not really able to do so, rejoined his regiment and remained in active service until his discharge in April, 1865. After the war, he farmed and worked at the stone-mason's trade in Greene County until July, 1883, when he came to Mineral City, and in partnership with R. Haywood started a general store which they have since continued. Mr. Clifft is a member of the National party, the I. O. O. F.; and was married in 1867, to Rhoda Ann Minks, by whom he is the father of six children: Mary E., Ida M. (deceased), Nora A., William L., James W. and Thursia J.

DR. S. C. CRAVENS, the oldest established physician of Bloomfield, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., January 3, 1839, and is descended from English and Irish ancestors, his parents being John C. and Nancy M. Cravens. His early education was obtained at Hanover, and in 1861 came to Greene County and began teaching school in Daviess County, at the same time devoting his spare hours to the study of medicine. 1863, he continued these studies under the direction of Dr. J. N. Conley, and the session of 1863 and 1864 attended Rush Medical College at Chicago, after which he was associated in the practice of his profession with his preceptor. The term of 1865 and 1866, he returned to Rush College and graduated, and for one year, beginning in February, 1869, he was in partnership with Dr. Gray. In 1870, he took a course of instruction at Long Island College Hospital, New York, receiving the ad eundem degree, and has ever since been intimately connected with the medical history of Greene County. For a time, he was associated with his brother, Dr. T. A. Cravens, but in 1881 this connection was severed, and the same year our subject took a post-graduate course at Rush: since then he has been practicing in partnership with Dr. Rankin, and this firm ranks among the first practitioners of the county. Cravens is an enterprising and esteemed citizen, and is connected with some of the leading organizations of Bloomfield. He was married to Mary L. Routt, in 1866, and they are the parents of four living children.

R. E. EVELEIGH, Postmaster and druggist, is a native of Bloomfield, born August 31, 1848. After attending the public schools of his

native town, he entered the scientific course of the State University in 1867, graduating in 1869. For a period, he was employed in clerking, but in October, 1875, he embarked in business on his own responsibility in Bloomfield, with a stock of drugs and books valued at about \$1,000. He has ever since continued this line of business, and owing to his increase in trade has been enabled to establish one of the most successful mercantile houses in Bloomfield. At present, his stock consists of upward of \$5,000 worth of drugs and books, and his annual sales will reach about \$15,000. Mr. Eveleigh is a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, is a Republican in politics, and in October, 1875, was appointed

Postmaster at Bloomfield, a position he yet occupies.

A. J. FAUCETT was born in Orange County, N. C., October 31, 1816, and when eighteen years old removed with his parents, George and Elisabeth (Killion) Faucett, to Orange County, Ind., where the parents continued to reside until their respective deaths. Family tradition hath it that the name came originally from England, but at the battle of the Boyne they became residents of Ireland, whence William Fausett (who spelled the family name with an "s"), grandfather of A. J., emigrated to North Carolina during the eighteenth century. Being strongly opposed to slavery, led to the removal of the family of George Faucett to Indiana. A. J. Faucett received but little educational or other advantages, and his youthful days were passed on a farm. November 1, 1838, he married Almira D. Fellows, a daughter of Col. Levi Fellows, who settled in Greene County in 1819. In 1839, he and wife removed to the farm on which Mr. Faucett now resides, and building a small frame house, began clearing and farming. When rebellion was threatening to overthrow our country in 1861, he assisted raising Company E, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he became a private, and with which he remained until being honorably discharged at Goldsboro, N. C., in April, 1865. He was a participant in some of the hardest campaigns and most hotly contested battles of the rebellion, among the latter being New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville, besides numerous minor skirmishes and en-He was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E on the 6th of September, 1863, and owing to the Captain's resignation the fall of 1864, he commanded the company until the close of the war. Since then, Mr. Faucett has been engaged in farming and milling in Greene County. To his marriage was born this family: George W. (was a volunteer of Company D, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was wounded at the Wilderness, and died of this wound at Fredericksburg, Va.), Levi J., Theodore, Austin D., Mary J., Caroline E., Celestia, Hattie and Schuyler. Of the above, all are dead except Levi J. and Celestia. The mother died October 7, 1869. Mr. Faucett is a Master Mason, a Republican, and is the owner of 308 acres of good land in Richland Township.

LEVI J. FAUCETT, a progressive and self-made man of Greene County, was born in the township where he now resides July 27, 1843, and is a son of A. J. Faucett. After receiving his preliminary education in the common schools, he completed his schooling with a three years' collegiate course. In 1869, he became his father's partner in saw milling, having purchased the old water saw and grist mill owned by Col. Fellows. In five years, this partnership was dissolved, Levi J. continuing two years longer, when, owing to injury to the property occasioned by high water,

he removed to Mineral City, where he erected an excellent steam saw mill, and for years conducted the largest lumber business of any mill in the In 1883, he removed his mill fixtures one-half mile west of Mineral City, where he has a new and commodious building built in the shape of a "T," the main building being 28x60 feet, and the other The engine room attached is 12x30 feet, in which is a 50-horsepower engine and boiler of the most improved kind. Besides his double circular saw, which has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, he has five smaller rotary saws. This is, without exception, the best and most handily arranged saw mill in Greene County, giving employment to about fifteen men, and causing an annual trade of \$10,000 to be transacted. Besides this property, Mr. Fancett owns 200 acres of land in Richland Township, and a part of the tract of land entered by his grandfather, Col. Levi Fellows. To his marriage with Susan V. Ashton October 25, 1871, six children have been born—Joseph A., Charles W., John M. (deceased), Wendell, Frank and Hattie A. (deceased). Mr. Faucett served six months in the late war as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in February. 1865, and was discharged the following July. In politics, he is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM HAINS, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, was born January 16, 1842, and is the next youngest of seven children born to Daniel and Sarah (Foster) Hains. His father was a native of the "Keystone State," and a farmer by occupation, both of whom are now dead. William Hains was raised on his parents' farm, received but a common schooling in his youth, and August 15, 1862, enlisted as a private in the ranks of Company H, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. If ever soldier deserved praise and honor for gallant and meritorious services, William Hains should not be forgotten in this respect. After leaving Camp Zanesville in October, 1862, his regiment started on the Cumberland campaign, their first important battle being at Stone River. Succeeding this, Mr. Hains was a participant in the engagements of Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, besides various smaller battles; 8 o'clock P. M., on the 17th of June, 1864, after the rebel rifle pits had been taken at Kenesaw Mountain, he was shot by a minie ball between the shoulder and elbow of the left arm, and after fourteen hours' waiting, his arm was amputated near the shoulder joint. His brother, Samuel Hains, was wounded in the right elbow at this same battle. This effectually put an end to his further military career, and resulted in his discharge December 17, 1864. Mr. Hains returned to Ohio, farmed three years and was married May 5, 1865, to Mary J. Markley. They removed to Greene County, Ind., in 1868, and farmed until 1876, when they came to Bloomfield and embarked in merchandising. In two years, Mr. Hains sold out and operated a dray until the fall of 1883, when he established himself in the restaurant business, which he has since successfully continued. is a stanch Republican, owns eighty acres of land in Taylor Township, besides town property; he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and parents of three children-Mary M., Agnes and As-

J. J. HARDY, proprietor of the National House, was born in Brown County, Ky., February 6, 1823, and is one of five children born to Benjamin F. and Amy (Pedigo) Hardy. Benjamin F. was a native of Paris,

France, and a Lieutentant in the British Army during the war of 1812. He was wounded at New Orleans, and at this battle succeeded in deserting and joining the American troops. He was a blacksmith by trade, and after the war settled in Barren County, Ky., where he married our subject's mother, who was a native of Virginia. In 1830, while returning from a neighbor's to whom he had sold a farm for \$3,000, he was murdered and robbed. His widow and children moved to Mooresville, Ind., in 1832, in a four-horse wagon, afterward removing to Lawrence County, where Mrs. Hardy died in 1865. At ten years of age, J. J. Hardy began life's battle for himself. Until seventeen years old, he was clerking in Springville, after which he learned blacksmithing, and in 1844 settled at Point Commerce, where he remained two years working at his trade. In 1845, he married Frances M. Gainey, and in 1848 went to Bedford and worked at carriage and wagon making until 1862. In August of this year, he helped recruit Company G, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, of which he was made Commissary Sergeant. Mr. Hardy saw much hard service during the late war, and is credited with being a fearless soldier and a prudent officer. He was in the battles of Shelbyville, Alpine, Summerville, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Chattanooga, Franklin and Nashville, besides numerous skirmishes and engagements. In September, 1864, he was examined by the Military Board and was commissioned Lieutenant of the Fifteenth United States Colored Troops by the President. Shortly after this, he took command of 200 independent scouts, and continued in command until being mustered out of service April 7, 1866, as brevet Major. Maj. Hardy was three times wounded, the worst of these being at Cedar Hill, Tenn., where he was shot through the neck, from the effects of which he is yet a sufferer. After the war, he embarked in the livery business at Bedford, but in July, 1868, came to Bloomfield, where he has since resided. In 1874, he started in the livery business here, and two years later built his present stable. In 1881, he erected the National House, of which he is the present popular proprietor. By his first wife he was the father of one daughter—Laura E. In 1868, he was married to Mrs. Julia A. (Ferguson) Milam, to which union is born one daughter.—Jennie E. Mrs. Hardy was the widow of ex-County Clerk, John I. Milam, by whom she had four children, only one yet living-Mrs. Nettie Beaty.

JOHN L. HARREL, County Auditor, was born in Richland Township, Greene County, Ind., February 8, 1842, and is one of three children born to James and Emily J. (Harrah) Harrel. Being left an orphan when a small boy, John L., lived with an aunt in Putnam County until he arrived to years of maturity. He became a private in Company D, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, on the 3d of October. 1861, and his first year's military experience consisted largely in doing guard duty. He was sick at Louisville at the time of his regiment's capture at Munfordville on the 17th of September, 1862, but he rejoined this exchanged regiment at Indianapolis in time to participate in the campaign along the M. & O. R. R., and the buttle at Parker's Cross Roads with Gen. Forrest. After guarding the M. & O., and M. & C. Railways for a time, they were transferred to the department of the Arkansas, subsequently joining Gen. Steele in the campaign against and capture of Little Rock. Succeeding this, they were employed at guard duty near Lewisburg until March, 1864; then rejoined Steele, who, in conjunction with Gen. Banks, moved against Shreveport. On this expedition, Mr. Harrel was a participant in the engagements at Terre Noire Creek, Little Missouri, Prairie De Halese, Poison Springs and the capture of Camden. Owing to Banks' defeat, they retreated to Little Rock, and at the battle of Saline River Mr. Harrel was wounded in the left foot and taken prisoner. He remained in confinement at Tyler, Texas, until February 26, 1865, when he was exchanged, and April 16, 1865, was mustered out of service. From this time until he assumed the duties of County Auditor, Mr. Harrel engaged in farming in his native township. He was elected in 1878, and in 1882 re-elected, and has proven an honest and efficient official. In 1866, his marriage with Margaret Williams was solemnized, and one son—James Elmer—has blessed their union. Mr. Harrel is a Republican, and owns a farm of 100 acres in Richland Township.

DANIEL B. HATFIELD, grocer, was born in Jackson Township, Greene County, Ind., May 1, 1838. His father, Mordica Hatfield, was a native of Campbell County, Tenn., born November 17, 1818, and was descended from Irish ancestors. Ale Hatfield, father of Mordica, together with his family, removed to Indiana in 1831, and was induced to locate in Greene County by reason of fine water facilities and an abundance of wild game. They settled in Jackson Township and occupied their time largely in hunting, becoming justly celebrated as hunters. In about Mordica married Millie Richardson when seven-1844, Ale Hatfield died. teen years old, and fourteen children blessed this union, all of whom were raised to maturity. Ten of these were daughters, six being twins, and the entire family are now married. The sons of Ale Hatfield, not receiving any schooling, were unable to read or write, but they all became honored and respected citizens, as have also their children. Mordica Hatfield was an ordained preacher of the Baptist Church for over twenty-five years. He died September 14, 1869, followed by his widow April 8, 1875. D. B. Hatfield was raised and educated in his native township. November 17, 1859, he married Miss Rachel Burcham, who died May 15, 1873, leaving four children, the following three—Wesley M., Laura E. and Serepta M.—yet living, and John L., deceased. Mr. Hatfield enlisted August 16, 1862, in Company G, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served three years, during the war participating in all the battles from Buzzard's Roost to Atlanta, at the latter place being wounded by a minie ball in the right thigh. After recovering from this wound, he was transferred to Rock Island, and detailed on guard duty where he remained until discharged July 16, 1865. He then came home, farmed four years, and in 1870 entered upon the duties of County Recorder, having been elected the preceding year. After serving four years he was re-elected, serving in all eight years. For two years he practiced law but since that time has been engaged in merchandising. He married his first wife's sister, Violet Burcham, October 1, 1878, to which union three children were born-Onias, Daniel B. and Mary V., all deceased. The mother died March 24, 1878. Mr. Hatfield married Marie H. Alexander June 9, 1878, by whom he is the father of two sons— Thomas R. and Alexander H. He is a Democrat, a member of the F. & A. M., and a non-affiliating member of the I. O. O. F.

D. M. HILDEBRAND, a native of the "Keystone State," was born in the year 1824, a son of Michael and Christina (Harsh) Hildebrand. His early years were passed in assisting his parents on the home farm and attending subscription schools, such as were common at that period. In 1845, his union with Miss Margaret Keys was solemnized, and the

following named of the seven children born to them are yet living: Henry W., Ira A., James B. Mc., Louella and Carrie E. Mr. Hildebrand came to Greene County, Ind., in 1882, purchased the farm of Dr. H. V. Norvell, in Richland Township, and has since resided here, where he has won the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. His eldest son purchased the Richland Flouring Mills on Richland Creek, and is now producing an excellent quality of flour, which meets the approbation of those who patronize the mill. Although but a recent comer to Greene County, Mr. Hildebrand is taking an active part in the welfare of his adopted county. In politics, he is Democratic, and both he and his wife

are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY C. HILL (deceased), son of John and Jane (Johnson) Hill, was born in Greene County, Ind., December 13, 1834, and was always a resident of his native county. He received a liberal literary education, read law with William Mack, now of Terre Haute, and after his graduation from the Law Department of the State University in 1859, formed a partnership with his preceptor and embarked in the practice of his profession. He was a man of keen discernment, possessed of superior qualifications for his profession, but in the midst of a successful career was compelled to relinquish active pursuits by reason of ill-health, which culminated in his death May 4, 1865. Mr. Hill was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Domocrat, and for some time held the office of County School Examiner. His father migrated from North Carolina to Greene County at an early day, and became one of our early pioneers. June 25, 1861, witnessed the marriage of Henry C. Hill and Miss Emma Ritter. Mrs. Hill is yet living in Greene County, where she was born, raised and has always resided.

MARION HINDMAN (deceased) was born in Dubois County, Ind., October 20, 1840, the eldest of six children born to John B. and Maria (McDonald) Hindman, who were of Irish extraction. When a small boy, he came with his parents to Greene County, where he received a fair He began reading medicine, but on the news of the fall of education. Sumter relinquished his previous intentions, and October 12, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Forty-first Indiana Reg. (Cav.) He was a faithful and fearless soldier, and a participant in some of the hardest campaigns He was honorably discharged October 4, 1864, then of the late war. returned to Greene County and embarked in the drug trade at Newberry; afterward the dry goods business; but in 1875 sold out and began dealing in stock. He was married, July 4, 1867, to Miss Margaret E. Slinkard, two children being the blessing of their union-Laura A. and Frank M. Mr. Hindman was a man of push and energy, as well as one of the county's most valued citizens. He assisted liberally in the advancement of all laudable public measures, and by industry had accumulated Although a member of no church, he was a a comfortable income. Christian in the fullest sense of the word and his death, November 5, 1878, was universally regretted. Mrs. Hindman moved to Bloomfield with her children in 1879, where she has since resided.

T. D. HUFF, one of the oldest established merchants of Bloomfield, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 14, 1847, and is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth Huff, natives respectively of West Virginia and Kentucky. He received but a common education, taught school for some time, and when twenty-two years old began mercantile life in Martinsburg, which he continued until 1864. In February of that year,

he opened a general store on the northeast corner of the square in Bloomfield, with a \$3,000 stock of goods, but in 1868 he removed to the north side, where he continued selling goods until his removal to his present location in 1878. In 1877, he began the erection of his brick business block, which was completed the year following at a cost of \$5,500. Mr. Huff has been one of the most successful and reliable merchants ever in Bloomfield, and by his own energy and industry has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He owns one dry goods store, one grocery and provision store, and a two-thirds interest in the hardware store of Huff & Rankin in Bloomfield. His capital invested in merchandising in the town amounts to \$20,000. and he yearly transacts a business of about \$65,000. Mr. Huff is a Republican, and to his marriage with Caroline Andrews, which was consummated in September, 1859, five children have been born. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

'HARVEY W. LETSINGER, son of Lewis P. and Margaret (Thorlton) Letsinger, was born in Wright Township, Greene Co., Ind., May 24, 1849. His parents were natives of Tennessee and emigrated North to Indiana at a very early period in the history of the Hoosier State, locating first in Clay County, but afterward removing to Wright Township, this county, where Mr. Letsinger died in February, 1878. On first coming to this locality, the country was yet in its infancy, and Mr. Letsinger obtained his land by entering it from the Government. Being a pioneer and inured to the hardships of pioneer life, he would leave his sons to look after the farm at home while he would take contracts for clearing, and with the proceeds derived from his labors invest in more land, so that he became one of the large land owners of the township. Hunting was his favorite pastime, and during his leisure hours would spend the time with his gun, and rarely return without abundant proof of his skill as a marksman. He was a leading spirit in the Methodist Church, and although a man of quiet and retiring disposition, was decisive in his views on all the leading topics of the day. He first became a member of the Whig party in politics, but in 1856 joined the Republicans, with whom he ever afterward worked in harmony. Six of his sons went to battle with the right during the rebellion, three of whom found soldiers' graves in Southern soil, two dying of wounds and one of disease. Three sons-in-law fought for their country's flag in this war, and two never fully recovered from its effects but have joined those on their final march. Harvey W. Letsinger is the youngest of this family, numbering in all thirteen children, seven of whom are yet living. He is of German-Irish descent; was raised on the home farm, secured an academical education, and for seven terms was engaged in teaching school. The fall of 1873, he entered the Law Department of the State University, graduating in 1875, and in March of the succeeding year associating himself in partnership in the practice of his profession with Capt. J. D. Alexander. In politics, Mr. Letsinger is a Republican and has served as Deputy County Treasurer and Assistant State's Attorney. Miss Mary Cushman became his wife December 24, 1879, and they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the parents of one son—Reed A.

HOWARD R. LOWDER, M. D., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., February 14, 1845. He is a son of Milton Lowder, and grandson of Ralph Lowder, the latter locating in Lawrence County in 1814, when their nearest neighbor lived ten miles away, and where the former's birth occurred in 1819. Milton married Anna Storm, who was born in Greene

County in 1818, whose father served the colonies eight years in their struggle for independence, and both the Lowder and Storm families are among the earliest pioneers of Southern Indiana. Howard R. Lowder is one of the successful physicians of Greene County. At an early age, he entered the State University, but did not complete the Sophomore year until 1868. August 25, 1861, being then only sixteen years old, he en-listed in Company F, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served nearly three years as a private, but on the re-organization of the regiment was made First Sergeant, and November 19, 1864, was promoted to First Lieutenant and Adjutant. He served in this capacity until being mustered out of service June 16, 1865. He was an active factor in the battles of New Madrid, Ruddle's Point, surrender of Memphis, Fort Pemberton, Helena, Missouri River and Jenkins' Ferry. In 1871, he began the study of medicine, teaching school during the time to defray expenses. Previous to his graduation from the Indiana Medical College in February, 1875, Dr. Lowder practiced at Harrodeburg and Parke. 1875, he located in Bloomfield, where he has the confidence and esteem April 6, 1865, he married Miss F. J. Kissell, and to of the citizens. them four children have been born, only two yet living. Dr. Lowder is a Republican and a Royal Arch Mason.

JOHN MILLER, Jr., a native of Lebanon County, Penn, and one of the present Commissioners of Greene County was born October 10, The year succeeding his birth, his parents, John and Elnora (Imboden) Miller, moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. John Miller, Sr., pursued his trade of blacksmith after going to the Buckeye State, and also farmed to some extent, having purchased a tract of land from his limited means. In order to obtain more land at a low price, he and family removed to Indiana in 1850, purchasing 240 acres in Richland Township, Greene County, paying for the same \$2,000. Mrs. Miller died October 3, 1865, and Mr. Miller married for his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Barton) Osborn, with whom he lives' a retired life near Bloomfield. John Miller, Jr., is one of the followingnamed children: Henry, Maria, John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Leah, Caroline, David and Polly. At twenty two years of age, he began doing for himself, and September 23, 1852, Miss Sarah R. Miller became his wife. Their union has been fruitful in the birth of thirteen children—Samuel H. (deceased), David N., John P. and Jacob M. (twins, deceased), William C. P., Hannah E., Tabitha E., Mary Belle, Oliver P., Susan M., an infant that died unnamed, Daisy D. and Ethlene W. Two of the above are married, namely, Daniel N. to Florence R. Mattox, and Hannah E. to Henry Switz. Mrs. Miller is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born March 15, 1832, a daughter of Rev. Samuel N. and Hannah (Phillips) Miller, who became residents of Greene County in 1850. Miller, Jr., is one of the leading and substantial men of the county. He began life a poor hoy, and by hard work, economy and good management has secured a competency. He owns a large and valuable farm of 645 acres, and besides carrying on farming in its various branches, deals largely in stock. In politics, he advocates the principles of the Republican party, and as a member of this organization was elected one of the Commissioners of the county in 1882. He and wife are members of the Church of God.

WILLIAM M. MOSS, editor and proprietor of the Bloomfield Democrat, is a native of this county, born in Stockton Township March 22,

1852. His grandfather, Aquilla Moss, was a native of the Old Dominion, but removed to Kentucky at an early day; from there to Ohio, and later to Washington County, Ind. In 1827, he removed to Greene County, where he ever afterward resided; he served in the war between the United States and Mexico; was the father of ten sons and two daughters, one son being Daniel H. Moss, father of William M.; Daniel H., was married to Mary A. Mayfield, and two of their four children are now living; William M. Moss, was raised in his native township and completed his literary schooling with two years' study at Farmersburg, in Ascension Seminary He afterward graduated at the Normal and Commercial Institute in Sullivan, and when nineteen years old began doing for himself. For ten years, beginning in 1870, he followed school teaching, and from 1876 to 1880 was Principal of Excelsior Seminary, in Vigo County. In June, 1880, he purchased the Bloomfield Democrat, and has since conducted one of the best county papers in Southern Indiana. Mr. Moss is a member of the F. & A. M., the K. of H., and in politics is an unswerving Democrat. He was married to Miss Hannah C. Scott, a native of Vermillion County, August 24, 1876, and they are parents of four children-Claude S. and Clyde, living; and Ada Blanche and Bardette, deceased.

T. C. MURRAY, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Louisville, Ky., June 22, 1854, and is one of only two children living, in a family of ten, born to Dennis and Margaret (Coughlan) Murray. His parents were natives respectively of Counties' Wexford and Cork, Ireland; were married at Manchester, England, in 1842, and four years after this event set sail for the United States. Mrs. Murray died in 1877, but Mr. Murray has since re-married and resides at Bloomfield, working at shoe making. T. C. Murray removed with his parents to Bloomington, Ind., when two years old, and from there to Brown County, in 1857. He received only ordinary schooling advantages in youth, and when yet a boy learned the boot and shoe business of his father. came with the family to Bloomfield in 1874, and on the 11th of June, 1876, the nuptial ceremony of his union with Miss Matilda Doyle, was solemnized. Mrs. Murray bore her husband a family of four children-Sadie, Mary E., Dennis E. (deceased), and J. W.—but being afflicted with consumption bore her sufferings uncomplainingly, and finally gave up this life for the better one in the year 1883. Mr. Murray is among the enterprising young men of Bloomtield, and by strict attention to business and doing first-class work, has an established trade which requires his entire attention, and which he justly merits. In politics, he advocates the principles of the national Democratic party, and he is the present V. G. of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 457, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Christian Church as was also Mrs. Murray.

HENRY T. NEAL, ex-Treasurer of Greene County, is a native of Clay County, Ind., born December 5, 1843, and is a son of Mahlon and Mary A. (Love) Neal, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. The family settled in Clay County, Ind., in about 1838, where Mahlon Neal is yet living. His wife, after bearing and raising eleven children to years of maturity, died June, 1878, and he married Nancy Shepherd for his last wife, and this lady bore him two children. Henry T. Neal was raised on the old homestead in his native county, where he received such advantages as only were obtainable at that day. August 12, 1862, he became a private in Company K, Eighty-

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fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged May 28, 1865, with a Sergeant's chevrens. Mr. Neal's first military service was in Kentucky, but from here they were transferred to Nashville, Tenn., afterward participating in the battle of Fort Donelson. After assisting in the erection of the forts on the river at Franklin, Mr. Neal was at the battle of Thompson's Station, Tenn., where with the whole of Coburn's brigade, be was captured by Van Dorn's command. From Columbia, the prisoners were taken to Shelbyville, where for some time their rations were entirely corn. They were then paroled, sent to Tullahoma, thence to Chattanooga and Knoxville, at the latter place being shown the gallows erected for the followers of Brownlow. From here they were sent via Lynchburg and Danville to Libby Prison, where for about forty days Mr. Neal passed through all the horrors of Southern prison life during the war. exchanged at City Point and taken to Parole Camp at Camp Chase, where he remained until being allowed to rejoin his regiment. He was principally employed doing guard duty along the N. & C. R. R., until March, 1864, when he joined Sherman's army at Chattanooga, and participated in all its important battles and movements, including the march to the sea, the campaign through the Carolinas, and the Grand Review at Washington. Since then, Mr. Neal has been engaged in various business callings, his present occupation being buying grain and looking after his mining interests. In 1879, he entered the County Treasurer's office as Principal, having been elected the preceding fall, and in 1880 was reelected, serving four years in all. He is a Republican, a member of the F. & A. M., and was married, in 1868, to Sarah E. Wooley, by whom he is the father of two children—Elmer E. and Ella.

AMOS D. NEIDIGH, a native of the "Buckeye State," was born in 1850, and came with his parents, Peter and Rebecca (Deven) Neidigh, to Greene County, Ind., in 1852. He was here raised to manhood, received but an ordinary education, and when fifteen years old embarked on life's voyage for himself. For a time he was engaged in stock-driving, but having a strong inclination for mechanical pursuits he learned black-smithing, and has principally been engaged in engineering, blacksmithing and farming. He is one of the stirring men of his township, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M., owns 160 acres of land in the county and is the present Real Estate Appraiser and Assessor of Richland Township. In politics, he advocates Republican measures; and was married to Miss Laura Simpson in 1877, by whom he is the father of three children—Oscar D., Freeling H. and Claudius S. Mr. Neidigh's mother died in about 1865, and his father in about 1879.

DR. HORACE V. NORVELL was born in Lawrence County, Ind., July 20, 1839, and is a son of Dr. R. G. and Amanda H. Norvell. Receiving a common school education in his youth, he became a resident of Bloomfield when eighteen years old, and this has been his place of residence, largely, ever since. In 1861, he served as Deputy County Treasurer, afterward engaging in merchandising for some time. He read medicine and attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, after which he practiced his profession in Bloomfield for a number of years. In 1869, he received the appointment of United States Examining Surgeon for Greene County, but previous to this was elected Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. In the latter position, he has served various times, and in 1878 was elected a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Dr. Norvell has taken an active part in

all matters of public interest, especially in political matters. In 1874, he was elected by a good majority Treasurer of the county, and two years later he was re-elected with a majority of 698 votes, which, in a Republican county, reflects much on Dr. Norvell's personal popularity. During the session of the State Legislature of 1882-83, he was made a Director of the Southern Prison of the State, and is yet serving as such. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat, is a member of several leading secret orders; and October 25, 1871, he was married to Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. W. C. Smydth, of Worthington, to which union three sons have been born-Ralph N., Max W. and Horace R.

GEORGE W. OSBON, a son of Asa and Parmelia (Lockwood) Osbon. and one of three living children in a family of eight, was born on the present site of Mineral City, Ind., August 15, 1830. The family settled in Greene County in about 1825, but later removed to Tippecance County, and while making that their residence the father and four daughters died. The mother, with the remainder of the family, then returned to Greene County, married Adam Stropes, and died in about 1873. George W. Osbon began learning the carpenter's trade when eighteen years old, serving a three years' apprenticeship. In July, 1850, Mary, daughter of Thomas Patterson, became his wife, and to them eight children have been born, only Thomas P., Virginia B., Emmett L., Mary, John A. and Frank, yet living. November 20, 1861, Mr. Osbon became a private in Company E, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but shortly afterward was made Fifth Duty Sergeant, and at New Madrid was advanced to First Sergeant; November 1862, he was discharged by reason of promotion to Second Lieutenant, but not receiving his commission until February 5, 1863, his name was not on the pay-roll, and for three months he not only served without pay, but furnished his own rations. He was promoted to the Captaincy of his company in August, 1868, serving as such until July, 1864, when, owing to illness in his family, resigned and returned home. Capt Osbon saw much hard service in the late war, being a participant in the engagements of New Mudrid, Island No. 10, siege and battle of Corinth, Port Gibson, Magnolia, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, reduction of Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In February, he returned home on veteran furlough, but rejoined his command at Huntsville the succeeding April, and was employed doing guard duty until his return home. Since the war, he has farmed, worked at his trade, conducted a provision store, and since 1874 has served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. Besides administering to the duties of his office, Capt. Osbon is actively engaged in a general loan and insurance business, representing nine of the leading insurance companies known. In January, 1883, his partnership with S. B. Graham was formed, which has since continued successfully under the firm name of Osbon & Graham. Capt. Osbon is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Republican in politics, and in 1878 was admitted a member of the Greene County bar.

W. D. RITTER, son of Moses and grandson of James Ritter, was born at Newberry, in Cass Township, Greene County, Ind., April 7, 1827. Moses Ritter was a native of North Carolina, and through his antipathy of slavery migrated to Indiana in 1817, and for five years lived in Washington County. For the same reason, the family of John O'Neal left South Carolina, and coming to Indiana settled in Washington County, where first Moses Ritter met Achsah O'Neal, who became his wife in

1819. In about 1822, these two families came to the vicinity of where Newberry now is, Mr. O'Neal entering the land on which the village now stands, and which he laid out and named in honor of Newberry District, from whence he came in South Carolina. Mr. Ritter located in Daviess County, some four miles south of the Greene County line, afterward moving to Newberry, and from there to Bloomfield. Violet Ritter, the widowed mother of Moses, together with the remainder of the Ritter family, came to Greene County in 1822, and made this her home the remainder of her days. These two families became intimately connected with the early history of Greene County, which could not properly be written without saying much concerning them. John O'Neal was an old-fashioned Quaker preacher, and Baber's history of the county says this concerning him: "His house was the home for all the Indians and preachers, and was made the stopping place for the olden time Judges, lawyers, preachers, prophets, disciples, Jews and Gentiles." Baber also says this of Moses Ritter: "He lived in Greene County many years, and filled numerous offices of trust. It is said that 'an honest man is the noblest work of God;' he entirely filled that measure." W. D. Ritter has never known any home other than in Greene County. His early life and advantages were similar to that of the average boy of that early period. Since the organization of the Republican party, he has been identified with it, but previous to 1856 was a Whig, as was also his father. He has served Richland Township eleven years as Trustee, and is universally acknowledged as one of the best read men in the county. In 1859, he married Mrs. Caroline (Sanford) Tebbutt, who was born in Middle-sex, England, December 26, 1831. They own 200 acres of land near Bloomfield, and are the parents of this family: Levi, Grant, Helen, Emma, Anna and William.

E. E. ROSE was born in Washington County, Tenn., May 25, 1825. John and Mary Rose, his parents, were natives of South Carolina and Tennessee respectively, and of Scotch lineage. In 1832, the family removed to Indiana, and engaged in farming in Clay County. E. E. Rose was raised on this farm, and in conjunction with the duties of a farmer boy, attended the district schools, afterward taking an academic course at Bowling Green. When twenty years old, he became a disciple of Blackstone in the office of his brother, Allan T. Rose, but after a few months gave this up for the time. He enlisted as a private for the Mexican war in May, 1846, in Company C, Second Indiana Volunteers, his brigade commander being Gen. Lane, and his corps commander Gen. Taylor. He was a participant in the battle of Buena Vista, and was discharged with a Sergeant's chevrons in July, 1847. He began the study of medicine, but in 1848 was admitted to practice law, and the same year joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and immediately began preparing for the ministry. In 1850, he was ordained, and subsequently followed the dictates of his conscience by preaching the Gospel at various places for a number of years. In 1860, he located in Bloomfield, and for the second time embarked in the practice of law, at the same time editing and publishing the Greene County Times. In June, 1861, he became Captain of Battery C, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and serving as such was in the engagements of Teche, Donaldsonville and Port Hudson. In 1868, he was a Presidential elector, and also a member of the Electoral College, where he cast his vote for Gen. Grant. Capt. Rose is a member of the National party, and the Masonic and Odd

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Fellow fraternities. He was married to Ellen Elliot August 19, 1847, and five of their seven children are yet living. As an attorney, Capt. Rose ranks among the first, and is in partnership with his son-in-law, Emerson Short.

M. H. SHRYER, a pioneer of Greene County, is a native of Maryland, born in 1816. He is a son of John Shryer, and his grandfather was a native of Germany, and the progenitor of that name in America. When thirteen years old, M. H. left home, and for several years resided in West Virginia. In 1832, he came to Jeffersonville, Ind., from thence going South, and in 1836 returning to Indiana, locating in Bloomfield and opening a general store. Owing to the financial failures and hard times of 1837, Mr. Shryer failed in business, but through the timely aid of Mr. Taylor and Andrew Downing, he was enabled in time to pay all his debts. He was employed at various occupations for some time, and a noticeable feature in his life was in 1837, when he hauled dirt on the streets of Bloomfield for 374 cents per day. In 1848, in partnership with Mr. Downing, he built the old Richland furnace, and their product was first conveyed abroad from New Albany on flat-boats. They afterward built a steamboat, and in the management of this Mr. Shryer obtained the title of "Captain," by which he is generally known. In 1853, he severed his connection with his benefactor, Mr. Downing, and embarked in merchandising at Worthington, continuing five years, and in 1858 selling out and removing to Bloomfield, where he has since resided. Mr. Shryer is one of the progressive men of Greene County, and has done as much to advance the interests of Bloomfield as any other one man. He was one of the charter members of the bank of which he now has a controlling interest, and besides this is largely interested in other town and country property. He is a representative type of what a poor boy becomes through difficulties, and with no aid to rely upon but his willing hands and an unblemished He is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, reputation. and has been four times married. First, in 1836, to Elizabeth M. Hoffman, who died in 1838. To his second marriage, with Mary Ann Eveleigh, which was solemnized the winter of 1838, six children were born, four of whom are yet alive. In 1851, he married Martha M. Cressy, and two of their four children are yet living. This lady died in 1879, and in 1881 he was married to Mary E. Maxwell, his present wife.

OSCAR W. SHRYER, a native of the county of which he is yet a resident, and a son of Marcus H. and Mary A. (Eveleigh) Shryer, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere herein, was born April 15, 1847. His early education was obtained in the best schools of Greene County, but subsequently, beginning in 1863, he attended Hanover College for three years. In 1868, he entered the Law Department of the State University at Bloomington, graduating with the degree of L.L. B. in 1869. For about two years after this, Mr. Shryer was associated in the practice of his profession with Col. Aden G. Cavins, at Bloomfield, but on the expiration of this time he took a trip to the Pacific Coast, and for a time was employed in the capacity of reporter at Stockton on the Independent, subsequently editing the Evening Herald, both daily journals. In 1873, he returned to Bloomfield, Ind., and immediately began serving as cashier of the Bloomfield Bank. In 1876, he began the publication of the Bloomfield News, which he continued two years, but in 1878, became an equal owner of the re-organized Bloomfield Bank, and

has ever since been engaged in banking with marked success. Arabelle M. Cressy became his wife on the 28th of October, 1873, and their union has been blessed with two children—Frank W., born February 19, 1877, and George C., born March 26, 1880. The parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Shryer is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, in which order he has served as W. M. several times, and has also represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He is a Republican in politics, and is connected with all public improvements of the day.

HENRY S. SLINKARD, grocer, was born near Newberry, in this county, August 11, 1828, and is one of the three surviving children in a family of seven born to Moses and Mary (Skomp—sometimes spelled Scomp) Slinkard. He is a grandson of John Slinkard, the pioneer, and for further family history relating to his father and grandfather see the biographical department of Cass Township. Henry S. Slinkard first began going to school at ten years old, in the same log cabin where he was born. After his father's death, he began for himself, and June 5, 1849, he and Margaret E. Wesner were married. Eight children blessed their union, but all were called to their final home except one son—Samuel E. Mr. Slinkard's business life has been somewhat diversified, and consists principally in farming, keeping hotel in Bloomfield, serving two years as Sheriff of the county, aiding in the construction of the B. & B. Railroad and merchandising. He enlisted February 7, 1864, in Company B, Fortieth Regiment, served through the engagements of Hatcher's Run, Welden Railroad, Petersburg, High Bridge, Farmville and at the surrender of Gen. Lee. At Petersburg, he received a slight wound in the head. Mr. Slinkard affiliated with the Democratic party until 1874, since when his influence and support has gone with the Nationals. In Masonry, he has ascended to the Royal Arch degree. is also a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and other benevolent organ-Mrs. Slinkard is a member of the Lutheran Church, as is also her husband, and is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Killion) Wesner. Mr. Slinkard, at present, is the proprietor of the "Old Wrinkle Grocery," where he conducts a good trade.

S. STALCUP, Trustee of Richland Township, and a prosperous merchant of Bloomfield, first began in business for himself in Bloomfield in April, 1869, with an invoiced stock of drugs of about \$500 value. has ever since conducted this business in the same room where he first began, but from a diminutive stock of goods, his increasing trade has enabled him to add a full line of clocks, watches and jewelry in 1877, which amounts to \$1,500, while he carries a \$3,500 stock of drugs. In both branches, his annual trade reaches \$13,000. In every sense of the word, Mr. Stalcup is self-made, as the following sketch indicates: He was born in Highland Township January 24, 1843, and is a son of Bennett Stal-Being raised in the country, he only received limited educational advantages, and July 4, 1861, ran away from home and enlisted as a private in Company C, First Indiana Heavy Artillery. After leaving camp at Baltimore, he, with the company, rendezvoused on Ship Island, afterward moving under Gen. Butler against Forts Jackson and Philippi, and from thence to New Orleans. He was next engaged in the battle of Baton Rouge, siege of Port Hudson and then back to New Orleans, via Baton Rouge. During the remainder of the war, Mr. Stalenp was, engaged in guard and fort duty, the only deviation from this being the

time he was a participant in the siege of Mobile. From Third Sergeant he was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, and the spring of 1865 was commissioned Second Lieutenant. From the close of the war until he embarked in business for himself, he was principally engaged in clerking. Mr. Stalcup is a Republican, and a dimitted member of the I.O.O.F., F. & A. M., K. of P. fraternities. In 1869, he was married to Maggie Stropes, who died in 1872, leaving one son—John B. In 1875, he was united in wedlock to his present wife, Alice Henderson, by whom he is the father of two children—Claudius and Ethel.

L. H. STALCUP, a leading merchant of Bloomfield, and son of Bennett and Lydia (Pagett) Stalcup, of Highland Township, was born in Greene County, Ind., January 31, 1847. He was raised on his parents' farm, receiving only an ordinary education, and in 1869 came to Bloomfield a poor boy. For three years, he was employed as clerk in the dry goods store of W. W. Gainey, but in 1873, with what little means he had and with a good credit, he purchased the Horner dry goods store for \$3,300. Possessing all the requirements of a successful merchant, Mr. Stalcup has made his business a success in every particular. He now carries an average stock of about \$9,000, and his average annual sales will reach \$27,000. His success in business is due to a courteous treatment and honorable dealings with all people, regardless of age and social position. Mr. Stalcup was married to Miss Blanche Osborn in 1874, and they have two children—Minnie and Pearl.

W. P. STROPES, deceased, and one of the prominent men of his day, was born in Parke County, Ind., March 21, 1832, and was a son of Adam and Penlope Stropes. In his fifteenth year, he entered the United States service as waiter-boy to his father, who was First Lieutenant in Company E, Second Indiana Volunteers. In 1856, he embarked in merchandising in Bloomfield on his own responsibility, and for thirteen years continued this without interruption. In 1867, he was the Democratic candidate for County Auditor, but was defeated by forty-two votes. In 1873, he became editor and proprietor of the Bloomfield Democrat, and for a number of years conducted this periodical with entire success. In 1874, he was again the Democratic nominee for Auditor, and after a hotly contested canvass was elected by a majority of 115 votes. He was a candidate for re-election in 1878, but suffered defeat by a small majority. Mr. Stropes was an honorable and upright official and citizen, an able editor and a man who enjoyed the respect of his fellow-men, regardless of religious or political faith. He was a stanch Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. To his marriage with Miss Sarah E. Talbott in 1856, a family of eight children were born. Mr. Stropes departed this life June 9, 1883.

E. R. STROPES, a member of one of the oldest and most honored families of Greene County, and the present County Treasurer, was born in Richland Township May 22, 1836. He is the youngest of four sons and one daughter of Adam and Penlope (Lockwood) Stropes, and has always made his home in Greene County. When eighteen years old, he began teaming from the old Richland Furnace, which he continued two years; then began clerking in the dry goods store of his two brothers at Bloomfield. On the election of J. B. Stropes as an official of the county, E. R. assumed the partnership vacated by his brother, and has since been almost constantly identified with the business interests of Bloomfield. November 5, 1863, he was married to Miss Maggie, daughter of Henry

Van Slyke, one of the pioneers of Greene County, to which marriage four children have been born--Henry V., Mary, Frankie, and one that died in infancy unnamed. Mr. Stropes is one of the liberal public men of Bloomfield, and is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, in which he has advanced to the Royal Arch degree. In political matter, the Stropes family have differed considerably. Adam Stropes, the father of the subject of this memoir, was a Whig, and one of the early County Commissioners; J. B. was a Democrat, and for four years was Treasurer of the county; J. L. is a Republican, and was the nominee of his party at one time for County Sheriff; W. P. served for four years as a Democratic Auditor, and E. R. was elected County Treasurer in 1882 on the Democratic ticket, taking charge of the office in the fall of 1883. The family throughout has been very popular, and be it recorded to their credit that the name has never been tainted with a dishonorable act.

GEORGE P. STONE was born in Barren County, Ky., March 8, 1842, a son of Stanford and Margaret (Smith) Stone, who were natives of Maine where they were reared, married and resided until 1841, when they moved to Kentucky, making that State their home until their respective deaths. Stanford Stone was a Methodist minister and a man of education, refinement and purity of life and character. He was a zealous worker in the cause of Christianity, and at the time of his death in 1858 was a Presiding Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died in They were the parents of three children, one of whom—Jasper served his country in the late war; was Second Lieutenant in Company C, Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and was killed near Tompkinsville, Ky., in 1864. A daughter named Lucretia is the wife of J. T. Hartley, and resides in Liverpool, Eng. The only surviving son is the subject of this memoir. He was raised as are most itinerant preacher's sons, and was a student at Transylvania College when the war broke out. Like his brother, he espoused the Union cause, and in 1861 became a member of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Nashville and a number of lesser engagements. He was slightly wounded several times, and was almost constantly in active service until his retirement from the army. By reason of meritorious conduct, he was given a Captain's commission of Company C, Thirty-seventh Kentucky Volunteers about a year after his enlistment, and his official conduct as an officer of the Union army was such as to reflect credit and honor upon himself and company. After the war, he read law in his native State, was admitted to practice, and in 1867 located in Brazil, Ind., practicing his profession in the courts of Clay and adjoining counties. In 1879, he located at Worthington, but the winter of 1883 moved to Bloomfield, which has since been his home. As a counselor and advocate, Mr. Stone is among the first in Greene County and is eminently successful in his profession. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic, K. of P. and K. of H. fraternities. His marriage with Miss Lucy J. Larr was solemnized October 15, 1868, and William B., Lillian and Edwin H., are their children. Mrs. Stone was born at Dreeden, Ohio, in June, 1844.

W. W. TEMPLETON was born in Xenia, Ohio, July 28, 1836, and is a son of William and Ruth (Beethe) Templeton. William Templeton was three times married, his first wife bearing three children; his second two and his third wife, who yet lives, four children. He was of Irish descent, settled in Greene County and engaged in farming in Richland

Township until his death March 28, 1878. W. W. Templeton is the only survivor of his father's second marriage. His early life was passed upon the home farm, and at eighteen years of age began doing for himself. July 6, 1861, he became a private in Company C, Twenty-first Indiana His first military experience being with Butler around Heavy Artillery. the coast, rendezvousing on Ship Island; thence up the river to New Orleans, running the fire from Forts Jackson and Philippi, and next participating in the campaign against and reduction of Baton Rouge. After their return to New Orleans, they were transferred to what is now Morgan City, and were the cause of the destruction of the rebel gunboat "Cotton." Port Hudson was their next important engagement, next participating in the expedition against Fort Monroe and Mobile. He remained on garrison duty at Fort Morgan until his discharge, January, 1866. Mr. Templeton was promoted from the ranks to First Sergeant, then to Second Lieutenant and finally to First Lieutenant. Since the war, he has been engaged almost constantly in saw-milling, and in 1878 erected his mill at Bloomfield, where he is doing a good business. He operates a double circular saw with a forty-horse power engine which has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. Mr. Templeton is a Freemason, a Republican and a member of the Christian Church. To his marriage with L. A. Rosecrans, May 22, 1867, eight children have been born, five of whom are yet living.

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, an unpretentious, but honored citizen of Bloomfield, is a native of Fulton County, Ohio, where he was born in 1826. He came with his parents, Elisha and Hannah (Harrison) Williams, to Greene County, Ind., in 1855, where afterward both parents Thomas R. was raised to manhood on the farm of his father, his educational advantages being such as were accorded in the country schools of that day. He served a two years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and the greater part of his life has been passed in working with In partnership with his eldest son, he erected his planing and saw mill near the depot in 1881, and they are doing a good business in manufacturing house furnishing goods, and in dressing lumber. machinery expressly for planing work, they have a double circular saw driven by a twenty-horse-power engine. Mr. Williams is a Republican, has served as Township Assessor six years, and is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry. In 1853, he was married to Mary Moyer, and eight children have blessed their union—Elisha M., Horace G., Sadie A., Mary E., Frank M., Cora E., Thomas and Hoyt H.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM C. ANDREWS is a native of Essex County, N. Y., his birth occurring April 4, 1812. His father, George H. Andrews, was also a native of the Empire State, was of English descent and was married to Nancy McKenzie. For many years Mr. Andrews commanded a vessel on Lake Champlain, and in this way obtained the title of "Capt. Andrews." In 1819, he and family removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and where he passed the greater part of his declining

years in peace and contentment. William C. Andrews, at the age of twelve years, entered a store at Worthington, Ohio, as clerk, remaining there until 1837; and for the two succeeding years was employed in a like capacity at Gambier. In 1839, in company with Dayton Topping, he came to Greene County, Ind., and began merchandising at Point Commerce, but subsequently became associated with C. J. Barrackman in a like business. In 1849, he platted and laid out Worthington, and the spring of 1850, moved to this place and opened a general store—the first in Worthington. Until the close of the late war, Mr. Andrews was almost constantly engaged in mercantile pursuits, but since then has dealt in real estate and transacted a general law, collecting and insurance business. On the 19th of August, 1840, he was married to Eunice G. Topping, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1812. To this union were born Newton, Katharine R. and Mary L. The mother died April 30, 1852, and May 4, 1858, Mr. Andrews married his second wife—Josephine Stalcup. This lady was born in Greene County, Ind., September 19, 1835, and by Mr. Andrews is the mother of three children-Grace, William C. and Maria L. For over twenty-five years, Mr. Andrews has served as Justice of the Peace, and although not a radical partisan, has always firmly believed in the principles of the Whig and Republican parties. Mr. Andrews is one of the oldest and best known men in northern Greene County, and all who know him unite in pronouncing him a man among men. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THOMAS AYDELOTTE, M. D., a son of James R. and Amelia A. (List) Aydelotte, who were natives respectively of Delaware and Ohio, was born August 18, 1838, in Montgomery County, Ind., whither his parents had removed from Ohio in 1837. His father became a resident of the Buckeye State when a small lad, and was there married. His mother dying in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1842, his father soon afterward moved to Clinton County, and at the time of the building of the Wabash & Erie Canal, took large contracts and continued aiding in the work until the canal's completion. He then moved to Gibson County where he continued to reside until his death in 1876. He was twice married, by his first wife being the father of five children and by his second, who was formerly Cynthia A. Hollingsworth, eight children. Dr. Aydelotte was raised a farmer, was but commonly educated and at twenty-four years of age, began the study of medicine at Princeton. He attended two courses of lectures at the Chicago Medical College, and in 1864 located at Carlisle, Ind., for the practice of his profession, where he remained nearly three years, then, after practicing at Princeton a short time, he came to Greene County. For about six years, he was located at Newberry, after which he came to Worthington, where he has since remained in active practice, a part of the time as partner with Dr. L. P. Mullinnix. He has here built up a large and successful practice and has the entire confidence and respect of the community. In politics, he is Democratic and is a member of the Masonic and K. of H. orders. He was married in 1861, to Miss Ella Kennett, who died after bearing two children, both now deceased. Miss Donna Arnold became his second wife, on the 30th of November, 1870, and by her he is the father of three children-Joseph G., James W. and George.

TAYLOR BROTHERS. George R. Taylor, the father, was born in New Hampshire in 1796, and at manhood came to Orange County, Ind.,

where, for a time, he taught school winters and boated summers, and where, in 1828, he married Miss Mary Clark, who was born in Vermont in 1808. The following year, he located in Scaffold Prairie, Greene County, where he lived about twenty two years, moving then to Worthington, where, except two years, he resided until his death. While on Scaffold Prairie, he farmed, dealt in stock, kept a country store, was the first Postmaster in Smith Township (his commission bearing President Jackson's name), was an Old-Line Whig and a popular man and politician; served as Justice of the Peace, owned a store in Fairplay while on the prairie, and one at Point Commerce after the canal was finished; was a Methodist, his house being a resort for early circuit-riders, and a place of worship; was a merchant at Worthington from 1856 to the close of the war, when he retired. He was an excellent man, broad, liberal, genuine, noted for sobriety, honesty and industry, and died in 1876, full of years and honors, followed by his wife in 1878. Eight of their six sons and six daughters are now living. Calvin S. Taylor was born in Smith Township in 1832, was reared on a farm, with limited education, and, in 1854, went overland to California, starting March 5 and reaching San Jose September 1. Here he remained until 1863, farming and dealing in stock; then returned to Greene County; attended school at Greencastle; then began merchandising in Worthington with his brother Merritt, and is yet thus engaged, besides conducting a farm and dealing in stock. He is a Republican, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He married Miss Annie E. Topping in 1865; they have two children—Mary L. and Frank D. The brothers' store building was built in 1876. They have a large stock and a profitable business. Merritt C. Taylor, born in Smith Township in 1836; was also reared on a farm, remaining at work there and in the store until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as Second Lieutenant. He was at the surrender of Island No. 10, at the siege and battle of Corinth, and in lesser engagements, and, in 1864, resigned his commission in the Fifty-ninth, and with S. L. Bryan raised Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant, serving as such until March, 1865, and part of the time as Captain de facto. After his return, he entered in business with his brother, and is yet thus en-His marriage with Emily Topping occurred in 1865; they have two children-George D. and William T. Mr. Taylor is a Republican. Dayton Topping was a native of New England, born in 1802, and moved as a child to Ohio. In 1824, he married Miss Margaret Douglas, and in 1840 moved to Greene County, Ind., entering the mercantile business at Point Commerce. Two years later, he moved to Terre Haute, but, in 1850, returned and began keeping the famous old "Franklin House," at Worthington. He conducted the house ten years; was a prominent canal man and canal collector; was an Old-Line Whig, and an uncompromising Union man during the war; was a member of the Episcopal Church; was a Mason. He was a man of unusual capacity, and died in 1865, followed by his wife in 1881. They had eight children; four of the daughters are yet living. His son, Melville D., raised a company at Terre Haute, became its Captain, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy first Regiment, and was killed near Richmond, Ky., in 1862, his death being widely lamented.

GEORGE G. DYER was born in Putnam County, Ind., October 20, 1851, and is a son of John G. and Hannah E. (Crose) Dyer, who were

natives respectively of Ashe County, N. C., and Bourbon County, Ky. John G. came to Owen County, Ind., when a lad, but in later years moved to Putnam County, where his parents died. He read medicine for a time, but afterward engaged in farming, wagon-making and carpentering, and at one time was Superintendent of the bridge department for a railroad company. He afterward engaged in the marble trade, and, in 1870, came to Worthington, where he died in 1874. His widow yet survives him, and by him has nine children. George G. passed his youthful days upon a farm, and secured a fair education. From early boyhood he manifested great liking and aptitude for mechanical pursuits, and when about fourteen years old began working at watch-repairing, marblecutting, and metal and wood engraving. He was in the marble business in Worthington from 1869 to 1880, and also worked at engraving and silversmithing. Since then he has been engaged in the jewelry business. and is doing well. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Emma Allison, and they have four children—Daisy, Elsie, John and Charles. Mrs. Dyer was born in Johnson County, Ind., in 1851. Mr. Dyer is a Republican, a member of the Christian Church, the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities. He is one of the best engravers on stone, wood or metals in Indiana.

SAMUEL FOLSOM, deceased, was born in the town of Groton, N. H., August 4, 1801. He remained upon a farm, assisting his parents, until February of 1819, when he went to Boston, Mass., and thence in a short time to Florida and Mississippi. He remained in the South until 1827, when he took boat at Natchez, Miss., for the upper country, not knowing where he would stop. On board the boat, he fell in company with Capt. John Johnson, Daniel Harris and Stephen L. Bigger, of Owen County, Ind. They gave him such a favorable account of the country they lived in that he determined to accompany them home. This he did, and after a short time located on the farm now owned by John Ritter, in Owen County, purchasing the land of Capt. Johnson. Here he remained a number of years. In 1850, he came to Greene County, Ind., and located on the farm now owned by Mark Hayes, in Eel River Township, where he remained some seven years, and then moved to Fairplay Township, where he lived several years, when he came to Worthington and located to avoid the cares and hardships incident to farm life. Here he passed the remainder of his days, dying October 22, 1877. When quite a young man, he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a self-made man, inheriting only the priceless legacy of a good name and a robust constitution. His battle against poverty was successful, as he secured a handsome competency. He was industrious, honest, philanthropic, an upright Christian, true to all of life's obligations. He served as Justice of the Peace some ten years; also was Commissioner of Owen County a number of years. He was one of the pioneer Whigs and Abolitionists, and in later life a Republican. He was twice married, his first wife being Hannah Nelson, to whom he was married in 1828. She died in 1846. By this union there was one child, viz., Emily. There were five children his wife had when he married her, by a former marriage. These he reared as his own, and all in a manner reflecting great credit on himself and wife. He was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Davis September 25, 1848. She was born near London, England, September 5, 1814, and when a small child her parents emigrated to the United States, and after living in New York

City some time, they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived there and in that vicinity the remainder of their days. By Mr. Folsom's marriage with Miss Davis, there were no children.

RUFUS GASKILL was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 14, 1887, one of five children born to Thomas and Lucinda (Duling) Gaskill, he a native of New York, who removed to the Buckeye State with his parents when three years old; she a native of Virginia. They were married June 28, 1836. In 1846, they settled in Owen County, and in 1861 came to Greene County. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Gaskill died March 17, 1881. Our subject received but an ordinary education, being engaged from childhood at work upon the farm, and has followed farming all his life. He owns 235 acres of good land, all improved, and raises some stock. December 23, 1860, he married Mary E. Wood, who has borne him two children—Ludilla O., born November 26, 1862, and John A., born November 8, 1866. Mrs. Gaskill was born November 10, 1844, in Owen County, Ind., one of three children born to David A. and Elizabeth (Leach) Wood, pioneers of Indiana. Her parents died when she was quite young. Subject and family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

ISRAEL GLOVER, a very progressive farmer of Jefferson Township, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born December 24, 1827, one of fifteen children born to Joel and Elizabeth (Shannon) Glover, natives of Ohio, he being born April 1, 1808, and she April 4, 1808, both still liv-Subject received but a limited education, and was married, November 15, 1849, to Sarah Moore, of Jefferson County, Ohio, and six children have blessed the union, three of whom are now living-Mary E., born February 6, 1851; Sarah L., January 23, 1861: Ada G., September 2, Mrs. Glover died September 13, 1877. January 6, 1880, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Inman) Crance. In 1854, Mr. Glover settled in Highland Township, Greene County, where he lived six years, and then moved to Jefferson Township, where he now lives, and where he owns 187 acres of good land, which is highly improved and under good cultivation. He was Justice of the Peace in Highland Township. member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Worthington.

SAMUEL BALDWIN HARRAH, merchant, Worthington, was born in Fleming County, Ky., January 14, 1816, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Harrah, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Maryland, and of Irish descent. Originally, the name was O'Hara, but owing to the servitude of the Irish people as British subjects, and not wishing to have any connection whatever with Great Britain, the progenitor of the name in this country—his advent being just at the close of the Revolution-changed it to Harrah. The parents of S. B. Harrah were married in Virginia, and soon afterward removed to Kentucky, carrying their entire earthly effects to their new home on pack-horses. They resided in that State until 1825, when they came to Greene County. Ind., locating on "Nine Mile Prairie," where they ever afterward made their home. Being poor people, they were compelled to endure many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life. They were intelligent and highly respected people, and reared a family of children in a creditable manner for that early day. S. B. Harrah, subject of this biography, was reared upon a farm, deriving his education from the old-fashioned log

schoolhouse. His first business venture was buying mules and driving them South for safe when he was twenty three years old. This enterprise did not prove profitable, so Mr. Harrah, in 1844, found employment as a clerk at Point Commerce, at which he continued until 1850, when be embarked in a general mercantile business on his own responsibility. In 1856, he came to Worthington, and became associated with M. H. Shryer in merchandising, with whom he continued a number of years. Since 1869, he has conducted the leading hardware and implement store of Worthington. Mr. Harrah is one of Worthington's oldest and best citizens. His influence and support have ever been felt in the advance. ment of all moral, educational and progressive matters, and while he was a firm advocate of Whig principles previous to 1856, and as equally an ardent Republican since that time, he has never aspired for any political November 22, 1842, he was united in marriage with Mrs. A. M. S. Hempsted (whose maiden name was Scott), who was born in Union County, Ohio, August 3, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Harrah are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to their union have been born six children, named—Myra, Lessie, William, Anna, and two that died in infancy. Mrs. Harrah had a daughter by her first marriage, Alma, now Mrs. C. N. Shaw, who is Mr. Harrah's partner in business. Mrs. H. is a teacher of fourteen years' experience in Indiana, and is a lady of education, refinement and great social and moral worth.

HON. A. S. HELMS, Worthington, was born in Wayne Township, Belmont Co., Ohio, August 13, 1846, and when eight years old moved with his father to Brown County, Ind., where his early years were passed, the summer months on a farm and during the winter months attending public school. On the 4th day of August, 1862, while yet a mere boy, his youthful blood was fired by the spirit of patriotism, and he enlisted in the United States service, and was mustered on the 9th of the same month as a member of Company I, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. From this time until the close of the war, he was in active service, participating in all the battles of his regiment from and including Buzzard's Roost to the fall of Atlanta, also participating in the Hood campaign and siege of Nashville, and the campaign in the Carolinas from the gulf to the fall of Raleigh and close of the war. He returned home to Brown County, Ind, in the fall of 1865, and was elected Justice of the Peace for Jackson Township, serving from 1875 to 1879. He was Postmaster at Bean Blossom six years, and also served as Postmaster at Nashville one term. In January, 1880, he moved to Worthington, where he has since resided, identified with the best interests of Greene County. Until January 1, 1883, he was editor and proprietor of the Worthir gton Times, and for two years, ending January 1, 1883, was Worthington's Postmaster. He resigned this last position to take his seat in the Lower House of the State Legislature, having been duly elected to this responsibility by the majority of intelligent voters of Greene County.

LAFAYETTE JESSUP was born in this county December 13, 1836. His father, Caleb Jessup, was a native of Surry County, N. C., where he was reared to manhood and married a Miss Clark, also a native of North Carolina. This lady died after a few years, and was the mother of two children. His second wife was Miss Rachel Clark, a sister to the first. This lady bore him nine children, one of whom, Verlin Jessup, became well known to the people of Greene County. Caleb Jessup and family, with several of his brothers and John Sanders and family, came to In-

diana, and in 1818 located in Eel River Township. Here Caleb Jessup always remained engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married three times, his last wife being Miss Margaret Huey, who bore him seven children, one of whom, Lafayette, is the subject of this sketch. He was the father of eighteen children by his three wives. He held to the religious tenets of the Friends or Quaker Church, and was noted for his strong anti-slavery views, kindness of heart and nobility of soul. Few if any of the early settlers of Greene County were better known or more highly respected. Lafayette Jessup (subject) was reared upon a farm, receiving such education as the common schools of that day afforded. His father died when he was but seven years of age, and when he was about twenty he began for himself as a farmer, a business he has been very successful at. He began with limited means, but by economy and hard work has accumulated considerable property, now owning 280 acres of land which is highly improved and well stocked. He also owns property in Worthington. He was married to Miss Lydia A. Heaton in 1857, She was born in 1838, and died in 1868. From that union four children were born-Isaac, Edward, Maria and James. Mr. Jessup again married, in 1874, Miss Harriet E. Miller, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1844. By this union there is a son, viz., William. Mr. Jessup is a Republican, but has never aspired to any political prominence. He takes an interest in all moral, educational or other enterprises that go to build up the community in which he lives, or benefit the condition of his fellow-man. He is a practical farmer and one of the county's best citizens.

MESSER LITTLEJOHN was born in Miami Co., Ohio, July 23, 1815, son of Henry and Sarah A. (Dunkin) Littlejohn, both natives of South Carolina, where they were partly reared. The Littlejohns moved from South Carolina to Pulaski Co., Ky., in about 1798, where they made their home until the death of Charles Littlejohn, the grandfather of our subject, which occurred about 1819. The grandmother came to this, county in about 1820, and for most part lived in this county ever afterward, dying at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Henry Littlejohn lived upon his father's farm in Kentucky until he reached his majority, when he went to Miami Co., Ohio, and there was married to Miss Dunkin. They lived in Miami Co. until the fall of 1818, when they came with their family to what is now Eel River Township, Greene Co. They came in wagons, Mr. Littlejohn hiring men to bring his household goods to the head-waters of White River, where they left him and went back. He proceeded to dig out six canoes, and putting his goods and family in these, floated down White River until he came to Eel River, when he unloaded his goods and proceeded to make a home for himself on the present site of Point Commerce. He made some improvement on a lease he had taken, and after living in Eel River Township seven years he moved to Jefferson Township, Owen County, building a grist and saw mill on Lick Creek. Here he lived until his death, dying in 1859. His wife died in 1856. He was an Old-Line Whig, and a strong anti-slavery man. He assisted to build block-houses to protect the settlers in war of 1812. He held the office of Justice of the Peace some sixteen years, and was a man well known and highly respected. (See Baber's History.) Subject raised on farm; common education; helped on farm and in mill. He was married to Miss Sarah Dunkin in 1837, August 28. She born in Miami County, Ohio, August 24, 1815. She died September 25, 1845. From this marriage three children, viz.: Mary, Isaac M. and Amos W. These two sons were in the late war, Isaac M. dying in his country's service. Mr. Littlejohn was married to Polly Fiscus February 15, 1846. She was born in Indiana April 16, 1824, and died February 5, 1883. From this union there were eleven children, viz.: Harriet, Nathan, Delana, Henry C., Jacob W., Sarah E., Ezra F., Lydia E., Cairy, Mahlon, Nancy E. Subject, after his first marriage, began milling and farming, which he followed until 1860, when he sold out mill and followed farming until the present. He has worked as a millwright a great deal during his lifetime. He has always worked hard and has made some property. He lived in Owen County until 1867, when he purchased a farm near Jasonville, in Greene County, which he now owns—124 acres. Always a Whig and Republican; member of Christian Church; never held office; is in favor of all improvements and all laudable enterprises.

WILLIAM McCLAREN, one of the principal farmers of Jefferson Township, is a native of Venango County, Penn., and was born August 29, 1833, one of nine children born to Rankin and Margaret (Bunnell) McClaren, who were among the earliest settlers of Greene County. Rankin McClaren was a farmer, and died bere about 1851. Our subject was reared to farming, and has followed it with success. April 19, 1857, he married Elizabeth Dyar, and to the union were born nine children—Laura E., born March 2, 1859; Huldah M., February 19, 1862; Nancy G., May 3, 1864; Samuel W., July 8, 1866; George O., July 29, 1868; Llewella, August 24, 1870; Grace, September 17, 1872; Lessie, December 23, 1875; William R., July 3, 1881. Mr. McClaren and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oak Grove. He owns 490 acres of excellent land, well improved, and devotes most of his attention to stuck-raising. He is a Democrat and usually takes a lively interest in public affairs.

ROBERT McCONNELL, one of the farmers of Jefferson Township, Greene Co., Ind., is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and was born June 27, 1826. He is one of nine children of Robert and Mary (Baker) McConnell, who settled with their families in Owen County, Ind., in the year 1842, where they lived the balance of their lives. Our subject received a common school education in the schools of his time. out life, farming has been his chief occupation, although while a young man he worked for some time at the cooper's trade. Margaret J. Johnson became his wife April 3, 1851. She is a native of Owen County, and one of the family of David and Frances (McDaniel) Johnson, and her birth occurred July 31, 1831. Mr. McConnell now owns 190 acres of good farming land, well improved and under good cultivation, and he raises considerable stock. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oak Grove, near where they live, and always do their share to support that and all other praiseworthy causes of their community. They have been members of that congregation for thirty-five years, about twenty of which Mr. McConnell has been a steward. As a Republican, he takes a lively interest in the public affairs of the county in which he is an esteemed citizen.

SAMUEL MILLER was born in Surry County, N. C., March 15, 1811. His father, Frederick Miller, was born in Pennsylvania February 26, 1788, of German parents. His mother was Welsh, but whether born in this country is not known. His father, while a young man, went to North Carolina, married, and settled in Surry County, where he engaged

in farming until he moved with his family to Indians in 1830, stopping first at Salem, Washington County. The subject of this sketch procured work in the cotton factory at that place, where he worked until the following spring, when he moved with his parents to this county, settling in Eel River Township on the farm known as the Alex Watson farm. For a few years he worked as a farm hand and day laborer, receiving wages \$5 to \$8 per month, until he had accumulated sufficient money to enter his first land, which he did by walking to Vincennes in 1837, and entering the northwest forty acres of Section 10. Received his patent under the seal and signature of President Van Buren. Soon after this, he built a log house on the same and moved his father's family to it. Some two years later, he made a second trip to Vincennes, and entered the southwest forty acres of Section 3. In 1835, he built his first flatboat, and sold it to two brothers, Joe and Jerry Raridon, from whom it is said he never received a cent. For a number of years, flat-boating was his principal business during the spring, oftentimes going as far as New Orleans. His last trip was made in 1847. In 1843, the Allisons having bought a set of wool carding machinery, he learned the business of carding wool, and ran the machinery for them two seasons. The next season he bought them out and continued the business himself. In 1845 or 1846, the grist and saw mill was built on Eel River by Daniel G. Ingersol and James Jessup, and in 1848 he procured water-power of them to run his carding machinery. In the early spring of that year, he put up a building adjoining the mill, and moved his machinery to it. This business he carried on until 1851. In 1855, he added to his business on the same premises the machinery necessary to manufacture wool into cloth, which was successfully carried on until the close of the late war In 1858, he bought the school lands adjoining the mill seat— Lots 3 and 4, Section 16. Improved and farmed them until 1864, when he built a large, comfortable dwelling on the south line of said lands, near the mills, his home during life, and now the homestead of his widow and youngest son and family. In April, 1838, he married Sarah Newsom, daughter of James B. Newsom, a soldier of the war of 1812, who came to this settlement the same year he did. Of this union were born five children, three boys and two girls. Only two of the children are now living—James E., born May 3, 1841, and Frederick N., born October 20, 1850. He died June 19, 1873; sixty-two-years of age. Politically, a Republican; previously Whig and strong Union. Religious faith, Methodist.

J. E. MILLER, a native of the county in which he now resides, was born May 3, 1841, and is one in a family of five children born to Samuel and Sarah (Newsom) Miller, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. His early years were passed in his father's grist and woolen mills and in going to school, and after attaining his majority he took charge of the woolen mill at Point Commerce. In 1865, he became a partner of W. C. Andrews in merchandising, continuing seven years; but in 1871 he had the woolen factory at Point Commerce removed to Worthington, where he now carries on an extensive business in manufacturing, carding, spinning, buying wool, grain, seeds, etc., and transacting by far the largest cash business of any man in Worthington. Mr. Miller is one of the stanch business men of the place, and to his energy and forethought the town is largely indebted for its prosperity and just reputation as a live business point. In politics, he is a Republican, fol-

lowing in the footsteps of his father, who was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and the Masonic brotherhood; is a genial and intelligent gentleman, and an esteemed citizen. On the 10th of May, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Katharine R. Andrews, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 15, 1842, a daughter of W. C. Andrews, whose biography precedes this.

L. P. MULLINNIX, M. D., Worthington. The parents of the subject of this sketch, David and Eleanor (Hurst) Mullinnix, were natives respect-Ively of North Carolina and Tennessee, and his grandfather, Greenbury Mullinnix, was a pioneer of Indiana, locating in Washington County in 1816, and after living there two years moving to Putnam County, where he passed the greater part of his remaining years. David Mullinnix and wife were married in Putnam County, this State, where they made their home until 1856, when they moved to Effingham County, Ill. In 1865, Mr. Mullinnix returned to Indiana, his wife having died the year before, and he has since made it his home. Dr. L. P. Mullinnix is one in a family of nine children, and his birth occurred in Putnam County, Ind., June 5, 1839. He was raised on a farm, secured a practical education, and when twenty years old began the study of medicine. On the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, after serving out his term of enlistment, he again volunteered his services, and was made a member of Company G, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteers, serving as such until the close of the war. He was in a number of hard-fought battles, among them being Belmont, Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. After his return home, he completed his medical studies, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis. He began the practice of his profession in Greene County, and being a close student of pathology and a successful practitioner, he has not only gained a lucrative practice, but is recognized as one of the ablest physicians the county affords. He has been a life long Democrat in politics. and is a recognized leader of his party in northern Greene County. He is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor, and he and wife belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church. October 15, 1870, he married Miss Jennie Inman, who was born June 15, 1850. One son—Maston Parke—is the result of their union.

GEORGE RAETH was born in Bedford, Lawrence Co., Ind., April 17, 1845, son of Joseph and Margaret (Paoth) Raeth, both natives of Germany. They both came to the United States when young and were married in Lawrence County. Father was a baker and followed that and mercantile pursuits in Bedford. Father is dead; mother lives in Bedford and is married to Joseph Hircher. Mr. Raeth was the only child born to his parents. His father and also his step father were in wars in their native country. Subject received a common education. twenty, began working at carpenter's trade. In 1865, subject enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Then he began working at his trade, which he followed three years; then went at blacksmithing and wagon-making, which he followed some time, and thereafter working at carpentering a short time. In 1873, he came to Worthington, Ind., and began in a bakery; began in a small way and has made what he now has. Has done it by hard work and economy, and is a self-made man. He is now doing a general grocery business, in connection with which he runs a first-class bakery. He has built up a good trade, which is steadily

increasing. He has always voted with the Republican party. Has been a member of the Town Council and held other offices. Belongs to A. O. U. W., K. of H. and K. of P. Married Miss Catharine Bowman, June 11. 1871. She was born in Morgan County, Ill., July 29, 1853. From this union, two children, viz., Leetus and Charles A. Subject and wife are members of the Christian Church. Has always favored good schools and all needed reforms and worthy public enterprises as far as his means would permit. Leetus was born in Martin County, Ind., near Harrison, March 11, 1872; Charles A. was born in Worthington, Ind., May 8, 1877. Pleas Bowman and wife. Clarissa Williams, the parents of Mrs. Raeth, were natives of Indiana, the Bowmans settling in Lawrence and the Williamses in Washington County, Ind., in a very early day, and were well known to the early settlers of those counties. To Pleas Bowman and wife were born a family of three children. They moved to Morgan County, Ill., soon after their marriage, and remained there some years, when they returned to Indiana and there passed the remainder of their

days. They were good and highly respected people.

CHARLES G. SANDERS was born in Greene County, Ind., February 1, 1841, son of John and Mary A. (Jessup) Sanders. The father was a native of North Carolina, and the mother of the same State. John Sanders, father of John, subject's father, was a native of North Carolina, who came with his family to Greene County, Ind., in about 1819. The mother's father, Caleb Jessup, also came from North Carolina about the same year, both families settling in Eel River Township, where they reared large families, and where they ever afterward resided. dured many hardships and privations, and were highly respected by all who knew them. Subject's parents married in Eel River Township, and they had eleven children, four of whom are now living. Both parents are dead. The father died in 1860, and the mother in 1880. was reared upon a farm, and had a common school education. In 1861. he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served three years. He was at the siege of Corinth, the battles of Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, the charge on Vicksburg on May 22, 1863, and siege of Vicksburg, and in a number of lesser engagements. After his term of enlistment was out, he returned home, and for some six years was engaged in farming. He then began in the livery business in Worthington, in which business he remained about eight years, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he has since remained. He keeps a general stock of groceries, and is doing a good and steadily increasing business. He married Miss Mary J. Dickey September 7, 1870. She was born in Webster County, Ky., in 1853. From this union, one daughter—Katie M.—was born. Subject is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. He favors good schools, and all enterprises that tend to build up the community in which he lives or benefits his fellow-man.

GODFREY SHRYER was born March 25, 1827, in Hamburg on the Rhine, Prussia. He is the son of Jasper B. and Matilda (Koehnen) Schroer (the original name of Shryer was Schroer, but after the family came to this country the name was changed to Shryer), both native Prussians, where they resided, the father being a coal and lumber dealer, having a barge on the River Rhine. On the 16th of April, 1849, they embarked at Rotterdam, Holland, for the United States, arriving in Boston June 17 following. There were in the family ten children, eight of whom came with the parents to this country. In a few weeks after their

arrival at Boston the family came to Indiana to visit friends and look for a home. Soon after they arrived in Indiana, at Columbus, several of the family were taken sick with the cholera, and the father and several members of the family died. The surviving members of the family, with the exception of one sister, who was married, settled in Greene County, where they have since resided. Our subject at the time of the family's coming to United States was in the Prussian Army, and the rebellion of 1849 having broken out and not liking to fight his friends and neighbors, and against his principles, he deserted and accompanied the family to this country. He had received a good education, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits while in his native country. After com-'ing to Greene County, he, in the year 1850, visited Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, but not liking it in those States he returned to Indiana, and embarked in mercantile pursuits at Indianapolis, where he remained a short time, and then came to Worthington, which had just started, and embarked in mercantile pursuits. He was in this business continuously until 1869, when he sold out and has since been in the real estate, insurance and business of a legal character. He was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Sheepers March 28, 1851. She was born at Wesel on the Rhine April 24, 1825. From this union nine children, viz.: George H. Emily, Otto, Tillie, Henry W., Emma, Mollie E., G. William and Louisa May. Five of these children are dead. Mr. Shryer is a thorough business man, and has by his energy and perseverance accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods. He has been Notary Public for a number of years, and has held positions of honor and trust. He is a Democrat in politics, but in local elections he is very conservative, voting for whom he considers the best man. He has twice visited the Old World since living at Worthington, in 1861 and in 1873, the last time being appointed by Gov. Hendricks as Assistant Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. He is not a member of any church organization, but is ever ready to contribute to all moral, educational and other enterprises that tend to build up the country in which he lives, or benefit his fellowman. He is one of the county's best and most prominent citizens. His object in leaving Indianapolis and coming to Worthington was that at the last-named place the hunting and fishing were good, and he was very fond and very successful at these sports. He is an Odd Fellow, and the oldest member of the order in Greene County, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge and Encampment since 1856.

M. V. B. SMITH, Worthington, a native Hoosier, was born August 4. 1844 in Fountain County. Henry Smith, father of M. V. B., was a native of the Buckeye State, as was also his wife, whose maiden name They were married in Greene County, this State, having was Smith. removed here with their respective parents when children, but shortly after their marriage they removed to Fountain County, where they made their residence sixteen years. They then returned to Greene County, where they passed the remainder of their days, Mr. Smith dying in 1859, and his wife some years previous. They were the parents of ten children, and were hard-working and industrious people, commanding the respect of all who knew them. M. V. B. Smith was raised upon a farm, secured a fair education, and in 1862 he became a volunteer for the preservation of the Union. He served his country faithfully and with credit to himself until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged as Orderly Sergeant, although he was a commissioned Second Lieutenant. His com-

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mission not having reached him, he was discharged as Orderly Sergeant as stated above. He was an active participant in the battles of Richmond, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, the Atlanta campaign, Nashville and Franklin, and is spoken of in the highest praise by his comrades. Since the war, he has been engaged in farming, carpentering and merchandising. Mr. Smith is one of the enterprising men of Greene County; is a Democrat in politics, although not radically so as regards local politics; is a member of the G. A. R. and K. of P. fraternities. To his marriage with Miss Arabell Barker, which occurred in 1870, this family has been born: Eliza, Nellie, Frederick,

David and Charles.

DR. W. B. SQUIRE, Worthington, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 17, 1830, a son of Samuel and Jane (Stilwell) Squire, who were natives respectively of Vermont and West Virginia. Both sides of the family are of English extraction, their advent in America dating previous to the Revolutionary war. The Stilwells first settled on Staten Island and the Squires in Vermont. Members of each family served in the early Indian wars, and also in both wars with Great Britain. In 1813, Bradley Squire removed with his family from Vermont to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he embarked in agricultural pursuits and passed the remainder of his days. This man was the father of Samuel Squire, and grandfather of Dr. W. B. Squire, of Worthington. Samuel Squire was a farmer throughout life, and to him and wife were born four sons and four daughters. Both he and wife are now dead. W. B. Squire was raised on a farm, his early years being passed in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years he began his career as a public instructor. When eighteen years old, he began the study of medicine, and in Feb ruary, 1856, graduated from the Cincinnati School of Medicine. In the meantime (1855), he had come to Greene County, Ind., located where Jasonville now is, and, laying out that village, named it in honor of Jason Rodgers, a merchant of the place. In July, 1861, he helped recruit what afterward became Company F, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but after serving about seven months he was compelled to resign his commission on account of illness. In 1863, he re-enlisted, and was made Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, which position he held until the close of the war. He had moved to Worthington in 1862, and on his return from the army began the practice of medicine, at which he has ever since continued to a greater or less extent. In 1871, he embarked in the drug trade, and in addition to this he opened a dry goods store in 1877, and in both branches of trade is doing a first-class business. Dr. Squire and Miss Rebecca J. Thrasher were married in 1852, and four children blessed them-Azubia J., Samuel F., E. Byrd and Ida May. The mother was a native of Clark County, Ohio, and her death occurred in Greene County, Ind., in 1871. Mrs. Hattie A. Walker became Mrs. Dr. Squire in 1872, and Ethel L. is the only child born to this union. Mrs. Squire was born at Newtonville, Mass., in 1841. Dr. Squire has always voted the Whig and Republican tickets, but has never aspired to any political prominence, preferring to confine his entire attention to private business matters. He is a Mason and a K. of P., and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. TRENT, one of the best farmers of Jefferson Township, is a native of what was formerly Eel River Township, Greene County, Ind., born February 2, 1833, one of six children born to Josiah and Margaret

(Crabtree) Trent, who were among the earliest settlers of Greene County, they coming from Virginia. In early life, Mr. Trent, our subject, was put to hard work, and has kept at that most of his life. His advantages for an education were limited, but he is giving his children all the opportunities in that direction that lie in his power. He says the only trade he learned was to grub, maul rails and chop wood. January 28, 1859, he married Parmelia Galletly, and six children have blessed the union—James W., May 11, 1861; Alice, November 26, 1862; Calvin G., April 23, 1867; Minnie B., November 11, 1869; Eva D., November 20, 1874; Billy P., March 6, 1877. Mr. Trent owns 240 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and raises considerable stock. He is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oak Grove.

WILLIAM WILKINS, banker, Worthington, the only survivor and on in a family of two children, is a native of Rhenish Prussia, born Actober 30, 1830. His grandfather was a veterinary surgeon of note in the old country, and his parents, William and Mary (Wusthoff) Wilkins, who were natives respectively of Hanover and Rhenish Prussia, were descendants of an esteemed and honored family. His father served his country with credit in the Prussian Army against Napoleon the First. Until twelve years of age, our subject attended the common schools of his native country, subsequently attending academy four years, and for about four years longer was employed as an instructor in a graded school. Succeeding this, he attended a teachers' training school at Moers two years, and in 1853 he bade farewell to his native land and emigrated to the United States. He remained in the city of New York about a year, and six months in New Jersey when he came to Indianapolis, Ind., and from there to Worthington the fall of 1854, which has since been his home. For two years he was employed by Godfrey Shryer as a clerk, after which he began merchandising on his own responsibility, and continued with success until 1875. In that year he became a stockholder in the Worth. ington Bank, and three years later was elected President, a position he now holds. Mr. Wilkins is one of Worthington's self-made and influential citizens, is independent on all subjects, preferring to rely on his own judgment of right and wrong to catering to the isms and dogmas of churches, political parties or corporations October 28, 1855, his marriage occurred with Miss Augusta Voigt, who was born in Saxony, Prussia, April 3, 1834. Their children are Emma L., Willie, Alma, Mamie, Lizzie and Dora

GEORGE WILLS was born in Abthorpe, Northamptonshire, England, April 14, 1848, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Watts) Wills, both natives of England. Thomas Wills was a brewer in his native country. He came with his family to America in 1848, and located near Akron, Ohio, where he followed gardening until 1860, when he moved to Hillsboro, Ohio, where he was engaged in a like business. The mother died in 1865, and the father in 1867. They were parents of two sons, George and William, the latter dying at Hillsboro, as did the parents. George learned the pottery business at Akron, and was working at this in Hillsboro when the war broke out. He enlisted in Company D, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served three years, and was in the battles of Rich Mountain, Stone River, and numerous lesser engagements. After being honorably discharged, he worked at his trade for a time in Springfield, Ohio, Saline County, Mo., and Brazil, Ind. In 1870, he came to Worthington, and finding excellent material for his

trade, erected a building and embarked in the pottery business, at which he has since continued with gratifying success. Mr. Wills, by his long experience in the business, has perfected his trade to such an extent that he has all he can attend to. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Alice Baker, who was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1849. Two children have been born to them, Kate and Garfield. Mr. Wills is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the enterprising and go-ahead men of Greene County.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN R. ALLEN, a descendant from one of the pioneer families of of Greene County, was born October 21, 1841, and is a son of Andrew and Polly Ann (Rumley) Allen, natives respectively of Tennessee and Indiana, who settled in Greene County in 1838. John R. assisted his father in a saw mill until 1860, and on the breaking-out of the rebellion enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, participating in the battles of Winchester, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Antietam, being wounded at the last-named place. After being in Germantown hospital two months, he rejoined his old regiment, and was engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor, and on his term of service expiring, returned to Indianapolis, remaining there one year; then came back to Greene County, where he has since resided. For two years he was engaged in farming and stock-raising, then embarked in the lumber and milling business. For five years, beginning in 1876, he kept hotel and livery stable in Bloomfield, since when he has been engaged in sawmilling in Owensburg. This mill has a capacity of 8,000 feet per day, and the greatest portion of his lumber is shipped to Eastern markets. Mr. Allen possesses a farm of eighty acres in White River bottom near Bloomfield, besides other valuable real estate in the county. His marriage with Anna A. Casad was celebrated in 1865, and seven children have blessed this union—Leonidas, Eliza, Edward, Lola, Ida, Franklin and Ethel.

JOHN BEATY, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Greene County, Ind., January 18, 1830, and is the fourth child of James and Margarette (Hardin) Beaty, both natives of Kentucky, and among the first settlers in Greene County. They moved here in 1821, where our subject lived on a farm with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he married Louisa Morrow, who was born February 5, 1833. Their marriage occurred January 2, 1851, and was productive of six children—Marshall, Luther, Nettie (deceased), Ella, Noah and Edith. While on the farm, he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and in this way made a comfortable start in life. He remained on the farm until 1859, when he moved to Owensburg, and engaged in the dry goods business, in which he continued until 1861, when at the call for three years' troops to serve in the war; he raised a company (Company H, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry), of which he was elected Captain, and proceeded to Terre Haute, where he went into camp for a short time. Then going to the front, our subject was engaged in the first fight at Fort Donelson, succeeded by the battles of Pittsburg Landing and

Corinth. At the last place he was wounded, after which he resigned his position, resignation taking place in November, 1862, first enduring the hardships of a march across Tennessee and Kentucky. After returning from the war, he again engaged in farming, and also in the dry goods business in Owensburg. In this he continued about three years; then moved to his farm, where he remained seven years; then again came to town and engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Beaty is well surrounded with the comforts of life, and besides a neat residence on the main street of the town, he owns other valuable property. He owns 1,000 acres of good land, and has been identified with the growth of the town since reaching manhood. He is a member of the Republican party, has served his township as Trustee, and he and wife are connected with the Christian Church.

NOAH BROWN, merchant, was born July 28, 1834, and is a son of John and Rachel (Hatfield, Brown, both natives of Virginia, born respectively in 1811 and 1810. They settled in Greene County in 1831. Noah Brown remained at home until his mother's death in 1853, when he went to live with his grandparents. He received the educational advantages of the common schools of that day, and at the age of sixteen began clerking, at which he was engaged until the breaking out of the Enlisted in the service when twenty seven years old, joining Company H, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers, of which he was elected Second Lieutenant, afterward Captain. He was in the engagements of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge, Stone River and Chicka-Capt. Brown was wounded in the arm at Kenesaw Mountain, and was sent to the hospital at Lookout Mountain. December 12, 1864, he received a furlough for twenty days, returning at the expiration of that time and serving with his company until the fall of Atlanta. then returned home and engaged in the dry goods and grocery business, in which he is yet employed. Mr. Brown owns 263 acres of well-improved land, the greater part of which is in pasture, and devoted to stock-raising. He has officiated as Justice of the Peace and Trustee of his town. ship several years, having held the latter position seven years. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has been twice married, first to Sarah Brannon, May 8, 1856, by whom he is the father of seven children—John W., Charlotte M., Nora, Rachel (deceased), Mary C., Schuyler and one unnamed. March 29, 1877, he married Charlotte Shanklin, and to this union four children have been born-Taunt, Abe, Charles A. (deceased), and an infant (deceased).

CHARLES GRAHAM, insurance agent and farmer, was born April 13, 1839, and is the sixth child born to Samuel and Polly (Fillgore) Graham, natives of Ohio and Tennessee respectively. Samuel Graham came from Daviess County, Ind., to Greene County in 1838, where he held the office of the Justice of the Peace for twenty-four years in Jackson Township. Charles came with his father from Daviess County, and remained at home until the begining of the war, when, at the first call for troops to put down the rebellion, he was one of seven who were the first in the town of Owensburg to enlist. He held the office of Sergeant, in Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company H; was in the first attack on Fort Donelson; was at the siege of Atlanta, and served as Private Orderly under Maj. Gen. Stanley at the fall of Atlanta. In April, 1864, he returned home from the war, where he had performed many gallant

services for his country. One remarkable incident was the meeting of three brothers with whom he dined on the Resaca battle-field. the war, Mr. Graham engaged in farming, and for a number of years. in connection with this, has acted as agent for the American Insurance Company of Chicago, and the Continental of New York, in which capacity he has been very successful. He owns 120 acres of land near Owensburg, mostly in blue grass pasture, and on this he raises considerable fine stock. His advantages for an early education were limited to only such as were afforded by the primitive schools. He is a self-made man of the day, all he is worth has been gained by his own energy and indus-Mr. Graham was married to Catharine E. Wharton, of Owensburg, in 1866, and to them have been born three children—Lettie, Ella and He is a Republican, belongs to the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL HAYWOOD, physician and druggist, was born August 4, 1857, and is the youngest son of Charles and Jane (Shelton) Haywood, who were natives respectively of Tennessee and Ohio. They came to Greene County, Ind., in 1843, and entered land here when the country was wild and sparsely settled. Samuel lived with his parents on the farm, assisting his father, at the same time attending the common schools during the winter months, until he was sixteen years old, when be began teaching, and attending the graded schools at Bloomfield. The school term of 1875-76, he attended Hanover College and taught the following winter, but the spring of 1877 began the study of medicine. He attended the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, and received his diploma from that institution in 1882, but began the practice of his profession at Koleen the year before. He now has a well-established practice, besides a fine stock of drugs, and in both branches is doing a creditable annual business. Dr. Haywood belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

JAMES G. HERT, merchant, is a native of Owensburg, his birth occurring October 27, 1849. His father, William Hert, was born in Barren County, Ky., September 24, 1825; came to Indiana at four years of age, and was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade the day he was seventeen years of age, which occupation he followed until 1856; then engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed until his death, which occurred September 26, 1875. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools until sixteen years of age; then began teaching, which he continued until he reached the age of twenty years; then embarked in the dry goods business with his father, under the firm name of Hert & Son, which was continued until the death of his father. He then assumed and conducted the business under the firm name of James G. Hert & Co., which is one of Cwensburg's most successful business houses. a stock of about \$4,000 and have an annual sale of from \$15,000 to \$20,-Besides town property, James G. owns 160 acres of land adjoining Owensburg, well watered and timbered and in high state of cultivation. The farm is the first one ever entered in the vicinity, and the patent, now in owner's possession, is signed by Andrew Jackson. He also owns other lands, and in addition to his mercantile business takes considerable interest in live stock, being the pioneer in introducing the famous breed of "Holstein" cattle in Indiana. Mr. Hert was married in January, 1881, to Margaret Short, who owns by inheritance a fine farm of 160 acres on Indian Creek, being the first tract of land ever entered in the township.

He is both an Odd Fellow and Mason, and was commissioned Postmaster, under President Hayes' administration, in which official position he is yet serving. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Hert may properly be called one of Greene County's most enterprising and esteemed citizens, and is a radical "Hoosier," believing Indiana to be the best State in the Union. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES M. RECORDS, eldest son of James and Sarah (Wilson) Records, was born February 10, 1827, in Boone County, Ky., and removed with his parents to Greene County, Ind., the spring of 1840, which has since been his home. James Records, Sr., was a prominent man in Kentucky during his time, having served as Colonel of State militia and Justice of the Peace, also serving in the latter capacity in Greene County. He also operated the first tobacco shop ever in this county. James M. lived with his parents on the farm until twenty-two years old, and June 28, 1849, married Alvira C. Dobbins, to their union being born nine children—Sarah F. (deceased), James Byron, William M., Walter S. (deceased), Almeda J., Anna B., Benjamin Butler, and two that died unnamed. Mr. Records is one of Greene County's best citizens and farmers. has 260 acres of good land upon which he has the largest orchard in the county, consisting of 1,000 apple and 2,000 peach trees, all of which were set out and cared for by his own labors. The farm is beautified by substantial buildings, and serves to produce large quantities of tobacco, which is marketed principally at Terre Haute, La Fayette and Louisville. Mr. Records is a Republican, has served as Treasurer of the Board of Township Trustees, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

LEMUEL B. SEXSON was born in Kentucky in the year 1824, and is a son of Joel and Abigail (Davis) Sexson, who removed to Monroe County, Ind., in 1828, and located near the Greene County line. In 1830, the family settled in Center Township, of the last-named county, where they continued to reside many years. Joel Sexson took a very active part in the progress and development of Greene County, and his name and familiar chirography are found on various valuable public documents at the court house in Bloomfield. Lemuel B. Sexson is one of the county's best farmers. His early manhood was passed on the farm of his parents and teaming to Louisville, but since attaining his majority he has been engaged in farming, dealing in stock, and operating what is known as the Sexson Flouring Mills on Indian Creek. He has been three times married, and is the father of eleven children, seven of whom are yet living. In 1849, he was married to his first wife, Miss Mary M. Alexander, who died in 1866. In 1867, his marriage with Miss Nan. Leonard was solemnized, but this lady died in 1868, bearing one son, who died shortly after his mother's death. His marriage in 1869 with Miss Kate Leonard has been fruitful in the birth of three children, one being dead. In politics, Mr. Sexson is independent, voting for the best man, and not the party. For a number of years, he served as Trustee of Jackson Township. At present, he owns 740 acres of good land in the county, besides having given 120 acres to those of his children who are doing for themselves.

JOSEPH E. WALTON, of Koleen, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 5, 1844, and is the son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Eakin) Walton, who were born in the same county September 20, 1807, and January 17, 1810, respectively. Joseph remained with his father and followed the cooper's trade until he was in his eighteenth year. August

22, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Jackson and Mission Ridge. Was in the Atlanta campaign till he was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, and then taken to the hospital at Marietta, Ga., where he remained six months. After his recovery, he rejoined his regiment, participating in the march to the sea, and remained with it until the close of the war, being at the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston, and afterward participating in the grand review at Washington. At the close of the war, he returned to Ohio, and remained one year, but in 1866 went to Allen County, Ind., where he was engaged in teaching during the winter and working in timber during the summer. This he followed until 1870, when he was married to Martha A. Nesbitt, of Allen County, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 10, 1850, and by whom he is the father of three children-George (deceased), Mary E. and Laura J. Mrs. Walton died March 22, 1878, and in January, 1879, Mr. Walton married Mary J. Parsons, of Du Bois County, Ind., and to their union one child has been born, Emerson. Mr. Walton left Allen County in 1876, and went to Van Wert County, Ohio, and for a short time edited the Convoy Mirror, after which he taught school in Convoy. He moved to Du Bois County, Ind., and remained there until the spring of 1880, when he moved to Koleen, Greene County, and here has charge of the Reformed Methodist Church. Has been Postmaster, Notary Public, Justice of the Peace (which office he now holds), freight and express agent, telephone operator; was admitted to the bar in 1883; is pension agent, and is Deputy Prosecutor. Mr. Walton is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are connected with the Reformed Methodist Church.

DR. NOAH W. WILLIAMS was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, August 1, 1826; is one of seven children born to Noah and Achsuh (Renolds) Williams, and is of Welsh descent. When thirteen years old, he began learning the tailor's trade, which he followed until he became of age. In 1847, he came to Scotland, Greene County, Ind., and there followed tailoring two years, then began the study of medicine with Dr. Dagly, after which he practiced his profession with Dr. Dozier in Bloomfield. Dr. Williams was married July 20, 1853, to Mary Jane Barker, who was born in Greene County, February 5, 1832, the daughter of Obed T. Barker, who was an early and prominent citizen of the county. They are the parents of eight children-Sarah, Joanna, Mary A., Martha R., William M., Harry E., James M. and Frank H. Dr. Williams moved to Owensburg in 1853, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. In 1854-55, he attended lectures at Miami Medical College, after which he returned to Owensburg and resumed his practice. Williams has been identified with the best interests of the county since his residence here. During President Grant's administration he was appointed United States Gauger for the Seventh Congressional District, and in 1882 was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for pensions, which office he still holds. He was one of the Directors of the company which constructed the Bedford & Bloomfield Railroad. In 1873, he became engaged in the milling business, and at present owns an interest in the flouring mill at Owensburg. In politics, Dr. Williams is a Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

STOCKTON TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER BEASLEY, a substantial farmer and stock-raiser, of Stockton Township, was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1810, and is a son of Ephraim Bessley, and grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Mc-Ginnis) Beasley, who were natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively. Ephraim Beasley was a pioneer of the Hoosier State, his first settlement being made in Harrison County, but later in Lawrence County. Alexander Beasley was the second born in the following-named family: Richard, Alexander, Mary, Rebecca, Jesse, Daniel, Ephraim, William, John, Rachel and Elizabeth. He began the battle of life a poor boy, as did also his father before him. Was raised upon his father's farm to hard work, and in 1828 was united in marriage with Frances Fender, who was born in Ashe County, N. C., in May, 1811, the youngest child of Nimrod and Sarah (Sumers) Fender, who were natives of the Old Dominion. The children born to their union are Ephraim. John, Solomon, Thomas, Isaac, Alexander, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary A., Cynthia J., Francis M. and Martha E. The mother, a lady in every respect, and an invalid for many years, died September 6, 1882, an honored member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Beasley is one of the county's substantial citizens; is an enterprising farmer, and a highly esteemed friend and neighbor.

GEORGE W. ELLIS was born in Greene County, Ind., in 1841, and is the twelfth of the following family born to William and Martha (Robertson) Ellis, who were among the pioneers of this county: Elizabeth, James, Winnie, John, Margaret, Sarah, William, Joel, Robert, Martha, Mary, George W., Stephen, Lucy, Rebecca, Nancy and Rhoda. William Ellis, father of the subject of this sketch, was born October 14, 1803, in Tennessee; was married to Martha Robertson, who was born in Georgia, July 13, 1805, a daughter of Stephen and Winnie Robertson, and three years after his marriage emigrated to Brown County. Ind. about 1833, they settled in Greene County, where Mr. Ellis took a prominent part in public affairs, and where he died, September 20, 1878, preceded his wife ten years. George W. Ellis is one of the leading men of Stockton Township. He was raised on his father's farm, secured a fair education, and in 1860 was joined in marriage with Miss Mary J., daughter of George B. and Margaret (Rector) Denton, who were early settlers in Greene County from Virginia, also early settlers of Jasper County, Ind., and to their marriage have been born this family: John W., Nancy E., Sarah M., Martha, Mollie C., George T., Joseph R., Andy M., May, Daisy V. and Winnie B. Mrs. Ellis is one of the following family, and the parents reside in Kansas: Mary J., John W., Thomas J., Joseph A., Charity E., Charles W., Margaret A., Alice C., Christina F. and Statira.

HON. ANDREW HUMPHREYS, who for so many years has been the most prominent politician in Greene County, and the confessed leader of the local Democracy, was born in Anderson County, Tenn., on the 20th of March, 1821. His parents early moved to Putnam County, Ind., where

he was reared to manhood, receiving but a limited education at the dis-In 1840, his marriage with Miss Eliza Johnson, daughter trict schools. of Jonah Johnson, of Ohio, occurred, and two years later he moved to Greene County, where his parents had preceded him, and where they lived until their respective deaths—the mother in 1861, and the father Upon his arrival in the new county, Mr. Humphreys commenced working at his trade—blacksmithing—but a year later took his first step in the long political career which has given him a State and even National reputation. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1843, and re-elected in 1846, serving until 1849. He had scarcely reached the county ere he began the study of law, and the perusal of the works of the lest minds of past centuries, for he was aspiring, energetic, selfpoised and confident, and felt that he had abilities for greater fields of usefulness than his shop afforded. In the time from 1842 to 1849, his experience of men and parties ripened, his mind expanded under rigid self-instruction, and he was fully fitted for his illustrious political careen In 1849, he was nominated for the Legislature by the Democracy against Marcus H. Shryer, the most prominent Whig at that time in the county, and to the surprise of many was elected by 130 majority. He was renominated in 1850 against Edward Beasly, and again carried the election by 129 majority. In 1851, he defeated R. H. Rousseau, a very popular, able and brilliant man, by 190 majority. In 1852, he defeated Major Livingston for the State Senate by thirty-eight majority. In 1854, he was elected Representative over Mr. Throop by 600 majority, and in 1856 defeated Edward Beasly for the same position by a majority of 32. In 1859, President Buchanan appointed him Indian Agent of the Territory of Utah, which position he held with the highest credit until September, 1861, when he resigned. During a portion of this time, he was Assistant United States Marshal of Utah Territory, which he resigned in June, 1860. In 1867, he suffered his first and last defeat. He was candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated by Thomas R. Mason by ninety votes. The majority against the remainder of the ticket was in the hundreds. In 1864, he retired Mr. Mason for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Greene and Daviess by 562 votes. His majority in his own county was 351. In 1876, he resigned his seat in the Senate and was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Gov. Williams. He was nominated in 1878 for Senator against his protest, and defeated J. R. Baxter by fifty-four majority, and at this session was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a merited acknowledgment of his leadership in the House.

WILSON HUMPHREY, a native of Gallia County, Ohio, was born December 13, 1818. At the age of six years, he removed with his parents to Monroe County, Ind., and from there to Greene County on the White River, and finally to where he now resides in 1831. In 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Turner who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1837, a daughter of William and Martha (King) Turner who were natives respectively. of Pennsylvania and Ireland. The children born to this union are William F., George E., Wilson T., Dora A., Clement V., T. M., Charles E. and Annie V. Mr. Humphrey is not only one of the well known and highly esteemed of the old settlers of Greene County, but is also one of the well-to-do men of Stockton Township. In 1863 and 1865, he was elected Township Trustee, and in 1871 and 1880 he was elected one of the County Commissioners. His father,

F.

William Humphrey, was born in Henry County, W. Va., in 1784, and died January 14, 1854. He removed to Ohio when but a lad, and was there married to Clarissa Lotz, who was born in 1787, and died in the year 1872. The children born to William Humphrey and wife were Sarah, Madison, Wilson, Ansel, Jared, Annie and Margaret. The mother of Mrs. Clarissa Humphrey was a sister of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, an eminent lawyer, statesman and editor of Ohio, whose history is familiar to all well posted citizens of the United States.

REV. LABAN MOSS, son of Rev. Aquilla Moss, appropriate mention of whom is made in the biography of William G. Moss, is a native of the county in which he still resides, his birth occurring in 1830. He was reared and educated in his native county, his early advantages being only such as the pioneer times of that early day afforded. When a young man he employed many of his spare hours in hunting and in time he became quite celebrated in the skillful use of the gun. It is claimed that he has killed more deer than any man in Stockton Township and at . one time he performed the rare act of killing two deer at one shot. September 2, 1850, his marriage with Miss Rhoda Rector was solemized, and the same fall of this event he located on his present place, where he owns an excellent farm of 290 acres, on which is one of the best orchards in Greene County. To him and wife this family of children have been born: Sarah E., Aquilla (deceased), William G., Mary J., Joseph M., Brunette. Delilah J., Keziah P., Laban J. and Allen J. The mother was Brunette, Delilah J., Keziah P., Laban J. and Allen J. born September 27, 1832, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (McBride) Rector, who were among the pioneers of Lawrence County, Ind., but now residents of Sullivan County. Mr. Moss is one of Stockton Township's best citizens. He has the respect and esteem of his friends and neighbors and considers with pride the fact that he has never been sued in his life and never had occasion to sue but one man.

WILLIAM G. MOSS, Sr., was born November 19, 1822, in Washing. ton County, Ind., and is the fourth son in a family of fourteen children born to Aquilla and Sarah (Harrah) Moss, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. Aquilla Moss was bound out to a wheelwright by the name of William Dunlap when but a small lad, and by Mr. Dunlap he was raised to manhood, and with him he came to Kentucky when that State was yet in its infancy. He married in that State, and shortly after that event moved to Warren County, Ohio, where he lived about six years, and where his three oldest sons were born. From there he moved to the Hoosier State, locating first in Washington County, where three more children were added to their family. In 1827, he removed to Greene County and settled on "Nine Mile Prairie" in Stockton Township where he passed the greater part of his remaining years. In 1822, while in Washington County, he experienced Christianity, and shortly afterward was licensed to preach in the interests of the Regular Baptist Church. He became known over the entire community as one of the pioneer preachers of Southern Indiana, and very likely, during his lifetime, he married the majority of couples in Greene and neighboring counties. His wife, who was one of those true backwoods housewives, and who bravely aided her husband in such duties as were common at that early day, died in 1858, and in 1864 Mr. Moes died. Both are sleeping side by side in the family burying ground on the old homestead. William G. Moss was raised largely in Greene County, and it has been his home mostly through life. His schooling was limited to three months

during the year by walking three miles through the snow to the oldfashioned log schoolhouse, with stick and mud chimney, puncheon for seat and a great big fire-place and greased paper for windows. In 1841, he was united in marriage with Jeannette Rector, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (McBride) Rector, who were natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina, and came to Greene County in 1841. Previous to 1856, he filled various local political positions, but in that year he was elected Sheriff of Greene County, re-elected in 1858, and in 1860 was elected to represent his county in the Lower Branch of the State Legisla-He served in the regular and special session of that term, but in 1864 was elected the third time as County Sheriff. Mr. Moss has always followed farming, but in conjunction with this has been engaged in other labors. He and wife have had born to them a family of ten children, as follows: Joseph, Sarah M., Nathaniel (deceased), Stephen, Barney S., Rebecca A., Andrew M. (deceased), Charles M. (deceased), Mary E. and Julia R. The mother was born March 3, 1824, in Lawrence County, Ind. Mr. Moss is an old-time honored Democrat in politics, is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and Mrs. Moss belongs to the Regular Baptist The name Moss came from Scotland originally, but that was previous to the Revolutionary war.

DAVID L. OSBORN, a native of the township and county where he yet resides, was born in the year 1830, and is one in the following family born to William H. and Rhoda Osborn, who were among the earliest of Greene County's pioneers: Amanda J., Elizabeth, David L., Ira M., Mary R., Wines W., Typhenia, John M. and two that died in infancy. William H. Osborn was born in Greenbrier County, Va., where he was left fatherless when a small boy. About the year 1812, he accompained his mother to Kentucky, traveling the entire distance on horseback. 1819, the family removed to Monroe County, Ind., and afterward to Owen A few years later, the family settled on "Nine Mile Prairie," in Greene County, which at that time was a very early period in the He became quite widely known as one of the history of that locality. early farmers and merchants of Stockton Township, and was honored and esteemed for the honorable and upright life he lived. David L. Osborn, subject of this memoir, was the first Township Trustee under the present system of management, and is the present incumbent of that office in Stockton Township. In October, 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Esther Ann, daughter of William Buck, who was a native of England. Mrs. Osborn was born near Amboy, N. Y., in 1832, and by Mr. Osborn is the mother of this family: Alice D. (now Mrs. W. F. Cornelius), Ira M., Mary P. (now Mrs. D. E. Humphrey), Hannah E. and William S.

DR. B. A. ROSE, of Linton, was born in Brown County, Ind., in the year 1849, and is a son of Capt. E. E. Rose, a prominent attorney of Bloomfield, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. He remained in his native county until ten years old, when he came to Bloomfield with his parents, and began working on the mechanical part of the *Times*, of which his father was editor. After attending the public schools of Bloomfield, he entered Asbury University, completed the Freshman course, and from 1869 until 1872, read medicine in the office of Dr. Cravens, a distinguished physician of Bloomfield. In the latter year, he embarked in the practice of his profession at Lyons, this county, and in 1875, graduated with honors from the University of Louis-

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ville. In 1878, he located at Linton, where, by his success in his profession, he has acquired a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Rose was joined in marriage, in 1876, with Eva J., daughter of Dr. J. G. Arnold,

of Lyons, and by her is the father of one son—Claude.

DR. E. T. SHERWOOD, Linton, was born August 1, 1859, in Greene Courty, Ind., where he was educated in the common schools until twenty-one years of age, when he began reading medicine under Dr. B. A. Rose. In 1880, he entered Missouri Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1882, shortly after this locating in Linton for the practice of his profession. As a young physician, Dr. Sherwood has been very successful, and being a careful student and a close observer, he will undoubtedly obtain a high rank in his profession. In 1882, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie E. Price, daughter of L. M. Price, of Stockton Township. Dr. William F. Sherwood, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the oldest and most successful physicians in Greene County. He was born April 13, 1824, in Washington County, Ind., the third child of Daniel and Delilah (Copeland) Sherwood, who were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky respectively. married, November 24, 1853, to Catharine Ingersoll, daughter of Peter and Typhena Ingersoll, by whom he became the father of this family: Charles, Benjamin, Elmer, John, Harry, William and Typhena, the latter dying March 16, 1878. The Copeland family settled in Washington County, Ind., on the night preceding the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.

DAVID SHIELDS, one of the successful and thoroughgoing farmers of Stockton Township, is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., his birth occurring in the year 1831. He was reared and educated in his native county, and there was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Box, who was also born in Lawrence County in 1838, a daughter of William and Jennie Box, and one of the following-named children: Mary, Thomas, Joseph, Ellen and Fannie. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Shields have been born this family: Arista R., Marshall B. (deceased), Thomas, Isis M. (deceased), John B., Ida May, Jennie V. and Dollie E. Shields moved to Stockton Township, this county, in 1855, and settled upon the old Pool place, where he yet resides, the owner of one of the best farms in the county. His father, Jacob Shields, was a native of Green County, Ky., born in 1799, of Irish and German descent. He came to Lawrence County, Ind., when a young man, entered land in Pleasant Township, and was there married to Jane Williams, who was born in North Carolina in 1804, and who is still living. She was a daughter of Vinson and Sallie (Carter) Williams, who were among the early pioneers of Lawrence County, this State. By Jacob Shields, she became the mother of tive children, as follows: John, Vinson, Harvey, David and Sarah A. Mr. Shields died in Lawrence County in 1874, an honored and esteemed citizen.

JAMES STORY, one of the most successful farmers of Stockton Township, is a native of Fleming County, Ky., where he was born in the year 1826. When six years old, he came with his parents, Lewis and Annie (McGhea) Story, to Greene County, Ind., where the former died the spring of 1870, preceded by the latter in 1862. They were natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, and parents of these children: Mary, Matilda, Sarah, George W., Elizabeth, Ruth Ann, James, Amanda, Margaret J., Martha, Elijah, Oliver, Lewis, John, Rebecca and William. James Story and Charlotte C., third child

of Rev. Martin and Phebe (Hinkle) Hail, were married, Mrs. Story being a member of the following family of children: Florence, Clara, Lucretia, Stephen, Marion, John. Phebe, Martin W. and Mary S. Rev. Martin Hail, father of Mrs. Story, is one of the oldest living settlers of Stockton Township. He was born in Virginia in 1799, and when twenty one years of age came to Greene County, Ind. In 1826, he was united in marriage with Miss Phebe Hinkle, daughter of Nathan and Rebecca Hinkle, who were among the early pioneers of Washington County, Ind. Mr. Hail was an early Baptist preacher of this locality, and his father, Richard Hail, came from Virginia to Greene County in 1824, where he died in 1836. James Story, subject of this sketch, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owns a fine farm of 253 acres, and he and wife are parents of this family: Rebecca E., Wesley M., Charlotte C., Margaret, Lovicey, Martha T., John T., Araminta A. and Hiram H.

DR. J. TERHUNE. Among the early settlers of Greene County, Ind., was David Terhune, who was born March 24, 1818, in Fleming County, Ky., where he was reared to manhood. In 1844, he came to this county, whither his parents had preceded him the year before, and located in Wright Township where he purchased forty acres of land of Milton Moss, erected a cabin and the next year married Sallie Neals. This lady was also a native of Kentucky, born in 1820. Her parents removed to Illinois at an early day, where they both died in 1832, of cholers, leaving her to be reared by an ancle. Mr. Terhune began life in Greene County, a comparatively poor man, but from the beginning he was remarkably successful in the acquisition of this world's goods. at one time owned about 400 acres of choice land, besides having given each of his children a start of \$1,300. He was an honored and esteemed citizen, and died March 3, 1880, preceded by his wife in 1868, and both are buried in the family burying ground on Nine Mile Prairie. children are Dr. J.; Thomas J., Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Indiana; Mary J., deceased; Nancy A., deceased; James, a resident of Smith Township; Margaret, deceased; W. D., a resident of Kansas; and J. B., a resident of Indiana. Dr. J. Terhune was born in Greene County, Ind., in 1846; was educated at Newberry and Asbury Universities, and for twelve years was a public school teacher. two good farms in Stockton Township. and is largely interested in stockraising. His marriage with Miss Maggie A., daughter of Isaac and Pattie (Harbutt) Mull, of Kentucky, was solemnized in 1871.

J. W. WOLFORD, merchant and farmer, has been identified with the history of Greene County since 1859. He was born November 20, 1837, in Coshocton County, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood until twenty years old, when he came to Indiana, and for two years was a resident of Martin County. He then came to Greene County and located at Linton, where for a time he worked as a journeyman wheelwright, but afterward conducted the business on his own responsibility until 1865, when he went to Carbondale, Ind., and began farming and carpentering. In 1875, he began merchandising at Linton, where he owns a good store, and near which he owns a well stocked farm. On first coming to Greene County, he was a poor boy, 50 cents being the sum total of his cash account. By industry and good management, he has secured a comfortable income and established a reputation as an honorable, upright citizen. In May, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha E. Lund, a daughter of Thomas Lund (deceased), who was a native of England and

one of the early pioneers of Stockton Township. Four sons and two daughters have blessed their union, named Edwin L., Thomas L., William F., David Elmer, C. A. and Laura J. Mr. Wolford's father was John Wolford, of Pennsylvania, and his mother was Nancy Ann Musgrove, of Virginia. They came to Greene County, Ind., in 1859, where

they died in 1876 and 1875 respectively.

J. N. YAKEY, senior member of the mercantile firm of Yakey & Law, Linton, was born in 1844 in Guernsey County, Ohio. where he was reared and educated, and which he continued making his home until twenty-four years of age. July 14, 1862, he tendered his services to his State as a private soldier in Company K. One Hundred and Twentysecond Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then organizing at Zanesville. Although but a lad at the time of his enlistment, he was appointed First Sergeant, and owing to a faithful discharge of the duties assigned him, was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy of Company E, of the same regiment, and thus assigned, first to the Third Army Corps, but subsequently to the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Sedgwick. He never wavered in the immediate discharge of such duties as devolved upon him, and throughout his military career was a brave officer and an efficient soldier. He was an active participant in the battles of Monocacy Junction, Thoroughfare Gap, Brandy Station, Mine Run, Bristow Station, Centerville, Fisher's Hill, Petersburg and the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. At the battle of the Wilderness, he received a severe wound, and was captured by the enemy; being wounded, he was not guarded very carefully, and taking advantage of this fact he and four comrades made their escape. and, after innumerable hardships, reached the Union lines and became the heroes of the hour. Mr. Yakev is one of the well-to-do men of Stockton Township. In 1867, Miss Carrie Johnson became his wife, and to them have been born Cora R., William J., Lora O. and Ella.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT, nurseryman and farmer, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1844, and is one of five living children in a family of seven born to Macabus and Eleanor (Wishard) Bennett. His father dying in 1853, Mrs. Bennett, with the remainder of the family, removed to Greene County, Ind., in 1854, and here William C. was principally raised and educated. At sixteen years of age, he began for himself, and his labors have met with deserved success. He now owns 420 acres of land and one of the best nurseries in Indiana. His stock is of the best, and is carefully selected. It consists of the best and hardiest varieties of trees, which, being grown in the soil of Greene County, renders the stock much more desirable for people living in Southern Indiana than that furnished by foreign nurseries. Mr. Bennett is one of the reliable men of the county, and is universally respected as an honorable citizen. He married Miss Jennie B. Phillips in 1877, and three children have been born to them—Effie A., Angie L. and Cora M.

SAMUEL BLACKMORE, a well-to-do citizen of Scotland, is a native of the "Buckeye State," born in 1829. He was liberally educated in the

common schools, was raised on a farm, and when eighteen years old started on life's voyage as a steamboat hand on the Ohio River. At the end of three years, he left the water, and in 1850 came to Greene County, Ind., where he has since resided. For thirty-three years, he has been a resident of Taylor Township, and by a life of industry and good management has accumulated considerable property. Besides owning valuable property in Scotland, where he is established in merchandising, he owns 320 acres of good farming and grazing land in Taylor Township, and 620 acres in Kansas. Mr. Blackmore is one of the reliable men of the county; is a Democrat in politics, and was married in 1851 to Miss Matilda Mackall, by whom he is the father of nine children—Thomas D., Benoni W., Caroline V., George F., John M., Charles S., Napoleon B., Samuel F. and Cora E. For a sketch of his parents, see the biography of Mr. Blackmore's three brothers.

GEORGE W., CHARLES and JAMES BLACKMORE, sons of Benoni and Eleanor (Mackall) Blackmore, are among the most prosperous citizens of Greene County, and are pleasantly situated in Taylor Township, where they own 2,300 acres of excellent land, on which they are engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. They came with their parents to Greene County in 1850, where the father died in 1870, followed by his widow five years later. They were the parents of ten children, seven yet living, and one (Samuel) is appropriately mentioned elsewhere in this work. The three brothers whose names form the subject of this notice all live together on their large farm. James is the only one married, his wife being Miss Margaret E. Geddes, Their nuptials were celebrated in 1861, and to their union six children have been born—Charles A., Elizabeth J., George D., Samuel, Ella J. and Carrie E.

CAPT. WILLIAM BOUGH, a veteran of the Mexican war and the rebellion. was born in Bath County, Ky., November 14, 1823, and is a son of Frederick and Rebecca (Sexson) Bough, who settled in Highland Township, Greene County, Ind., in 1827. Frederick Bough was a farmer, and died in 1876, but his widow yet survives him, and resides near Scotland at eighty years of age. From the time he was twenty-one years old, William Bough has been doing for himself, and in this time has accumulated land to the amount of over 200 acres. On this he resides, and his attention is largely occupied in rearing blooded horses and cattle, besides looking after his large farm. His military experience was in joining Company E, Second Indiana Volunteers, in June, 1846, and participating in the battles of Buena Vista, where he was severely wounded through the right shoulder by a musket ball, and a part of the engagement at Monterev. In 1861, he helped recruit Company C, Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but from the ranks was commissioned First Lieutenant on the 29th of July of the same year. He was in the battles of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson; and a remarkable exploit of his was in the spring of 1862, when he was put in command of twelve men, and detailed to guard a railroad bridge not far from New Orleans. With two men he crossed a bayou to an island on a reconnoitering expedition, and discovered over a score of rebels encamped in a canebrake guarding two dismounted pieces of artillery. It being dark, and these three men being armed with breech-loading carbines, they made a dash on the enemy through the underbrush, yelling, shooting and re-loading, and making such a noise that they were evidently mistaken for a full-fledged company. The rebels fled in dismay, while the victors hurried the captured

pieces back to where the remainder of the detachment was stationed. These two guns were six pounder Spanish pieces, and were the identical ones Mr. Bough helped capture at Monterey in 1846. He was ordered to confiscate mules to draw these pieces, which, on being properly manned, was placed in command as a light artillery which received the appellation of the "Jackass Battery." The winter of 1863-64, Mr. Bough reenlisted, was veteranized, and December 9, 1863, was commissioned Captain of his company. He served through the battles of Mobile and the Spanish Fort, at the latter being in command of four 64-pounder howitzers. Besides the above-mentioned engagements in which he was an active participant, Capt. Bough saw much other hard service which space prevents publishing, but among which was his capture with twelve men of the blockade runner "Fox," or properly known as the "Hartford." He remained in the service until January 10, 1866, when he was discharged at Indianapolis, in command of the regiment. Capt. Bough is an old wheel horse of the Republican party, and is one of the county's He was married, March 29, 1844, to Mary Ann Hoffman. who died February 2, 1881, without issue. Although no children were born to them, they reared and educated several orphan children, to whom they were the same as parents.

DR. WILLIAM H. BURKE, Scotland, was born in Martinsville, Morgan County, Ind., January 4, 1851. By the removal of his parents, William H. and Martha (Dayhuff) Burke, to Putnam County, he was here largely raised. William H. Burke, Sr., was an attorney, and practiced his profession largely in Greene and Putnam Counties, until his death at Bloomfield. Dr. Burke began the practice of medicine at the age of twenty-two years, with Dr. A. J. Dunnington, of Cloverdale, and March 4, 1881, graduated from the Fort Wayne College of Medicine. In 1878, he became a resident of Greene County, and is now located at Scotland, where he has acquired a lucrative practice and where he and family are universally respected. Aside from his profession, Dr. Burke received but ordinary schooling advantages. As was his father, he is a Republican in politics. To his marriage with Miss Flora A., daughter of Dr. H. G. and Rhoda Dyer, of Cloverdale, one child has been born—Elfleda, born October 1, 1875, in Owen County.

DANIEL M. BYNUM was born in Cass Township, Greene County, Ind., December 30, 1846. His father, John V. Bynum, was a native of North Carolina, and came with his parents to Greene County, Ind., in 1818, he at that time being only four years old. He was raised in a manner comparative with those early times, and in about 1841 married Rebecca O'Neil, to which union nine children were born, five of whom The father died August 5, 1876, but Mrs. Bynum is now living on the old homestead. David M. Bynum received only a common schooling, and until twenty years old assisted his parents on the home farm. May 25, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Lois E. Gilbert, a native of Ohio, and by her is the father of six children, only these—Haddie M., Mina O. and Huldah—yet living. Mr. Bynum is one of the progressive men of Greene County, as well as one of its substantial citi-He is a member of the L O. O. F., is a Democrat, and owns a fine farm of 400 acres where he now resides, in Taylor Township. In 1876. he was selected by his party as the nominee for County Sheriff, and, although the county is Republican, was elected by a majority of twentytwo votes. In 1878, he was re-elected by a majority of 231 ballots,

LINCOLN CHANEY, son of Samuel and Keziah (Flater) Chaney, and grandson of Thomas and Nancy (Frye) Chaney, was born in Greene County, Ind., in 1861. His father settled in Greene County in 1845, and he and his wife were the parents of twelve children. They are yet living on the old homestead, and are among the best citizens of Richland Township. Lincoln Chaney was raised on the farm of his parents, received a fair education when a boy, and by persistent pluck and industry has established himself as one of the promising young men of the county. He began as a merchant at Mineral City in 1872, with a capital of \$250. By judicious investments, he has from time to time increased his stock as als means would allow, until he at present is worth about \$1,500. Besides having a good general store, Mr. Chaney is engaged in mining and the sale of coal. He is a Republican in politics, and a young man destined to make his mark.

ANDREW J. DICKEY, a native of Ohio, was born in 1826, and is a son of Wilson S. and Elizabeth (Riley) Dickey, who settled in Greene County in 1852, and where his father died seven years later. His mother yet lives in the "Buckeye State," and she is a daughter of Nancy Riley, who was a long resident of this county, but who moved back to Ohio in 1880, where she died a few weeks later at the advanced age of one hundred and two years. Andrew J. Dickey began working at blacksmithing and engineering when twenty years old, but for the past thirty-one years he has resided three miles east of Scotland, where he is operating one of the successful flouring mills of the county. He secured only an ordinary schooling in youth, but by self-study has become one of the well-posted men of Taylor Township. He was married in 1850 to Miss Margaret J. Logan, by whom he is the father of two children—Elza R. and Lillie J. He married his second and present wife, Miss Louisa Crush, in 1864, and eight children have crowned their union, only the following named yet living: Francis A., Cynthia E., John H., Ida, Clara E., Samuel T. and Emma M.

LEVI F. FELLOWS was born in Greene County in 1850, and is a son of John D. and Celestia Fellows, and grandson of Col. Levi Fellows, who entered the land where our subject now resides in 1819, and who will be remembered by the pioneers as one of the county's oldest and most prominent men. John D. Fellows was only three months old when his parents settled in Greene County, consequently he was raised and brought up with the county from its infancy. Levi F., at the age of eighteen, embarked in mercantile pursuits at Worthington, continuing the same ten years. Since then he has been engaged in farming and stock-dealing, and at present owns 110 acres of good land. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and in 1873 he was married to Miss L. A. Forbes, to their union being born two children-John R. and Don Carlos. Four generations of the Fellows family have resided in Greene County, and they have become widely known for their upright dealings, intelligence and enterprise. Levi F. is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in general is a fair representative of his family.

JAMES FERGUSON, a native of "Bonny Scotland," was born in 1819, and when four years old his parents, William and Christina (Cullen) Ferguson, left the land of his birth, crossed the Atlantic to New York, and became residents of the United States. He received only a common school education, and early in life worked in woolen mills for a

number of years, but since coming to Greene County, Ind., in 1850, he has been engaged in farming. Mr. Ferguson married Miss Margaret Baker in 1847, and ten children have been the fruit of their union—Barbara A., William B., James C., John, Benjamin F., Catharine, Christina, Mary E., George W. and Ida. He is an enterprising and industrious citizen, owns a good farm of 180 acres, is a Republican in politics, and has served his township two towns each as Justice of the Peace and Trustee.

DANIEL T. GEDDES was born in Ohio, in 1836, and came with his parents, Samuel and Jane (Herbert), Geddes, to Greene County, Ind., in 1851, where his father died in 1875, and his mother in 1874. Daniel T. was raised on the farm of his parents, was fairly educated in the district schools, and when twenty-three years old engaged in farming and stock-dealing on his own responsibility. He is a Democrat in politics. a member of the A., F. & A. M., is the owner of 120 acres of good land, and is one of the substantial citizens of the county. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret A. Skomp, in 1859, and seven children have been born to them, the ones here named yet living: Laura B., Samuel H. and M. F. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JOHN W. HANNAN, a native of the Buckeye State, was born December 4, 1842, and was raised in Gallipolis. He is a son of Thomas D. and Rachel (Riley) Hannan, and since 1865 has been a resident of Greene County. He received but a moderate schooling in youth, learned and worked at the harness-maker's trade for some time, but afterward studied medicine and graduated from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1868, he began the practice of his profession, and is now located in Scotland, Greene County, where by success and industry he is known as one of the best practitioners in the county. Dr. Hannan is a Republican in politics, as was also his father. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Elizabeth J. Crook, and six children have resulted from this union—Minnie B., Nellie G., Effie V., Junius H., John W. and Clara L. Mrs. Hannan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES H. HANNA, Justice of the Peace and attorney at law, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1845. His parents, Alexander A. and Rachel (Matthews) Hanna, were married in 1842, came to Greene County, Ind., some twelve years later, and were the parents of six children, all living but one. James H. was raised a farmer, and on the breaking-out of the rebellion volunteered his services in the cause of his country, and was honorably discharged for disability at the end of two years and eight months. He was a member of Company E, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was a valiant participant in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson and through the siege of Vicksburg, where, owing to the hardships of the siege, health failed, and was the cause of his discharge. Since the war, he has been extensively engaged in school teaching and other educational matters. Mr. Hanna is a Republican and was united in marriage with Miss Emma V. Smith in 1874.

CHRISTIAN HASLER, a progressive and prosperous farmer, is a native of Switzerland, born in the year 1821. Together with his parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Kalb) Hasler, he crossed the Atlantic in 1845, and, being poor, started West, where land was cheap, with the determination of building for himself a home. August 1, 1845, he located in Taylor

Township, Greene County, Ind., where he has since continued to reside. His mother died in 1865, and his father in 1876. Christian began for himself, a poor boy, and the characteristic traits of German people consisting of industry and frugality, has been a marked feature in his life. By the hardest of labor, he has secured a well-stocked farm of 580 acres, besides being free from debt, and with money loaned out to less fortunate neighbors. Mr. Hasler is a Democrat in politics, and while living in his native country served four years in the regular army. He has been twice married, by his first wife, Sarah Stone, being the father of three children —Margaret, Henry and Elizabeth. He married for his second wife, Margaret Feutz, in 1851.

JOSEPH L KEITH, Assessor of Taylor Township, was born in Knox County, Ohio in 1854, and is a son of Warren C. and Elizabeth (Chambers) Keith. He received a fair education in the common schools, and at twenty years of age began doing for himself. In 1877, he became a resident of Greene County and located in Taylor Township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1880, he was elected Assessor of his township, and as such served one full term. By the resignation of Mr. Dickey, who was the Assessor for 1883, the County Auditor appointed Mr. Keith to fill this vacancy, and in this capacity he is now serving. He was married to Mrs. Cora Moore, widow of James Moore, in 1877, and two children have blessed their union—Annie G. and W. W. Mr. Keith is a member of the Baptist Church, a Republican and one of the enterprising and progressive men of Taylor Township.

MRS. NANCY A. LESTER, widow of Peter S. Lester, is a native of Ohio, but removed with her parents to Greene County, Ind., in 1841, she at that time being an infant. She was raised to hard work, as were the majority of children in those days, and in 1858 was united in marriage with Peter S. Lester, whose birth occurred in Greene County in 1839, and whose life was blended with its history from his birth until the time of his death in 1869. He was an industrious and economical citizen, and universally respected by all who knew him. He and wife were parents of six children, the following being alive—Lizzie M., Joseph W., Charles S., Maggie M. and Mary. Mrs. Lester and family reside comfortably and happily on the old homestead in Taylor Township which consists of 200 acres of fine farming and grazing land. She is, as was her husband a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN MACKALL, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Ohio, his birth occurring in 1822, and he is one of fourteen children, eleven vet living, born to Thomas and Sarah (Foster) Mackall, who were married John Mackall was raised on a farm, in youth securing only such education as the district schools of that day afforded. On attaining his majority, he began for himself, and in 1858 came to Greene County. Ind., where he now owns a good farm of 390 acres. He began life a poor boy and by diligence, hard work and good management has secured a competency. His marriage with Miss Ellen Dawson was solemnized in 1864, and two of the four children born to their union are still living— Sarah E. and Thomas. Mr. Mackall is one of the wide-awake and progressive citizens of Taylor Township. In politics, he is a Democrat, as was also his father, who departed this life in about 1875, preceded by his wife about three years.

SAMUEL McELROY, an old and well-known citizen of Taylor Township, was born in the "Keystone State" in 1822, was raised on a

farm, and when twenty-three years old began doing for himself, a poor boy. In 1845, he came to Greene County, Ind., and with the exception of four years while he was engaged in merchandising in Scotland, under the firm name of Haig & McElroy, he has been employed in farming and raising stock. By a life of hard work and prudential economy, Mr. McElroy has secured property in real estate amounting to 862 acres of good land. He is a Republican in politics; and was married in 1844 to Miss Martha Stewart, by whom he was the father of eight children, four of whom are living—Matthew S., Mary L., Samuel C. and Lucy. The parents are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and Mr. McElroy is a son of Matthew and Eleanor (McConnell) McElroy, who were the parents

of ten children, seven of whom are yet living.

WILLIAM L. MORTLAND, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, was born September 18, 1851, and is a son of John and Ann A. (Archer) Mortland, with whom he removed to Illinois in 1854, and from there to Greene County, Ind., some ten years later. John Mortland was twice married, six children, four yet living, being born to his first marriage, and to his second marriage with Miss Lucinda Wilson, none. William L. Mortland was raised on the farm of his parents, and during his youthful days secured a fair education. At the age of twenty years, he embarked on life's voyage on his own responsibility, and since then has been paddling his own canoe with the average success of mankind. His marriage with Miss Mollie S. McElroy was solemnized March 28, 1872, and four children have blessed their union—Martha Alice, Lizzie F., Anna B. and Samuel A.

ISAAC NICHOLSON, Trustee of Taylor Township, was born near Scotland, in Daviess County, Ind., in 1850, and is a son of Levi N. and Rhoda (Carpenter) Nicholson. Levi N. Nicholson was a native of Greene County, Ind., and was here raised to manhood. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, a Republican, and an honored citizen of the county. Isaac obtained only a common school education, and when twenty years of age began doing for himself. For the past twelve years he has been working at blacksmithing, and is also serving his first term as Township Trustee. A tie of votes resulted in he and his opponent "drawing numbers," and, fortunately for Mr. Nicholson, his was the number that entitled him to his office. He was married when twenty-four years of age to Miss Mary E. Akin, who died, leaving one daughter—Norah E. To his second marriage with Miss Margaret Hasler, three children have been born—Rebecca J., Elpha M. and John R.

JOSHUA M. OGDEN, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1839, and is a son of Benjamin B., a widely-known physician of Ohio, and Mary A. (Malin) Ogden. While a young man, Joshua M. was engaged in book keeping and clerking, but in 1861 he came to Greene County, Ind., and in 1862 enlisted as a private in Company A, Ninety-Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After serving about six months, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, from that to First Lieutenant, and ultimately promoted to the Captaincy of his company. Capt. Ogden was a brave and efficient soldier, serving faithfully until the close of the rebellion. Since then, he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at present owns 320 acres of fine farming and grazing land. He is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, a Republican, and was married to Miss Rebecca J. Blackmore in 1866, who died leaving three children—George B., Dawson B. and Benjamin M. His

second wife was Miss Margaret Ledgerwood, to their union being born Mary, Grace and Nathaniel Ogden.

DR. WILLIAM A. O'NEALL, Scotland, was born in Ohio in 1830, and came with his parents to Greene County, Ind., in 1846. His father, Abijah O'Neall, is yet living, and resides in Daviess County, but his mother, who was Miss Elizabeth Ennis, died in 1862. After his twentyfirst year, William A. taught school and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1861, since when he has been chiefly engaged in the study and practice of medicine in Greene County. His literary education was completed at Asbury University, and his professional preceptor was Dr. . James Dagley. Dr. O'Neall has been a member of the Masonic fraternity; is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He was married in 1866 to Miss Rebecca Short, and the two

children born to them both died in infancy.

JOHN H. SUMMERVILLE, one of the few remaining of our early pioneers, was born in Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1819. His parents, William and Jane (Haig) Summerville, were both natives of Scotland, and the year 1818 witnessed their marriage and removal across the Atlantic to this country. They were the parents of two children, and died respectively in 1821 and 1851. From the time he was four years old, John H. has been a resident of Greene County, and here he received his education in the log schoolhouse of that day, was raised on a farm to chop wood, maul rails, clear land, farm, and in fact do as did the majority of the pioneers of this locality. When eighteen years old, he started out for himself, and by a life of arduous toil has secured a comfortable home. His marriage with Miss Miranda T. Crook was solemnized in 1856, and their fireside has been cheered by seven children, five of whom are yet living-William W., Elizabeth, Martha A., David and Mary C. Mr. Summerville has made this life a success, and is regarded as a man among his fellow-men. He is a Democrat, and although not an aspirant for political honors, has officiated in various positions of local honor and trust.

WILLIAM WOODS, a well-to-do druggist of Scotland, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, but when four years of age moved with his parents to Ashland County, where he was raised and educated. son of John and Martha (Hughes) Woods, and with these parents removed to Carroll County, Ind., in 1864, and two years later to Greene County, where John Woods died March 23, 1883. Mrs. Woods is yet living, and resides on the old place near Scotland. William Woods was raised a farmer, secured a fair education, and has followed saw milling largely through life. At present he is engaged in merchandising, and by an upright system in doing business, has a well established trade. married, October 17, 1867, to Miss Mary Ingles, and they are the parents of four children, only three—Martha E., William A. and John G.—yet The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

OWEN T. WRIGHT, whose birth occurred in Kentucky in 1842, is one of three surviving children in a family of four born to the marriage of Rev. Abraham and Ellen (Gardner) Wright, which was consummated in 1841. At eleven years of age, he was cast upon the world to battle for himself, and with but few exceptions has been engaged in farming. June 7, 1861, he became a private in Company D, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and at the Wilderness was captured, and for a time was incarcerated in Andersonville and Florence Prisons. While being

transferred in box-cars from one prison to another, he and companions managed to secure a crowbar, tore up the flooring of the car, so that when the train stopped for water they made their escape into the swamp. For four days they traveled through the swamps, and then Mr. Wright was stricken down with a malignant fever. When their pursuers were about to discover their hiding place, Mr. Wright was moved in the night to a house, but here left, and was recaptured, taken to Lumberton, N. C.. where he was left to die or recover as the case might be. Shortly after this, Sherman's advance cavalry discovered him, removed him to the federal lines, from here to Goldsboro, then to the coast, and from thence to Fortress Monroe. Mr. Wright was a fearless and valued soldier, and was twice promoted for bravery, once by his Captain. At the battle of Fredricksburg, after the color-bearer and guards had been shot down, Mr. Wright seized the emblem of liberty and bore it aloft through a leaden hailstorm. Since the war, he has resided in Greene County, where he is widely known and respected. He is a member of the F. & A. M., a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1866, the marriage of Owen T. Wright and Miss Julia A. O'Donald was solemnized, and to them these children have been born: Florence J., Cora A., Nancy E., Bertha F. and one deceased.

BEECH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

AARON ARTHUR, one of the enterprising men of Beech Creek Township, is the son of John and Annie (Watkins) Arthur, and was born in Greene County December 11, 1841. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Tennessee. They emigrated to Greene County, Ind., at an early day, and engaged in farming, but after a time moved to Moultrie County, Ill., and remained about two years; then returned to this county, where they resided until their respective deaths. Aaron Arthur is one in a family of nine children. He was married January 16. 1861, to Miss Margaret Ann Crockett, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Crockett, and to this union have been born seven children—William, Elizabeth, Charley, Benjamin, Annie, John and David. Mr. Arthur is a stanch Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He has always taken an active interest in the advancement of education and all the public improvements of the day. He owns a fine farm of 280 acres, and confines his occupation to farming and stockraising.

NEHEMIAH ARTHUR, a twin brother of Aaron Arthur, who is elsewhere mentioned in this work, is a native of Beech Creek Township, Greene County, Ind., where he now lives. He was born December 11, 1841, one of the family of John and Anna (Watkins) Arthur. His schooling was limited to the country schools where he has been reared. On October 15, 1861, he married Margaret E. Burks, and to this union nine children have been born—Mary A., William W. (deceased), John F., Joel R., Odella, Anna L., Martin L., Aafon L. and Amanda A. In the first part of life, Mr. Arthur was a farmer, and in fact has always been such, although he has been in the saw-mill business ever since the fall of 1871,

with the exception of the year 1879. He now owns 298 acres of good farming land, well improved. Both Mr. and Mrs. Arthur are members of the Christian Church, while he is a Democrat in politics. They are of the best people, and highly respected as citizens in the community where

they live.

JOHN W. ARTHUR, one in a family of eleven children born to John and Anna M. (Watkins) Arthur, is a native of the township and county where he now resides, his birth occurring December 16, 1850. When sixteen years old, he moved with his parents to Illinois, where he received the greater part of his education, but after living there two years the family returned to Greene County. During his early life, Mr. Arthur worked at farming, but in 1872, in company with two brothers, Aaron and Nehemiah, he engaged in saw milling, at which he has since continued, although he owns a good farm of 120 acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation. The spring of 1884, he expects to move to Tennessee and make the lumber business his exclusive occupation. Mr. Arthur has been one of Beech Creek Township's best citizens, favoring the advancement of all laudable public enterprises. His marriage with Charity Cornelius was solemnized July 27, 1872, and himself and wife are highly esteemed as neighbors and friends. Mr. Arthur is a Democrat in politics.

HIRAM D. ARTHUR, one of Beech Creek's prominent young men, was born in the township, where he at present resides, December 25, 1856, and is one of eleven children born to John and Anna M. (Watkins) Ar-He received the greater part of his schooling in his native county, and up to eighteen years of age worked at farming. In 1874, he began in the saw mill and lumbering business, and this has been his chief occupation ever since, although, he owns a well improved and fairly stocked farm of 105 acres. Mr. Arthur deserves much credit for his success, as he began doing for himself a poor boy, and by energy and industry has accumulated valuable property. On the 17th of August, 1876, Elizabeth Livingston became Mrs. Hiram D. Arthur, and to this union two children have been born, named James W. and Ross E. In politics, Mr. Arthur casts his influence in favor of the Democratic party and as a member of this organization he favors reform in every respect. During the spring of 1884, he expects to locate in Tennessee where, in company with a brother, he intends continuing the lumber business.

GEORGE R. AXTELL, one of the foremost citizens of Beech Creek Township, was born May 10, 1825, in Washington County, Penn. one of five children of Thomas and Mary (Weir) Axtell, and his genealogy is traced elsewhere in this work. In 1832, with his parents, he located in Knox County, Ohio, where, with the exception of two years in Noble County, he lived until 1856, when he settled in Greene County, Ind., on the same farm where he now lives. Amanda Farnham became his wife November 5, 1846, and by her he is the father of five children—Samuel W., Bryan C., Mary W., Georgiana and Edna J., all living but the last. Mr. Axtell received a common school education in the Ohio schools, and while a young man began the tanning business, which he followed until he came to Greene County. Since that time he has been exclusively a farmer, and now owns 165 acres of good land, well improved and culti-On December 12, 1880, his wife Amanda, died, and again, on January 8, 1882, he married Sarah R. Ogg, of the same township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Solsberry, and a Republican in politics. He has held several minor township officers and shares the esteem of all who know him.

JOHN A. BALDRIDGE, a farmer of Beech Creek Township, is one of two children of David and Mary B. (Stewart) Baldridge, and is a native of Athens County, Ohio. His father, having exhausted his means in acquiring an education in medicine, died and left our subject while quite young to the care of a mother. During his younger years Mr. Baldridge lived at intervals in Morgan, Noble and Washington Counties, Ohio, and was engaged in farming in the summer, and in the winter attending the country schools where he received a common school education. He was born September 27, 1843, and on November 20, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was afterward transferred to Company C, Thirty-first Regiment of Veteran Volunteers, from which he received an honorable discharge July 20, He was engaged in the battles of Resaca and Bentonville, and marched with Sherman to the sea. In May, 1866, he located in Greene County, where he has followed farming ever since. His nuptials with Georgianna Axtell were celebrated December 5, 1868, and to their union two children have been born, named Harry W. and David H. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baldridge are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Solsberry, in which organization they are leading spirits. He is a Republican in politics. His farm consists of 210 acres, well improved and cultivated. This he has acquired by industrious exertion and honest dealing.

F. H. BRYAN, son of Edward Bryan, was born in Beech Creek Township, Greene County, Ind., October 24, 1844. His father was a native of Orange County, Ind., born in 1819, and a son of Edward Bryan, Sr., who came from South Carolina to Lost River in Orange County about the time Indiana was admitted into the Union. The family is of Irish descent, but the wife of Edward Bryan, Jr., Malinda Bullock, to whom he was married in Greene County, in 1842, was of English and Welsh descent, and was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gaston) Bullock, both of these families settling in Greene County at a very early period in its history. Edward Bryan, Sr., together with his family, removed to Greene County in 1822, and settled in Beech Creek Township. They engaged in farming and clearing until Edward, Sr.'s death, in about 1846. Edward, Jr., lived on the farm until 1853, when he moved to Bloomfield, where for one season he engaged in merchandising, but the fall of 1853 removed to Solsberry and continued a like business with success for eight years. He died of consumption August 6, 1861. leaving a widow-who died of the same disease two years later-and three children: F. H., E. C. and John E. F. H. took charge of the family left in his charge by the death of his parents until their respect-He thus began doing for himself at the age of sixteen years, and in youth obtained only a common school education. death of his father, he purchased his store, and the greater part of his life has since been devoted to merchandising in Solsberry. He was married in 1873 to Miss A. F. Gibbons, and by her is the father of three Mr. Bryan is a member of both children—Edward, Mabel and Fay. Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Bryan was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, November 11, 1850, and came to Greene County with her parents, Joseph and Margaret (Shaw) Gibbons, in November, 1865. She is a member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church. Mr. Bryan held the office of Postmaster at Solsberry for three years. He owns about 450 acres of land in Beech Creek, Center

and Highland Townships.

VANDAL H. CASNER, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of the Old Dominion, his birth occurring June 19, 1830, in Randolph County, and is one in a family of six children born to George and Margaret (Yeager) Casner. He received his education from the old fashioned subscription schools, selected farming as his vocation through life, and February 16, 1851, was married to Mrs. Barbara L. (Johnson) Barnes. May, 1855, he came to Greene County, Ind., locating in Beech Creek Township, where he has ever since resided, with the exception of eleven years, when he made his home in Center Township. September 29, 1864, he became a member of Company B, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after participating in the engagements of Franklin and Nashville, and various minor engagements, he was honorably discharged July 15, 1865. Mr. Casner is one of the progressive and substantial men of Beech Creek Township, beginning life with no substantial means, and by good management and industry accumulating 300 acres of good land. In politics, he is independent, voting for men and not party measures, rejecting the wrong and adopting the right. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are the parents of this family: Solomon, George, Eliza R., Byron V., Lincoln R., Grant O., Ida M. and Edith E., all living.

T. R. COOK, Solsberry, was born December 8, 1822, in Washington County, Penn., but his parents, Jacob and Phebe (McCollum) Cook, removing to Ohio in 1832, he was largely educated in Athens County. He began for himself when eighteen years old, and a year later went to the cabinet-maker's trade. While at the latter occupation, he removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, where in 1843 he was married to Harriet T. Gibbens, who was born March 17, 1825, and a daughter of Peter and Barbara (White) Gibbens. From cabinet-making, Mr. Cook gradually took up carpentering, which has been his occupation chiefly through life. In 1859, he moved to Greene County, Ind., and August 20, 1862, became a member of Company A, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry.. On the organization of the company, he became First Sergeant, but was discharged for promotion to First Lieutenant December 16, 1862, his commission bearing date December 11, 1862. By reason of the Captain's illness, Mr. Cook commanded his company for a number of months. He contracted typhoid fever at La Grange, Tenn., and for three months was unable for duty, but afterward was afflicted with sore eyes and camp fever, which rendered him entirely unfit for further military work. He resigned March 30, 1864, and was honorably discharged. For the past eight years, he has served as Postmaster at Solsberry, and Justice of the Peace, the latter being his present calling. Mr. Cook is one of the county's ablest citizens; is a stanch Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are parents of this family: Elizabeth C., born July 4, 1845 (now Mrs. John Mullen); Peter M., April 17, 1847 (practicing medicine in Solsberry); Margaret E., August 27, 1849 (Mrs. C. W. Keys); Edward S., April 17, 1851; Charles H., September 1, 1853, died March 20, 1857; William F., October 11, 1857; John F., August 6, 1859, died February 10, 1863; Benjamin B., July 9, 1865, and Birdie, February 11, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Methodist Episcopal and Congregational Churches respectively, and are highly esteemed people.

JAMES CRAWFORD, a prosperous farmer of Beech Creek Town. ship, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born February 16, 1828. To his parents, Thomas and Jane (McClure) Crawford, were born this family: William B., Joann, James, Thomas, Mary J., Margaret, Martha, Amanda, Nancy and Sarah. Six of these are all that now live. The parents were honest and industrious people, natives of Pennsylvania, and both are now dead. James Crawford came to Greene County, Ind., the spring of 1853, and engaged in farming in Beech Creek Township, where he has ever since resided. In 1865, he became associated with Dr. J. P. McIntosh in mercantile pursuits, and after the retirement of Dr. McIntosh some eight years later, assumed the proprietorship of the entire business, which he continued some ten years longer. Mr. Crawford has been a careful and prudent business man, and by good management and industry has accumulated considerable property, consisting largely of farms, business property, etc. His marriage with Miss Nancy Conkle was solemnized June 21, 1850, in his native county, and although no children have been born to them, they have completed their home circle by rearing and educating three children from the neighborhood. Mr. Crawford is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic brotherhood; has served four years as Postmaster and a number of terms as Township Trustee, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the late civil war, he held the position of Sergeant, and afterward Second Lieutenant, and while doing military duty his actions were governed by the sense of honor and patriotism as when a civilian.

ABRAM DILLEY, a farmer of Beech Creek Township, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was born March 25, 1828, one of twelve children, of whom Ephraim and Rachel E. (Henry) Dilley were the parents. Mr. Dilley received such education as could be acquired in the primitive schools and through paper windows of his time. the age of fifteen years, he began the blacksmith trade, which business he continued for about fifteen years. On July 2, 1848, Maria J. Yakey, of the same county, became his wife, and they are the parents of these children: Leroy H., Judson S. (deceased), George W., Sarah L., Lucy L. (deceased), Solomon Y. (deceased), Albert L., Rachael and Maria F. In September, 1865, he located in Greene County on the place where he Since coming to this county, he worked at his trade about five years, and the balance of the time he has been farming. He now owns a splendid farm of 258 acres, well improved and cultivated. Of the 185 acres that are cleared, Mr. Dilley has cleared 100, which indicates his industry without other example. As members of the Baptist Church at Newark, they are among the best citizens in the county. Mr. Dilley is a thorough Democrat in politics, and stands high among his neighbors for strict integrity.

DAVID JACKSON DRAKE, a merchant and Deputy Postmaster of Newark, was born in Holmes County, Ohio. December 20, 1823, and is the son of George and Rachel (Johnson) Drake, natives of Ohio, in which State they lived until their respective deaths. They were the parents of three children--Elizabeth (wife of Waterman Benner), David and Dennis (deceased). Our subject came to this State in 1866, and settled on a farm in this county, where he remained one year, then removed to Newark where he has since resided, and engaged in mercantile business. In 1881, he became Deputy for Postmaster Joseph G. Smith, and has since held that position. August 27, 1847, his marriage with

Miss Mary E. Dotson, of Monroe County, Ohio, was solemnized, and to them have been born seven children—James W., George D., John (deceased), Seward, Clarence (deceased), Emma (Mrs. David D. Lyons) and Albert L. Mr. Drake is a Republican in politics, and he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been successful in business, owns a good farm of forty acres of well-improved land adjoining Newark, and a fine business property in the town. Mr. Drake is an old and honored citizen of Greene County, and he and family are

respected by all who know them.

GEORGE EDWARDS, one of the oldest settlers in Greene County, and a resident of Beech Creek Township, was born in Surry County, N. C., March 3, 1811. His parents were William and Delilah (Burch) Edwards, who bore a family of seven children, with which they came to Greene County in May, 1822. George Edwards, the subject of this sketch, received but little education, and that from the subscription schools kept in the log houses of those frontier days. In his starting out for himself, Mr. Edwards had the common misfortune of the day and place—that of being poor. By his wife, whose maiden name was Laodicea Burch, he is the father of eleven children-James, Sarah, Nancy, Martha, William H., Delilah J., George L., Samuel H., Mary E., Susan R. and Paris F. Their marriage was solemnized December 22, 1831. By hard work and economical living, Mr. Edwards has obtained a large competence, now owning about 700 acres of as good land as is in Beech Creek Township, besides a great amount he has given his children. is probably the best improved farm in his township. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Hebron, and are universally respected.

WILFORD HICKAM, M. D., Newark, was born in Owen County, Ind., December 25, 1856, one of eleven children in the family of E. and M. (Bray) Hickam. He received a thorough ordinary education in the public schools of his native county, and at nineteen years of age began teaching school, which profession he followed four consecutive years. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Schell, of Spencer, with whom he remained until the fall of 1880, when he entered the Medical Department of Butler University, from which institution he graduated March 1, 1883. Dr. Hickam then located for the practice of medicine at Newark, where he has won flattering success in his profession, both in the treatment of cases and in acquiring a lucrative practice. He is one of the lively, wide-awake men of Newark, progressive in his views on all subjects, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. Dr. Hickam met with a serious and distressing accident June 26, 1864, which was the loss of his left limb at the junction of the middle and upper thirds of the femur, leaving him a cripple for life.

DR. JOHN KUTCH, Solsberry, was born in Richland Township, Greene County, Ind., November 15, 1841, and is a son of A. L. Kutch. He was raised on the home farm until seventeen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn blacksmithing at Bloomington. He served at this until he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Light Artillery, and was mustered into the service on his twentieth birthday. His battery was ordered to Fort Donelson, but the battle terminating before their arrival, they went into camp at Cairo. He was an active participant in the battle of Corinth, in which his battery was warmly engaged. In 1863, they joined Grant's expedition against Vicksburg, but here the Ninth Artillery were

sent to Fort Hindman, Tenn. From here they went to Vicksburg the fall of 1863, and later to Meridian, en route participating in a severe engagement at Queen's Hill. They then returned to Vicksburg, and from thence joined Banks' command on the Atchafalaya Bayou, and from here captured Fort Drusa on Red River. They then went to Alexandria, and there were engaged in a battle on Gov. Moore's farm. Re-embarking on Red River, they participated in a number of engagements along its shore, and after being engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill returned to Memphis for recruits. After the battle of Guntown, they were ordered to check Kirby Smith, who was threatening St. Louis, and while here followed up the retreating rebels and engaged their force on They were next in the battle of Nashville; then followed Hood's retreating army to Pulaski; then went to Westport, having then served six months over the time for which they had enlisted. They here embarked on the steamer "Eclipse," and while near Johnsonville during a fog on the night of February 27, 1865, the steamer blew up. and thirty two of the sixty eight men of the Ninth Artillery were killed outright, and, with the exception of six, the remainder were wounded. Among the latter was Dr. Kutch, who was scalded over the face and head, and struck in the back with a brick from the boiler. Owing to this injury, Dr. Kutch was unfitted for his trade, and consequently began the study of medicine the winter of 1874, and in 1878-79 graduated from the Medical College of Indiana at Butler University. For a short time, he practiced his profession at Bloomfield; then located in Solsberry, where he has acquired a lucrative practice. He is a Republican, and was married on his twenty-fourth birthday to Mary E. Danely, by whom he is the father of three children—Ollie, Maggie and Alford. Dr. Kutch was in thirteen battles and engagements while out in the late war, and was honorably discharged in March, 1865.

OSCAR McDONALD, a merchant of Newark, was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 15, 1827, and is the son of Francis and Mary (Carroll) McDonald, who were natives of Kentucky and Maryland respectively. While in Kentucky, they were engaged in farming. Coming to Indiana in 1834, they settled in Greene County, and embarked in a like pursuit. They were the parents of four children—Sarah (Mrs. Jacob McIntosh), James, Elizabeth (Mrs. David Smith), and Oscar, who came with his parents to Indiaua, and remained with them until his marriage with Miss C. Hoke, in 1852. He continued farming for sixteen years, when he moved to Newark and engaged in the boot and shoe trade, which he continued about three years; then, with Joseph G. Smith, became interested in harness and mercantile business, which lasted some four years. Since then, he has been in mercantile pursuits alone. Mr. McDonald has several times held the office of Trustee for Highland Township. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. McDonald is deeply interested in the advancement of all public enterprises. In politics, he otes for the best man, regardless of political party, faith or creed.

HENRY H. McHALEY, one of the well-known citizens of Greene County, is a native of Beech Creek Township, where he now lives. He was born January 24, 1841, one of seven children of William and Lucinda K. (Rice) McHaley, who settled in Greene County at an early date. Henry H. McHaley received but a limited education and in the log cabin schools of early days. His principal business through life has been farming, although he has engaged considerably in mercantile affairs.

From 1869 to 1873, he did a general merchandise trade at McVille, and a short time at Newark, Ind., but his health failing, he quit that and paid his exclusive attention to farming. On December 16, 1858, his marriage with Letitia Hudson was solemnized, and to this union five children have been born-Oliver S., Lucinda C., Mary A., William H. and John A., all living. Mr. McHaley began life for himself with no property, and has been fortunate enough to acquire 157 acres of well improved farming land. As a Republican, he was elected Justice of the Peace for his township in 1872, and has held that office ever since. In December, 1881, he was appointed Postmaster, at McVille, Ind., which position he now holds. In December, 1883, he again commenced doing a general merchandise business, with a stock of \$1,200, and is having a good trade. Mr. and Mrs. McHaley are members of the Christian Church, and are prominent in the charities of their neighborhood. Mr. McHaley is a member of the fraternity of I. O. O. F., which order he has represented in Grand Lodge.

HON. JACOB P. McINTOSH, a native of Marion County, Ind., was born November 17, 1835, and is the fourth in a family of ten children, of whom William J. and Sarah (Negley) McIntosh were the parents. He became a resident of Greene County when two years of age by the removal of the family, and has ever since been a resident of Greene He was raised on the farm of his father, and owing to Mr. McIntosh's limited means, secured but a common education. he was married to Miss Nancy Kelley, and since his graduation from the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, in 1868, has pursued his chosen profession. Although a man of no great pretensions, yet Dr. McIntosh is gifted with an unusual degree of practical wisdom, which ranks him among the prominent men of Indiana. He began his career in the world with but little education, and no means by which he could obtain one. By close application he in after years secured a thorough knowledge of all the lower branches, together with some of the sciences, and by industry has obtained a goodly share of this world's goods. Besides the practice of medicine, he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in various parts of the county, and in 1877 published his work entitled "Information for the People.' In politics, he has ever been a firm and outspoken Democrat, always contributing largely to the success of his party in the county. He was a member of the Democratic State Conventions of 1876 and 1880, and in 1874 and 1878 was the nominee of his county for State Representative, and was defeated each time. In 1880, he was elected Joint Representative from Greene, Knox and Sullivan Counties, and through the acceptable manner by which he served in this office, he was elected State Senator from this Senatorial district. Dr. McIntosh has proven a wise and acceptable legislator, and is the author of several popular laws. He is now a resident of Beech Creek Township, where he is the owner of valuable property. Himself and wife are parents of six children: Martin F., Mary K. (Mrs. J. L. Wood), Nathaniel and three that died in infancy.

MARTIN F. McINTOSH, a son of Hon. Jacob P. McIntosh, of whom appropriate mention is herein elsewhere made, was born in Highland Township, Greene Co., Ind., July 6, 1858. He received a common school education in the schools of his county and has been mostly engaged in the mercantile business all his life. Until April 1, 1879, he was in the employ of his father at Newark, Owl Prairie and Linton. At that date, he began for himself in the grocery business at Newark, but in May fol-

lowing his father went into partnership with him and they then added a stock of drugs, in which manner they continued until July, 1881, when his brother-in law, Mr. J. F. Wood, came into the firm and it has since been known as J. P. McIntosh & Sons. They carry a stock worth about \$4,500, each owning one-third interest. On July 27, 1879, his nuptials with Miss Della Frame were celebrated, and they are the parents of two children—Jacob P. Jr., and one that died in infancy. He is a stanch Democrat, and has been delegate in two Congressional Conventions. He has done considerable newspaper writing, and takes an active interest in all public affairs, and is a rising young man who is looked upon with promise.

GEORGE W. NASH, one of ten children born to Obediah and Nancy (Edwards) Nash, is a native of the township, county and State where he now resides, his birth occurring August 15, 1839. His parents were among the first to brave the hardships and inconvenience of pioneer life in Greene County, their advent dating back to 1822. His education was obtained at the primitive log schoolhouse, and when about eleven years of age he was cast upon his own resources by the death of his par-Until twenty-one years of age, he was engaged in farming, but July 6, 1861, he volunteered his services for the suppression of the rebellion, and was assigned to Company C, Twenty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the end of two and a half years, he was discharged, then re-enlisted in the First Indiana Heavy Artillery from which he received his final discharge August 23, 1865. Mr. Nash was a brave and efficient soldier and took part in the battles of Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, Cedar Grove, Donaldsonville, New Orleans and the Spanish February 1, 1866, he married Fidelia Gaston, who has presented him with two sons—William O. and John D. The parents are highly respected people of their locality, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Nash is one of the progressive farmers of his township, owns a good farm of 156 acres adjoining the village of Newark, and as a Republican in politics has always favored the advancement of all laudable public enterprises.

ISAAC PHILPOT, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, was born November 16, 1824, and is one in the following-named children of William and Ruth (Hults) Philpot, who were natives respectively of Ireland and Ohio-William, George, Shepherd, Isaac, John H., Samuel, Eliza, Eleanor, Maria, Matilda and Surah Ann. Previous to leaving Ohio, Mr. Philpot held the commission of Second Lieutenant in the State militia of Noble County, and where, also, he was twice married, his first wife being Miss Ann Rebecca Gibson, and his last and present wife Miss Eliza Wilson. To his first marriage, three children were born -Robert Heath, John William and Martha Matilda; and by his present wife he is the father of two children—Frank I. and Annie Rebecca. In 1866, Mr. Philpot became a resident of Beech Creek Township, Greene Co., Ind., and since that time it has always been his home. He was actively engaged in farming until 1881, when he took charge of the mill at Newark for one year; then returned to the farm and again took charge of the mill in 1883. He is one of the prosperous citizens of the county, owns a good farm of 123 acres, is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID SCHARB, undertaker and dealer in furniture, is the son of Obed and Catherine (Miller) Scharb, natives of Pennsylvania. They came

to Indiana in about 1857, and settled in Greene County on a farm, where they remained until Obed Scharb's death in 1874. To them were born three children—Sarah (Mrs. Edward Pennell), David and Joseph M. David Scharb was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 1, 1845, and came with his parents to Indiana and remained with them until the breakingout of the late rebellion, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. A. G. Cavins, and remained in the service until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and participated in some of the severest campaigns and hardest fought battles of the war. November 12, 1867, he married Miss Mary Taylor, and to them were born three children-William Sherman, E. Algon, and one that died in infancy unnamed. The mother died September 1, 1881, since when Mr. Scharb has married Mrs. Angeline (Smith) Pickerd, the widow of Isaac Pickerd. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church and a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. Mr. Scharb established himself as an undertaker and furniture dealer at Newark in 1879, and has since continued successful in business.

HENRY SHIELDS, a resident of Beech Creek Township, is the oldest of three children, of whom William and Bersheba (Festler) Shields were the parents. He was born in Meigs County, Ohio, April 1, 1822, whence he went with his parents to Washington County, Penn., in May, They remained in that State about six years, when they removed to what is now Noble County, Onio. His education is limited, and was all acquired in the primitive log schoolhouses of that day. On August 22, 1844, he was united in matrimony to Minerva D. Gilkerson, and of the ten children that have been born to them only these five are now living: Andrew J., George H., James H., Sarah E. and Dora B. In April, 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Shields moved with their family to Greene County, Ind., where they have ever since lived. Mr. Shields has successfully followed farming all his life, and now owns a splendid farm of 197 acres, and engages in buying and selling stock. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shields belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Solsberry, and are foremost in all laudable enterprises of their community. His politics are Republican, and he takes an active interest in public affairs. All who know him are enthusiastic in his praise as a moral and upright citizen

ANDREW JACKSON SHIELDS, merchant of Newark, was born in Noble County, Ohio, September 9, 1857, and is a son of Henry and Minerva Delong (Gilkerson) Shields, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. They came to Indiana in April, 1865, and settled on a farm in Beech Creek Township, where they still reside. They are the parents of ten children, only five-Andrew Jackson, George H., James H., Sarah E. (wife of William Torrence) and Dora B.—yet living. Andrew Jackson came with his parents to Indiana, and remained with them until his marriage with Miss Louisa M. Frame, a daughter of Jacob and Martha Frame, who reside at Solsberry. He then engaged in farming until 1870, when he entered the State University at Bloomington and remained three years. During his life he has taught twelve years of public school. In the spring of 1883, he formed a partnership with J. B. Young, at Newark, in the general mercantile business, at which he is still engaged. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife is connected with the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Shields are the parents of one

son—Oscar Raymond. During the extra session of the State Legislature in 1881, Mr. Shields was Enrolling Clerk in the Lower House, which position he filled with commendable praise.

EDWARD THOMPSON, farmer of Beech Creek Township, is a native of Ireland, where he was born County Antrim July 5, 1834. parents, Gilbert and Nancy (Quiery) Thompson, bore a family of seven Our subject received a common school education, and followed farming until the year 1851, when he left his native land, and located in London, England, there engaging in the business of engineering for four years. At the end of that time he came to America, landing in New York in 1855. Soon after this, he came to Indiana, and followed railroading for a time, and engineering at Greencastle until 1860, when he moved to Wayne County, Ill., where he owned and operated a circular saw mill. From there he came to Greene County in May, 1862, where he has ever since lived. His marriage with Sally M. (Junkin), of Monroe County, Ind., was solemnized December 24, 1863. Together they have raised a family of five children—David G., Elizabeth C., Agnes O., James E. and Catherine J. Since his settlement in Greene County, Mr. Thompson was engaged in grist milling until March, 1863. He is now devoting his attention entirely to farming, and owns a good farm of 162 acres. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and supports all the benevolent institutions of his community with both his influence and means. As a Republican, he takes a lively interest in public affairs, and his reputation for honesty and morality is above reproach.

EBENEZER F. TORRENCE, of Solsberry, Ind., was born in what is now Noble County, Ohio, September 5, 1826. Joseph and Mary (Mc-Crary) Torrence, his parente, bore a family of eleven children. education of our subject was limited to that of the common schools. Eliza Hannum became his wife November 25, 1848, and by her he is the father of six children—Mary J., William J., Sarah E., Parker F., George H., all living, and Eliza E., deceased. At the age of eighteen years, he began the carpenter's trade, which he followed about five years. In the fall of 1849, he moved to Jasper County, Mo., where he lived until June, 1852, when he located in Greene County, Ind. Since he left Ohio, Mr. Torrence has been farming with good success, as his large, well-improved farm of 300 acres clearly shows. On November 20, 1864, he was grieved by the loss of his wife. Again on August 29, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Sarah E. (Larue) Catron, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Solsberry. Mr. Torrence, though formerly a member of that church for thirty-three years, now belongs to the Congregational Church at the same place. The reason for his changing was his conviction against the morality of "secret oath-bound societies, which the Methodist Episcopal Church indorses, while the Congregational Church at Solsberry forbids all such societies as wrong. During the slavery agitation, Mr. Torrence took strong grounds against that great evil, and was active in working for its downfall. He is now an earnest worker for the causes of Prohibition and Woman's Suffrage. In sentiment, he is an American in politics, and takes active interest in the public affairs of the day.

ISAAC WATKINS, one of seven children born to Benjamin and Hannah (Jones) Watkins, is a native of Johnson County, Ind., his birth occurring February 3, 1835. His limited education was secured at the

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old-fashioned log schoolhouse of that early day, and although he has worked at the carpenter's trade some, his general occupation through life has been farming and stock-raising. About the age of nine years, he came to Greene County with his parents, and since that time has always made Greene County his home. November 27, 1855, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Livingston, and to them have been born eight children; of these six are yet living-John W., Laura E., Peter F., George F., James I. and Noah A. Mr. Watkins began for himself with but little or no means at his command, and a well-improved farm of ninety-five acres shows with what success he has managed his business. September 29, 1864, he entered Company B, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, but the rebellion soon afterward ending, he was honorably discharged July 10, 1865. He served his country with fidelity, and was an active participant in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. In politics, Mr. Watkins is a member of the National party, is an enterprising citizen and a man respected by all who know him.

JOHN FREELAND WOOD, a merchant of Newark, Ind., is a native of Sullivan County, and was born January 8, 1845. Lacy and Jane (Reneau) Wood are his parents, who bore a family of fourteen children. Mr. Wood received a good education, graduating from the Southwestern Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, August 15, 1867, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. After this he engaged in teaching school thirty-seven months, part of the time in the town of Sullivan, Ind. On February 18, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but the war ending soon after, he was honorably discharged September 27, 1865. the spring of 1872, he began the merchandise business at Pleasantville, in the firm of Parks, Wood & Co., but in the fall of 1873 the firm became L. R. & J. F. Wood. In this manner, it remained until the spring of 1875, when he went into the same business at Linton, which he followed for about two years before he went into partnership with J. P. In the fall of 1878, in partnership with his brother, he began business at Newberry, Ind. This he continued until July 8, 1881, when he became one of the firm of J. P. McIntosh & Sons, at Newark, where he has ever since been. On August 1, 1876, he was married to Mary H. McIntosh, by whom he is the father of two children, Bessie M. and Orion L. In the winter of 1877 and 1878, he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was formerly a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, although he now holds a withdrawal card. Mrs. Wood was born November 17, 1859, and is a daughter of J. P. McIntosh. Mr. Wood is firm in advocating the principles of the Republican party.

JACOB BROWN YOUNG, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, was born December 17, 1855. His father died and left him, at the age of eight years, in the care of his mother, who afterward married William V. Ferguson. In the year 1864, he came with the family of James Crawford to Greene County, Ind., settling in Beech Creek Township, which has ever since been his home, and where he is well known and himself and family universally respected. Mr. Young received a good education in the schools of this county, but not being satisfied with the benefits derived from the common schools, he embarked in school teaching, and in this way, and by other hard work, accumulated sufficient means to enter the State University at Bloomington. He remained at

this institution four years, and besides being a hard student was one of the leading spirits of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. In August, 1878, he became associated with James Crawford in the general merchandise business at Newark, which continued a few years, when A. J. Shields purchased Mr. Crawford's interest. The firm now carries a well-assorted stock of goods valued at about \$4,500, and are doing the leading business of the town. March 17, 1880, Miss Kate Kelsey, of Owen County, this State, became Mrs. Jacob Brown Young, and the union has been blessed with one daughter-Grace Edwards. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Young is one of the county's self-made men, beginning life's battle a poor boy and by upright dealings acquiring a competence. He is a Democrat, and member of the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellowship, in which fraternity he has filled nearly every office two times, once representing his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State.

FAIRPLAY TOWNSHIP.

JOHN H. BOVENSCHEN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on the River Rhine, Germany, near Freamarhen, in the year 1824. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, for whom he worked until twentyfour years old, and in 1848 embarked for America. After a tempestuous voyage of fifty-six days, he arrived in the United States in safety, and coming to Greene County, Ind., purchased eighty acres of land in Stockton Township, which he began farming and improving. In 1851, he purchased 120 acres, where he now resides in Fairplay Township, which is one of the best farms in the county, and on which he has erected a house that is a credit to the township and himself as well. He now owns in all 300 acres of land, which he has earned entirely by his own ever In 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Moss, daughter of Rev. Aquilla and Sallie (Harrah) Moss, by whom he is the father . of four children-Stephen Aquilla, John W., deceased, Elijah and Joseph Milton. Both of Mr. Bovenschen's parents died in the old country They were parents of four children named Catharine (deceased), J. H., Charlotte (Mrs. Switz) and Hannah.

JOHN H. BULLERMEN was born in the year 1819 at Moers, Prussia, where his parents were influential citizens and possessed of considerable means. He was early sent to school and by continuous application succeeded in gaining an academic education, after which, he engaged in farming until his twentieth year, when, he served three years as a member of the Eighth Hussars, subsequently serving for a time in the provisional army. A dissatisfaction engendered by the Revolution of 1848, and other causes, resulted in the banding together of a large number of relatives, with the avowed purpose of seeking homes in the freedom of the United States; and accordingly on the 18th of April of that year, they bade farewell to friends, relatives and fatherland, took passage on board the ship Libra, of Rotterdam, for the El Dorado of their anticipations whither Mr. Bullermen's father in-law, Mr. Shryer, had preceded them the year previous, to locate a place where the little colony might settle, live and prosper together. Mr. Shryer performed his mis-

sion faithfully, but died soon afterward from the effects of cholera, as did many others of the party. The colony of relatives were fifty-six days upon the ocean, during which time they endured twenty-six days of stormy weather, and to add to their sufferings, cholera visited them, carrying away nearly one half their number, among them, being a child of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bullermen and Matilda Shryer, the fifth child of J. B and Matilda (Konen) Shryer, were united in marriage in 1845, and to them fourteen children have been born, only two—Henry and Elizabeth—yet living, and these reside with their parents.

J. H. DAUBENSPECK, a successful farmer of Fairplay Township, was born in the year 1833, near Moers, Prussia, where he was raised on a farm, his education being obtained at the high school and college of his native town. Until thirty-three years of age, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, but in 1866 he embarked for the United States with the purpose of making him a home in a new and free He first located in Grant Township, Greene County, Ind., but after a residence there of two and a half years he purchased the farm in Fairplay Township, where he now resides. Mr. Daubenspeck is one of the well known and highly esteemed men of his township, and although coming to this country with little or no knowledge of American institutions he has, by application, become thoroughly versed in local public affairs, and besides having served his township as Assessor, was, in 1882, elected Trustee. He was married in November, 1870, to Anna Sabilla Molls, who was also a native of the Rhine country, born in 1848, a daughter of Henry and Louisa (Kremer) Molls. Mrs. Daubenspeck emigrated to this country a short time after Mr. Daubenspeck, and to their union this family has been born: Agnes, Willie, Henry, Diedrich (deceased) and Gerhard.

THOMAS J. EAST was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1844, and when only one year old his parents removed to Greene County, where he was raised upon a farm, receiving his early education from the common schools, subsequently attending the Bloomfield Seminary and Bartlet Commercial College of Cincinnati, graduating from the last-named institution in 1865. For two terms, he was employed as school teacher in Center Township, this county, and for three years served as Assistant Recorder of the county. He then located at Lyons, where he embarked in merchandising, and acted as agent for the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad for some time, afterward buying and shipping stock. In 1866, Miss Sue L., the only surviving daughter of James and America E. (Ferguson) Van Slyke, became his wife, and to them have been born five children—James J., Cora A., Nettie, Edgar P. and Roscoe T. P. East, the father of Thomas J., was of English origin, his birth occurring in North Carolina in 1814. He came to Monroe County, Ind., with his parents in about 1830, where he was married to Sarah Carmichael, who was born in the year 1815, a daughter of Richard and Mary (Graves) Carmichael. Mr. East became prominent in the affairs of Greene County after his removal here in 1845, and at one time was selected as Probate Judge, but, owing to the change into the Common Pleas Court, was debarred serving in this capacity. He was employed in stock-buying and banking for many years, and by his upright conduct and generous ways secured a large circle of warm friends. He died in this county in 1872.

GEORGE GILLETT, one of the prosperous and progressive men of Fairplay Township, was born January 8, 1827, in Otsago County, N. Y. When eight years old, his parents removed to Jefferson County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood upon a farm, and from there he came to Greene County in 1855. His union with Miss Louisa Travice was solemnized in 1860, and to them have been born this family: Charles, Willard, Calvin, Emma, Carcus, Cora, Fannie, and one that died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Gillett is a member of the family of James and Harriet (Brown) Travice, who were from the State of Mississippi. Mr. Gillett's father, William Gillett, was a native of Vermont, where he was born in the year 1801. He was raised in Otsego County, N. Y., where he married Miss Fannie Ferris, who was a daughter of Leonard and Catharine (Stonements) Ferris. William Gillett and wife continued to reside in New York State until 1835, during which time three sons were born to them, named George, William (deceased) and Alonzo. After their removal to Indiana, five more children were born to them, as follows: Alzina, Martha, Calvin, Cordelia and Mary. The father died January 9, 1864, and his widow married John Chambers. She died in 1869.

J. W. INGERSOLL, a native of the county in which he continues to reside, was born in 1847, and is one of the following-named members of the family of Peter and Typhenia (Wines) Ingersoll: Catharine Sherwood, J. W., Phebe Baker, Mary Hunt, H. C. (deceased), Lizzie (deceased), and two that died in infancy. Lizzie became the wife of James Starnes, and died at her home in Kansas. Her remains were brought to Indiana, and interred in the cemetery at Worthington, where also rests Peter Ingersoll was born April 2, 1805, in the remains of her father. New York State, and at an early day came with his parents to Greene County, Ind., where he was married to Typhenia Wines, who was born May 9, 1809, a daughter of Leonard Wines. He died October-9, 1876, preceded by his wife, May 12, 1852. The latter rests in peace by the side of her two first-born in the village cemetery at Dixon. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. J. W. Ingersoll passed his boyhood days upon his father's farm, and when seventeen years old volunteered his services for the suppression of the rebellion in Company F, One Hundred and Forty ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. with his regiment through several engagements and long marches through Georgia, and was mustered out of the service at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1865. His eldest brother, H. C., who died July 16, 1866, of disease contracted in the service, was a member of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and his death left a daughter, who is living with our subject. J. W. Ingersoll and Mary J. Dixon were married in 1869, and to them have been born two children—D. A. and H. P. Mrs. Ingersoll was born in 1849, a daughter of Daniel G. and Mary J. (Walker) Dixon, who are among the first settlers of Greene County.

ABSALOM LUKENBILL, a native Hoosier, was born in Washington County in 1812, and when five years old removed with his parents to Owen County, Ind., where he was raised, and subsequently married to a Miss Thomas, who was born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1824, a daughter of Elias Thomas, who came to Indiana in about 1826. This lady died January 13, 1883, leaving to survive her one daughter, Jeretta, now Mrs. Joseph Vail, who resides with her father at present, together with her two children—Bessie J. and Otis. David Lukenbill, father of Absalom, was the second son of Henry and Mary Lukenbill, who were natives of North Carolina, and German descent. He came to Indiana as early as 1806, but returned to his native State, and was there married in about

1810, and then returned to the home he had selected in Washington County, Ind. From this place, he moved to Owen County, and from there to Iowa, where he died in 1853, leaving seven sons and one daughter by his first marriage, and two sons and three daughters by his second. When Absalom Lukenbill and his father settled in Owen County, this State, everything was in a wild and uncivilized condition. Indians and wild game of numerous kinds were in abundance, while their nearest white neighbors were miles distant. Here, the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood, working at farming. By working around, he had earned \$400 to begin married life with, and since that time he has increased that amount materially. In 1866, he came to Greene, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Christian Church and an influential citizen.

NELSON SINCLAIR, farmer and tile manufacturer, is a native of Wayne County, Ky., and is descended from an old and honored Scottish family, which traces its ancestry far back into the history of the United Kingdoms. Both his maternal and paternal grandparents were among the early settlers of the Old Dominion, which was the birthplace of his parents, from whence they removed to Kentucky at an early day. a small boy, Nelson was taken by his parents to Breckinridge County, Ky., and from there to Orange County, Ind., where after a residence of eighteen years his father died. The widow then removed to Greene County, Ind., induced so to do by a daughter who had married and preceeded them. Nelson Sinclair is one of the following-named family of children: Patsy, Nelson, Joseph, Isaac, Nancy (deceased), Fannie, and Mrs. Shelton, of Howard County, this State. He was joined in marriage in 1848 with Miss Elizabeth Tarter, a native of Pulaski County, Ky., and a daughter of John and Nancy (Lawrence) Tarter, and to their union the following children were born: Ellen (deceased), June Wyley, Carrie J., Martha, Francis M., Albert (deceased), Edward, William D., and Lovell H., who was named in honor of Gen. L. H. Rousseau, a distinguished soldier of the Mexican war and the rebellion. Mr. Sinclair was the first to engage in the manufacture of tile in Fairplay Township, and at this he is yet employed, and is also operating a farm, in both branches of business making a success. He is a substantial and much esteemed citizen.

CHARLES SHEPHERD was born in Greene County, Ind., in the year 1842, and is the third child in a family of seven born to William and Martha (Bradford) Shepherd, who were natives of Kentucky. was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, and was joined in marriage in 1865 with Miss Mary Hicks, daughter of Rev. W. C. and Winnie (Alford) Hicks, who were from Tennessee. Mr. Shepherd is a well-to do farmer, a good citizen and neighbor, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and parents of six children—Ida M., Loretta, William (who was named for his grandfather), Myrthe, Oscar and Mary. William Shepherd, father of the subject of this sketch, was widely and favorably known in Greene County, where he settled at a very early day. He was born in Kentucky January 7, 1814, and his wife, who was formerly Martha Bradford, was born in the same State in 1815. They died respectively in the years 1860 and 1881, and were the parents of Thomas H., Margaret, Charles, Leander, William and Andrew. Mrs. Charles Shepherd's father, the Rev. W. C. Hicks, was among the pioneers of Greene County,

Ind., and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member and pastor. It was through his influence that the Hicks Church was built, and after its erection was named in his honor. Mr. Hicks was a native of Tennessee, born in 1810, and his death occurred in Greene County in 1878. He was twice married, his first wife, Winnie Alford, bearing him nine children, and his last wife, Sarah J., nine more, making him the father of eighteen children.

DANIEL F. SHRYER (deceased) was born in Monroe County, Ind., July 16, 1830, and when a young man came to Greene County, locating in Fairplay Township, where he became very successful in the acquisition of property, and in meriting the confidence and obtaining the warm friendship of his fellow-citizens. In the year 1858, he was joined in marriage with Miss Mary A. Inman, who was born February 19, 1839, a daughter of Robert and Rhoda (Wines) Inman. Their union was blessed with three children, named Linnie, who was born January 29, 1859, and lives with her husband, E. O. Shripps, on a part of the old homestead; Harriet, born May 26, 1860, died in 1861; and Lewis I. Daniel F. Shryer died in Greene County, Ind., May 8, 1879, and his wife May 1 of the same year. Lewis I. Shryer, their only son, was born February 26, 1863, and for a wife selected Miss Sarah Louisa Glover, by whom he is the father of one daughter-Lora Lerota. The mother is a daughter of Israel and Sarah (Moore) Glover, who were natives of Ohio, and old settlers of Greene County, Ind. Mr. Shryer and wife reside on a portion of the old homestead, and are among the best citizens of Fairplay

M. WILSON, son of Thomas and Ann (Dobbs) Wilson, is a native of Northamptonshire, England, his birth occurring in 1821. He was early put to the tailor's trade by his father, serving a five years' apprenticeship with Luke Richards, at Ridgestock. He was joined in marriage with Miss Frances Parsons, of the same shire as himself, and to them have been born five children, named Watson, Rolland (deceased), Harvey, Rolland, and Sarah, who is the wife of Wesley I. Williams, of Monroe County, Ind. The subject of this notice came to the United States in 1855, and settled at Worthington, Ind., but subsequently removed to Bloomfield, where he continued to reside until the breaking-out of the late civil war. In 1862, himself and oldest son enlisted in the Seventyfirst Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle at Richmond, Ky., where their regiment was so badly cut to pieces as to necessitate its conversion into what afterward became known as the Sixth Cavalry, commanded by Col. Biddle. Both father and son performed effective service for their adopted country in its struggle to maintain the Union. The former was captured at Richmond in 1862 by Morgan's forces, but was paroled upon the field. Watson Wilson was captured while on one of Stoneman's raids in Georgia, and for seven months was incarcerated at Andersonville, where he suffered all the horrors of Southern prison life during the war. After his release in 1865, and while on his way home, he died at Columbus, Ohio, from the effects of his barbarous treatment in the South. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and are among Fairplay Township's best citizens.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

URIAH CHRISTENBERRY, a native of Taylor Township, Greene Co., Ind., was born August 18, 1833, and is one of thirteen children of Hiram and Lucy (Baker) Christenberry, who were among the pioneers of Greene Excepting a few years, Mr. Christenberry has always made his home in the county where he now resides, and here he received his schooling from the primitive log cabin of that day. His marriage with Lucinda Wesner was solemnized December 11, 1856, and on the 22d of April, 1860, he was left a widower with one child, Lucinda, now living. He married his second wife, Mrs. Suaney (Porter) Grove, September 8, 1864, and to this union seven children have been born—Lillie Belle, John F., Thomas J., Emilie E., Minnie M., Walter C. and Lulu A. Mr. Christenberry has followed farming mostly through life, and besides this he was connected in the drug trade at Newberry for about eight years. He owns a good farm of 200 acres, nicely improved and under good cultivation. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is one of the progressive and best citizens of the county. In youth, he received the sobriquet of "Tom," and by this name he is as much known as by the name he was christened.

ANDRÉW J. COX, stock-dealer, Newberry, was born in Monroe County, Ind., February 27, 1849, and is a son of Isaac and Charion (Brummet) Cox, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Isaac Cox came to Indiana previous to his marriage, settled in Monroe County, where he filled various positions of honor and trust, and engaged in farining and stock-dealing. He was an old Jackson Democrat in politics, and he and wife were intelligent and esteemed citizens and the parents of seventeen children. He departed this life in November, 1874, but his widow still survives him and lives on the old place in Monroe County. Andrew J. was reared upon the home farm, and until sixteen years old attended the common schools. He then attended the State University at Bloomington two years, after which he entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Louisville, Ky., graduating in 1869. The fall of this year he came to Greene County and for about four years taught school at Newberry and Scotland. June 16, 1875, Miss Sadie Shoemaker became This lady was born at Newberry, a daughter of Daniel and Susanna Shoemaker, who were among the early and well known settlers of the county. She died February 28, 1879. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Cox has made his home at Newberry, his time being employed in buying stock over Greene and adjoining counties. He is an excellent judge of stock, and is one of the county's best business men. As a Democrat in politics, he is outspoken in his views, and at one time was the candidate of his party for County Auditor, suffering defeat only by four votes, which fully attests his popularity. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the K. of P. fraternities; is a jovial companion, frank and generous in disposition, and is a man possessed of more than average literary attainments.

F. M. GILBERT, a native of Williams County, Ohio, was born August 17, 1848, and in October, 1865, removed with his father to

Greene County, Ind., which has since been his home. To his parents. Eli B. and Ann (Calvin) Gilbert, two children were born -F. M. and Lois, now Mrs. D. M. Bynum. The mother died September 27, 1864. and to the father's marriage with Phebe Boys, the following children were born: Ida, Lee, Effie, Wade H. and one that died in infancy. B. Gilbert was a farmer, an honored and esteemed citizen, whose death on the 8th of January, 1881, was universally regretted by all who knew F. M. Gilbert attended the district schools in youth, was raised on a farm and on attaining majority began doing for himself. He completed his schooling by attending business college at Warrenton, Mo., and Lexington, Ky., and embarked in merchandising at Lyons in 1872, with D. M. Bynum as a partner. At the end of eighteen months, he sold out, but in September, 1875, again began merchandising at Lyons. In March, 1876, James Carpenter became his partner, and at the end of about four years the successor of the firm, by reason of Mr. Gilbert's selling out and engaging in the grain trade. He then sold out, came to Newberry, where he operates a general store, carrying about \$4,500 worth of goods, and transacts an average annual trade of \$11,000. Mr. Gilbert is a Democrat and an earnest advocate of the temperance cause. He was married, February 23, 1879, to Carrie Alkire, by whom he is the father of three children—Armor, Cline and Ethel. The parents are members of the Christian Church and among Newberry's best citizens.

DANIEL HENSHAW, deceased, was of Southern birth, born December 16, 1826. The death of his father when he was an infant left him to the care of his mother, who removed with him to Greene County, Ind., in 1828, and afterward married William Bynum. Daniel Henshaw married Anna Dellinger for his first wife, but she and the three children born to them are now dead. He was married to Susanna (Slinkard) Shoemaker in December, 1860, and in 1861 became a member of Company C, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died of disease at Farmington, Tenn., July 3, 1862. Mrs. Henshaw was the daughter of Frederick Slinkard. She was born in Greene County July 1, 1827; was married to Daniel Shoemaker in August, 1848, by whom she had five children, only two-Catharine E. and Fredrick S.-yet living. Shoemaker died February 5, 1859, and by her last husband, Mrs. Henshaw was the mother of two children--Anna (Mrs. David Nugent) being Mrs. Henshaw has been a member of the Lutheran the only survivor. Church since sixteen years old, and resides at Newberry, within sight of her birthplace. Although sorely afflicted by the death of many of her nearest and dearest relatives, she has submitted to the decrees of the Allwise Creator without murmuring, and is a firm believer in His works.

REASON C. HILBURN, one of the oldest and most successful teachers in Greene County, was born January 1, 1833, in South Carolina, and when nearly three years old, his parents moved to Indiana and settled in Taylor Township, this county. Here the subject of this sketch was reared, his educational and other advantages being only such as were common at that early day. By economy, he was afterward enabled to attend Asbury University for about three years, after which he embarked on his career as a school teacher, which profession he has since followed with marked success. For upward of fifteen years he had charge of the schools of Newberry, but in 1871 his services were recognized by the authorities, and he received the appointment of County Superintendent. He served in this capacity until the fall of 1876, and in 1880 he was

again elected to this position, serving one year longer. Prof. Hilburn deserves no small amount of credit for the part he has taken in the advancement of educational matters in Greene County, and to his energy and forethought the county is largely indebted for the numerous good school buildings which are now an honor to it. With the exception of two terms in Owen County, and five terms in Daviess County, Prof. Hilburn has always plied his vocation in Greene County, and among its educators he ranks second to none. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Andrew Slinkard, deceased, on the 21st of April, 1858, and although five children have been born to them, only one son—Willie Andie—is yet living. Prof. Hilburn is an unswerving Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. E. W. HILBURN, the youngest but one of a large family of children, was born in Taylor Township, this county, December 31, 1837, a son of Reason and Rebecca (Elmore) Hilburn, who emigrated from South Carolina to Greene County, Ind., in 1835. They first located in Taylor Township, where Mr. Hilburn engaged in farming, but he afterward carried on a store, in partnership with Cary O'Neal, in the neighborhood of where Alexander Neff now resides in Newberry. He died at his home in Taylor Township in July, 1844, but his widow survived him many years, finally dying at the home of Dr. Hilburn in Newberry, in Of the children born to them, five are now living, three December, 1872. in Greene County, one in Knox County, and one in Webster County, Iowa. E. W. Hilburn lived with his parents until eighteen years old, when he began school at Asbury University, remaining there about six months, then for six months longer attending the State University. He confined his studies at these two places to the branches on sciences and that which seemed to be of the most practical value. After leaving college, he taught public school nine terms, then began the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Dagley, with whom he remained four years. He then attended a course of lectures at Chicago, succeeding which he practiced for a time in Owen and Knox Counties, and in 1871 graduated from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1865, he located in Newberry, which has since been his home, and where he has achieved flattering success in his profession. For the past eight years, he has also been engaged in a profitable merchandising business. Dr. Hilburn is one of the influential Democrats of Cass Township, and although a seeker after no political favors, is now serving his second term as Township Trustee, during his first term having built the present brick school edifice. He is the present Master of Newberry Lodge, No. 166, F. & A. M., and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The marriage of Millie Trueblood with Dr. Hilburn occurred in 1869, and their union has been blessed with two children, only one-Alice C.-yet living.

JOHN W. JOHNSON, teacher, Newberry, was born near Solsberry, in Center Township, Greene County, Ind., May 20, 1854, and is one of eight children, all living, born to Warren and Nancy (Baker) Johnson, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee, and of English descent. Both the Johnson and Baker families were among the pioneers of Greene County, the last named first settling in Rush County on coming to the Hoosier State. Warren Johnson was a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He always took an active interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, and for a number of years was a Justice in his township.

He moved to Daviess County in about 1860, and from there to Cars Township, Greene County, a number of years later, where he died September 7, 1881. His widow continues to survive him, and resides on the old homestead. John W. Johnson was raised largely in his native county, where he acquired the most of his education by private study. At twenty years of age, he began for himself, and the winter of 1875-76 taught his first term of public school. Since that time Mr. Johnson has turned his attention almost exclusively to teaching and farming. As a public instructor, he has proven a success in every sense of the word, as his twelve terms of successful teaching fully determines. He is a Democrat, is the present Assessor of his township, is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and is the owner of 100 acres of good land.

WILLIAM H. KILLIAN was born February 1, 1837, in Daviess County. Ind. He is one of five children born to Wiley and Rosanna (Wesper) Killian. On the 7th of September, 1856, he was married to Mary J. Slinkard, of Greene County, Ind. Later the same year, Mr. Killian settled in Greene County, where he has lived in Cass Township ever since. He has followed farming mostly and with good success. In 1871, he began doing a general merchandise business at Newberry, and for about five years did a prosperous trade, but the panic of 1873, and high water of 1875, proved rather too heavy adverse financial tides to be withstood, and he then abandoned merchandising. Since then, fortune has better favored him, and he is again paying attention to farming and to running a saw mill, which he owns in partnership with his son. Mr. Killian is a member of the Lutheran Church and Sunday School, and is the main support of these institutions at Newberry. Mr. and Mrs. Killian have a family of eight children-Waldren D., Laura C., Rosanna S., Maggie S., Martha J., Gracie L., Edith V. and Louis H. For years Mr. Killian has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to his township, and has been its Trustee for three years, and is at present a Justice of the Peace.

DANIEL MILLER, dealer in drugs, groceries and notions, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, March 29, 1839, and is one of ten children, six yet living, born to Michael and Margaret (Harrigan) Miller, the former being born in Germany and the latter of Irish descent. Daniel was raised on his parent's farm, received a common school education, and the fall of 1859, went to Wayne County, Ohio, where he followed threshing until the spring of 1860, when he went to Summit County, continuing a like business in conjunction with farming. In 1862, Miss Diana Kepler became his wife, and four years later he and wife came to Greene County, Ind, which has since been their home. Mr. Miller first purchased a farm in Cass Township, upon which he resided until 1872; then removed to Newberry with the expectation of retiring from active work, but shortly afterward he was induced to be a partner with Uriah Christenberry in merchandising. He is now alone in the business, carries a full line of goods and commands a good trade. Since being a resident of Greene County, Mr. Miller has united with his neighbors in the support of all matters of a beneficial nature to his town, township or county, and for sixteen years he has been honored as the Justice of the Peace for Cass Township. He was first elected the spring of 1868, every vote cast in the township being in his favor, except the one he polled for his opponent. He is yet serving in that capacity, and is an old-fashioned Democrat in politics. He and wife have had born to them three children, but all died in infancy.

HENRY C. OWEN, Sr., Postmaster, and proprietor of the Owen House, Newberry, was born in Madison County, Ky., October 15, 1814, a son of William and Sally (Crook) Owen, with whom he came to Lawrence County, Ind., in 1819, where he was principally raised. In 1832. he went to Henry County to learn carpentering, and two years later married Frances Jones. In 1836, he returned to Lawrence County, but in 1839 located in Scotland, Greene County, where he remained ten years; then removed to Newberry, where, with the exception of five years, he has since resided. His wife dying in March, 1866, he took for his second wife Mrs. Catharine E. (Slinkard) Landers, in February, 1867. By his To his first wife, he was the father of ten children, all living but four. present marriage three have been born, but only one lives. Mrs. Owen is a daughter of Fredrick Slinkard, and the widow of John Landers, who died at New Madrid during the rebellion. By her first husband she has one living daughter. Mr. Owen is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1838, and is a Republican in politics, formerly a Whig. He had been at Scotland only two months, when he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving as such five years. From 1840 to 1848, he was Postmaster at Scotland, and for four years, beginning in 1848, he was County Assessor. In 1860, he was commissioned Postmaster at Newberry, but resigned on his removal to Bloomfield to occupy the office of County Treasurer. He was re-elected in 1868, served four years in all, and lived in Bloomfield almost five years to the day. Since January, 1874, he has been Postmaster at Newberry, where he is also conducting one of the best country hotels in Indiana. He is an upright citizen, with many warm and steadfast friends.

DR. J. A. SIMS, a native of Greene County, Ind., and a successful physician at Newberry, was born in Beech Creek Township, July 23, 1850, and is one of six living children in a family of nine born to Alston and Martha A. (Wilson) Sims. Alston Sims was born in Monroe County, Ind., in about 1817, a son of Alexander and Barbara Ann Sims, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. These grandparents of Dr. Sims emigrated to Monroe County, Ind., a year previous to the admission of the State into the Union, but afterward moved to Alston and Beech Creek Township, this county, where they finally died. Anderson Sims entered land in Beech Creek Township at an early day, and were the first of their family to endure the hardships of pioneer life in Greene County. The former married his wife in Owen County, and resided at their home in this county until the fall of 1883, when they sold out and moved to Jack County, Tex., which is at present their home. J. A. Sims was raised in a similar way, as were the majority of the boys at that day. At the age of seventeen years, he began teaching school. and for thirteen terms of five months each pursued this vocation with gratifying success. On the 19th of October, 1873, Miss Alice Rice became his wife, and this same year he began the study of medicine. 1875, he moved to Newark, and while pursuing his studies under the advisement of Dr. M. L. Holt, he taught the village school two terms, then took a course of lectures at the Medical College of Indiana, and the spring of 1878 began practicing at Newark as an equal partner of his preceptor. The fall of 1878, he returned to his old alma mater, graduating in 1879. In July of the last-named year, Dr. Sims located in Newberry, where he has since practiced his profession with good success. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity; is a Democrat in

politics; himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and the parents of two children—Carrie, born October 19, 1874, and Lenna, born September 3, 1882.

SLINKARD FAMILY. There is no greater pleasure for the hand and pen of the historian or biographer to perform than in recording the notable events in the lives of the first settlers of a locality, tracing their steps from homes of ease and comfort in the East to dangers and hardships among the unbroken forests of the West. In this sketch, the writer desired to give a more complete biography, but, owing to a failure to secure data promised by members of the family, he was compelled to do as best he could under existing circumstances. The family is of German origin, and ancestors of the name were closely related to the nobility of the old country. They emigrated to America when Great Britain yet held sway over the colonies, and early found homes in the Carolinas. Later generations of the family took decided grounds against human slavery, and this was one of the principal reasons that led John Slinkard and wife, Catharine, together with their family, to come to Indiana in 1817. They settled first in Knox County, but in the spring of 1818 removed to what is now Cass Township, Greene County, where members of the family have ever since resided. John and Catharine were parents of the following-named children: Andrew, Frederick, Moses, Henry, John, Daniel, Mary, Susanna and Catharine. Of these, all are now dead except Catharine, who resides in Missouri, at an advanced age. Andrew was born in Lincoln County, N. C., in February, 1794; was married to Mary Wesner, by whom he became the father of twelve children, five yet living, one in Knox County, one in Montgomery County, and the remainder in Greene County. Of the latter, Andrew B. lives southwest of Newberry, and is the father of John F., ex-Clerk of Greene County. Andrew, Sr., died in January, 1868, and his widow in December, 1870. Frederick was born in February, 1796; married Catharine Skomp, who bore him thirteen children, all dead but one son, Samuel, and four daughters. was a prominent man of his day, and his death, which occurred in April, 1860, was widely mourned, as was also the death of his widow in August, Moses was born in April, 1802, and died in November, 1848. He married Mary Skomp in February, 1828, who died in 1839, leaving a large family of children, three of whom yet live, whose names are Henry S., an ex Sheriff of the county: Samuel W. and Mrs. Susan Neal. Moses married for his second wife Rebecca Wesner, and of the five children born to this union only Moses V. and Mrs. Margaret Hindman are now living. Henry, the fourth son of the old pioneer, John Slinkard, became well known by the surrounding neighborhood. His daughter, Eliza, married William D. Shields, and their descendants are living in the southern part of Cass Township. The Slinkard family throughout have been one of the best ever to honor Greene County as their home. As a rule, they have been industrious, honest and law-abiding people, and their influence has ever been felt in the advancement of all enterprises of a beneficial character. Five generations have lived within the borders of Greene County, and being of a prolific nature, the majority of the citizens of Case Township are in some way connected with the family.

JOHN F. SLINKARD, great-grandson of John Slinkard, the old pioneer of Greene County, was born near Newberry, in Cass Township, November 16, 1849, and is a son of Andrew B. and Sarah (O'Neal) Slinkard. He was raised on a farm until sixteen years old, and in early years received his learning from the common schools. In 1868, he completed a course of instruction from the Vincennes Commercial College, and for the succeeding ten years was in partnership with his father at Newberry, in mercantile pursuits. In 1878, he received the nomination of his party for the County Clerkship, and after a sharp contest in which he had a Republican majority to overcome, he was duly elected. He served in this capacity four years, but since then has been engaged in farming in his native township. Mr. Slinkard is an Odd Fellow, and like the majority of his name a warm Democrat in politics. January 1, 1873, Miss Caroline, daughter of Aaron and Nellie Williamson, became his wife. To their union this family has been born: Oscar P., Annetta E., Nellie W., Harry K., Cyrus L. and one as yet unnamed. Mr. Slinkard is one of the prominent men of southern Greene County, and both he and family are universally esteemed.

J. W. WALKER was born in Beech Creek Township, Greene Co., Ind., September 18, 1856, and is the only son of Edward W. and Mary He is of English and Irish descent. His father being a farmer of limited means, was unable to do much for him, either in the way of giving him an educational or a financial start in life. He was permitted, however, to attend the district school until he was sixteen. At that age, he obtained from Prof. R. C. Hilburn, an eighteen months' license to teach. One year prior to this time, he received the most severe shock of his life—his father and mother separated—and he was subjected to the taunts of a heartless world. For a few months the future to him seemed starless. But possessing a strong will, a bright intellect, a commendable ambition, he made a vigorous effort to secure an education. His progress was so rapid that at the age of seventeen he began his first school. By teaching, he earned the means of support to further pursue his studies. In this way he has become one of the most efficient and popular teachers in Greene County. He was a student in the Solsberry High School for two terms, Prof. R. A. Ogg, a graduate of the State University, being his instructor. The next school he attended was the Northern Indiana Normal. He spent two years there, graduating in 1878. In the summer of the next year, he was employed by County Superintendent S. W. Axtell to assist Profs. Ogg and Menges in the Bloomfield Normal. Since that time, he has taught at various places with a high degree of success. He was at Newberry for three years, in the meantime conducting two summer normals. He was employed by Dr. E. W. Hilburn as Principal of the Newberry High School, at a salary of \$10 per month more than was ever given any other teacher of Case Township. In 1883, he and Prof. W. B. McKee had control of the summer term of the Bloomfield Normal. At this time, he and Prof. Frame are associate Principals of the same school. In March, 1881, he was married to Miss Lora Glidden, who had charge of the Second Intermediate Department of the Worthington Schools. They now have two chil-In politics, he is a positive Democrat. In the spring of 1880, he was initiated into the Worthington Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F. not a member of any church, but believes in the common brotherhood of mankind, and in practicing the broad principles of humanity and Christianity as found in the golden rule. Thus far his career is a fair demonstration of what can be accomplished by energy, enterprise and a stern determination to succeed in the face of all difficulties.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

DAVID DELAY was born February 9, 1826, in Guilford County, N. C., and is one of nine children born to Alexander and Rachael (Carroll) Delay, who settled in Lawrence County, Ind., in November, 1827, where they lived about six years. From there they came to Greene County locating in Stafford Township, where they have since lived. David Delay received his education, as he says, "on the wing" in the primitive schools of his first days. He was wedded to Mary Garrett on the 16th day of March, 1853, and nine children in all have been born to them, only three—Albert, Cora M., and Mollie B.—now living. Mr. Delay is a farmer and a success, now owning 200 acres of land where he lives, under a good state of cultivation. In 1882, Mr. Delay was the Republican candidate for County Treasurer, and has been Assessor of his township for several years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and belongs to the Encampment at Pleasantville. He also is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the men of use to society and esteemed by all its members.

JOSIAH ELLIS, an enterprising farmer of Stafford Township, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., October 27, 1844. He is one of twelve children of whom John W. and Sarah (Ching) Ellis are the parents. Our subject received a common school education, such as the advantages of his times and circumstances afforded. While a young man, he was engaged in the hotel business at Carlisle with his father, although his principal occupation has been farming, and that, since April. 1869, he has carried on in Greene County, where he now lives. On February 1, 1872, he was united in wedlock to Florence Beck, but on September 30 following, he was called upon to mourn her loss in death. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pleasantville, Ind., and supports all laudable enterprises of his community. His farm consists of 170 acres of good land well cultivated and improved. He is the present Assessor of his township, and as a Democrat, is always interested in public affairs. An upright and hard working citizen, Mr. Ellis enjoys

the high respect of all who know him.

JOHN FITZGERALD, born September 22, 1848, in the City of New York, is one of two sons born to Martin and Agnes (Wilson) Fitzgerald. In 1850, with his parents, he settled in Warrick County, Ind., and lived there until 1871, when he came to Greene County, where he has since resided. He traces his descent from Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the famous Irish agitator of 1798. He received a good education from the high schools of his county and began teaching in Warrick County, which he continued in Greene County, teaching in all five terms. On September 5, 1875, he was united in matrimony to Sarah Hagaman, of Greene County, by whom he is the father of four children, only two of whom, Maud and Myrtle, are now living. During the years of 1873 and 1874, he read medicine with Dr. Aydelotte now at Worthington. After his marriage, he farmed until September, 1881, when he began doing a retail drug and grocery business at Marco, carrying a stock of goods worth

about \$2,000. Besides this, he carries on farming, and, taken all in all, is one of the enterprising citizens of Stafford Township. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F., and never fails to do his

part to aid the charitable institutions of his neighborhood.

JOHN FRENCH, a resident of Stafford Township, is a native of Orange County, Ind., where he was born May 24, 1848. He is one of a family of nine children born to James and Eliza (Allen) French, who moved to Knox County with their family in 1863. While in that county, John French learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it until he came to Greene County in March, 1871. From his marriage with Louisa C. Douthit, of Sullivan County, which occurred January 7, 1872, three children have been born, named George E., Laura A. and Florence Soon after his marriage, he began farming on the place where he now lives, and in that occupation has been quite fortunate, as 120 acres in Greene and 80 acres in Knox County abundantly prove. About ninety acres are well improved and cultivated. He is a member of the Bethel Baptist Church where he resides, and his part is never wanting in matters of public charity. His politics is Democratic, and as such was elected Trustee of his township, and held that office two years, giving complete An industrious and upright citizen, he is eminently a selfmade man.

WILLIAM A. HARBIN is one of eight children of James and Mary (McDonald) Harbin, and a native of Iredell County, N. C., where he was born July 26, 1831. Mr. Harbin is of Scotch origin. In 1846, he came to Sullivan County with his father's family, where they lived about four years, and whence they came to Greene County. On February 18, 1855, Miss Louisa Hinkle became his wife, and from their union seven children have been born, of whom Florence C., Emery D., John K., Mr. Harbin has been a farmer William C. and James C. are yet living. through life, and as such has been a success, now owning 330 acres of land, 270 of which are cleared and highly cultivated, making one of the finest farms in Stafford Township. He is a member of both the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment of I. O. O. F. at Pleasantville, and has been both Noble Grand and Chief Patriarch in that order. Besides this, he is an influential member in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a free giver to the needy institutions around him. Among his donations is one of \$50 to Asbury University. More of such men is all our county needs to make it one of the best in Indiana.

WILLIAM HILL, a native of Greene County, Ind., is the only child of John and Phosbe (Gallion) Hill, and was born in Richland Township September 2, 1828. He received a common school education from primitive schools of his day. On March 11, 1857, he was joined in wedlock to Donna M. Halstead, who has borne him a family of three sons, all living—John E., Winfield S. and Henry C. During most of his life, Mr. Hill has engaged in farming, and with good success, as is shown by a good farm of 200 acres in Stafford Township, well-improved and under a good state of cultivation and well stocked. He is a member of the Baptist Church near where he lives. A Republican in politics, he has held several minor township offices, and usually donates freely to the charities of his community. He is one of the hard-working and progressive men of Greene County, who is appreciated by all his neighbors.

WILLIAM HUNTER, of Marco, Ind., a native of England, where he was born in Yorkshire July 17, 1844, is one of seven children of John and Elizabeth (Wardell) Hunter. With his father's family, he came to America in August, 1853, and settled in Pickaway County. Ohio, where they lived until 1861, when they came to Greene County, and have been in Stafford Township ever since. On October 3, 1880, he was married to Mrs. Drusilla (Jamison) Stafford, by whom he is the father of two children—William and Joseph Franklin. Mr. Hunter is a brickmason by trade, but since September, 1876, he has been in the saw and flouring mill business, in partnership with his brother, at Marco, and is among the most flourishing millers in the county, and together they own 200 acres of land in Stafford Township, besides the mill and other property in Marco. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and one of the substantial men of Stafford Township. What he owns has been acquired by hard and earnest labor in Greene County, where he is duly appreciated by his neighbors and friends.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON, who is one of the well-to-do farmers of Stafford Township, Greene County, Ind., was born in Washington County, Ky., January 23, 1835. In the fall of 1839, he located with his father's family in Sullivan County. John T. and Mary (Pirtle) Jackson, his parents, were among the early settlers in that county where they reared a family of seven children. His school days were few, and spent in the log schoolhouses of that time. On January 3, 1858, he married Eliza McClung, and to them seven children have been born -Nancy E., John W., Susanna P., Logan A., Hattie J., Minnie I. and Eliza M., all living, In March, 1858, he settled in Greene County, where he lived in Stockton Township until 1867, when he located in Stafford, and has lived on the present farm ever since. enlisted in Company I, Ninety seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in July, 1862, and served in the late war until its close, when he received an honorable discharge June 9, 1865. The following are the principal battles in which he was engaged, as shown by his discharge: Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Little River, Griswoldville, Savannah, Columbia, Bentonville and Raleigh. Mr. Jackson began doing for himself without anything, and has been fortunate in gaining this world's goods, as his fine farm in Stafford Township abundantly testifies. On September 6, 1879, his wife died, and again the 7th of October, 1883, he married Miss Mary O. Loudon, of Greene County, who is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jackson belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, and says he proposes to stand by the old party, whose principles he earnestly advocates in his community, where he is eminently esteemed.

FRANKLIN P. JARRELL, merchant at Marco, Ind., is a native of Greene County, where he was born December 13, 1852, one of three children born to James and Elizabeth (Thomas) Jarrell, who were among the pioneers of Greene County. Frank, the subject of this sketch, received a common school education from the country schools of his county, and in early life followed farming for his mother, his father having died, leaving him at the age of nine years to her care. In September, 1870, he was married to Miss L. A. Wilson, who died in January, 1872. In February, 1874, he began doing a general merchandise business at Marco, and on September 17 of the same year, he was united in matrimony to Lucy A. Vickery, of Greene County, and to them have been born two children—

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James O. and Eugene P., only Eugene living. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., at Pleasantville, Ind., and has been Noble Grand in that order. His politics is Democratic, and he always takes active interest in public affairs, and in 1880 was candidate for State Representative, and was defeated by but a small majority. In May, 1883, he was admitted to the bar in the Greene Circuit Court, and has practiced more or less for ten years before the Justice of the Peace. He is doing a thriving trade at Marco, and is the leading merchant there, where he enjoys the confidence and high opinion of all its citizens.

DANIEL W. RAY, of Marco, Ind., is a native of Shelby County, Ind., where he was born August 5, 1846. His parents, Jesse and M. (Allison) Ray, were among the pioneers of that county, and bore a family of eight children. Daniel W. Ray received a common school education, and afterward studied medicine with Dr. Piatt, of Shelbyville, but this he abandoned for other business until 1869, when he began the study of telegraphy in the same town. On September 9, 1870, he took charge of the railroad business at Marco, and since that time has filled that position. Miss Anna B. Ferguson, of Greene County, became his wife January 26, 1874, and by her he is the father of three children—Minnie B., Jesse O. and Pearl, and all living but the first, For about one year, Mr. Ray was in the general merchandise business at Marco, Ind., in company with Mr. Isaac Weaver. For thirteen years, he has not missed a day from his office as agent of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, a record unsurpassed by any. He is a member of both the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment in the fraternity of Odd Fellows, in which order he has been Noble Grand. As a Democrat, he takes a lively interest in the politics of his

community. GEORGE W. SIMS, deceased, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, December 6, 1840, and is one of thirteen children born to Elkans and Nancy (Ford) Sims. He acquired a common school education in his native county, and engaged in the grocery business at Groveport, Ohio, when a young man. His nuptials with Malinda J. Maddux, of Fayette County, Ohio, were celebrated September 22, 1861, and together they raised a family of four children—Tillie A., Asenath J., Nancy B. and Thomas E., all living but the last. Mr. Sims came to Indiana and settled in Grant County in April, 1862, where he lived until August, 1865; whence he came to Greene County, at Linton. Soon afterward, he settled in Stafford Township and followed mostly the business of farming, though at intervals was engaged in threshing. His political proclivities were Democratic, and he took great interest in public affairs, holding several township offices. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and his death, which occurred May 12, 1877, was cause for great regret among neighbors and friends. In his will, all the property was given to his wife, who still survives him and conducts the business of the farm in connection with a hotel at Marco, Ind., in all of which she is greatly successful.

BENJAMIN STAFFORD, the earliest settler now living in Stafford Township, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., May 31, 1809, and is the only one of eleven children now living born to Benjamin and Eva (Caress) Stafford. In 1818, Benjamin, the subject of this sketch, came to Greene County, although it was then a part of Sullivan County, with his brother Jesse. The following year, his father came to the same place, having entered land here the year before, and it was for him that Stafford Township was named. Mr. Stafford received but a limited education,

such as the log schoolhouses of that primitive day afforded. On his birthday, 1832, his marriage with Martha Ball, of Greene County, was solem. nized, and to their union five children were born, only one of whom, Berlin, is now living. In 1844, his wife Martha died, and again in October, 1846, he was married to Nancy A. Page, by whom he is the father of eight children, but five now living, named Martha A., Noah, Amanda, Presley and Henry. Mr. Stafford has been a most successful farmer all his life, and he now owns 260 acres of well-improved farming land. Of late years, he has paid much attention to raising stock, and during the war engaged in raising mules. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of Trustee with the best of satisfaction. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is foremost in aiding the benevolent causes in his community, with both his influence and means. out his life, he has been an industrious and upright citizen, and enjoys the high regard of all who know him, and now as life's sun goes Howly down, he reposes in the calm contentment that no cloud obscures its setting.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

SIMON BLAND, Township Trustee, was born on the farm he now owns, December 27, 1823, a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Langley) Bland, who were natives respectively of North and South Carolina. These parents were married in Kentucky, from there moving to Orange County, Ind., shortly after it was admitted into the sisterhood of States, and from thence removing to Greene County, Ind., in November, 1821. locating on Section 28 in Highland Township. They raised five daughters and one son, and were the parents of another son that died in infancy. father died in December, 1833, and the mother in August, 1861. Simon Bland has always made his home on the same farm where he was born, receiving his early education from the primitive log schoolhouse of that day. May 18, 1851, he was united in marriage with Rachel Mock, who died June 29, 1871, after bearing a family of eight children, whose names are Mourning E., Margaret, William H., Ferdinand (deceased). Nancy A. (deceased), Granville H. (deceased), Mary S. (deceased) and David F. On the 3d of August, 1873, Mr. Bland was married to his present wife, who was Mrs. Lucinda (Danely) Owen, daughter of Ira and Olive (Jessup) Danely, and widow of Armstead Owen, both father and husband being pioneers of Greene County. Mrs. Bland owns 102 acres of river bottom land in Highland Township, is a member of the Baptist Church, and by her first husband is the mother of three children: Sarah J., Mary E. and Mr. Bland is one of the substantial and prominent men of northern Greene County. In politics, he is a time-honored Democrat, and for sixteen years has served as Trustee of his township, being first elected in 1852. He is the owner of 574 acres of good land, 140 acres being in Owen County.

HENRY BOOZE, a native of Knox County, Ohio, and one of the leading stock-raisers of Highland Township, was born at Mount Vernou in 1832, and is one of ten living children in a family of twelve born to Jacob and Anna (Slusser) Booze, both of whom were natives of Pennsyl-

vania, and of German descent. During the Revolutionary war, our subject's grandfather was pressed into the service with a six horse team, but for the loss of his horses he never received any recompense. After the war, he sold what property he had, and started West to find a home, but when ready to purchase he found his continental money had so depreciated in value as to be comparatively worthless. Jacob Booze was a house joiner by trade, but in later years followed farming. living, and resides in Allen County, Ohio, at the advanced age of eightyeight years. He was three times married, by his first wife being the father of three children, and by his second—the mother of Henry-nine children, all living but two. Henry Booze was raised a farmer, secured a fair education in youth, and when twenty six years old left home, and a year later came to Greene County, Ind., and established a saw mill near Solsberry, in Center Township. At the end of six years, he sold out and started West with the purpose of seeing something of the country. He secured a position as telegraph line repairer over the Union Pacific road between Omaha and the mountains, and, in connection with a brother, worked at this for seven months, during which time he crossed the plains six times. He then returned to Greene County, Ind., and for seven years was a partner of F. H. Bryan, at Solsberry, in merchandising. In 1871, he wedded Mrs. Lizzie (Isenhower) Axtell, and in 1873 moved to his present place in Highland Township, where he owns a well-stocked farm of 200 acres, upon which he has erected a comfortable brick dwelling—the best in the township. Mr. Booze confines his attention largely to sheep-raising, which he has demonstrated to be one of the leading suc cessful industries for those not owning farms on the bottom of White He takes an active interest in the advancement of all laudable public enterprises; is a Democrat in politics; and he and wife are parents of two sons-Leonard and Walter. Mrs. Booze was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1836, a daughter of George and Sarah (Caffee) Isenhower. She was married in December, 1865, to Joseph Axtell, who died in January, 1870.

JACOB BUCHER, a resident of Highland Township, was born January 30, 1840, in Ashland County, Ohio. With his parents, John and Eda A. (Winkler) Bucher, who bore a family of ten children, he came to Greene County in 1857, and located in Highland Township, where he has ever since made his home. His schooling was somewhat limited, and alternated with months of hard labor upon a farm. On November 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in the late war until its close, when he received an honorable discharge March 22, 1865. Mr. Bucher was actively engaged in the following battles: New Madrid, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and was on the march from there to Savannah, thence to the battles of Beaufort and Wilmington. On December 24, 1865, he was united in wedlock to Mary C. Stalcup, and together they are the parents of eight children-George B., Arabella, John, Walter A. and Willard G. (deceased twins), Edward P., Jacob G. and Blanche. During most of his life, Mr. Bucher has followed farming, and with good success, as his large farm of 200 acres, well improved and cultivated, amply testifies. He is a Democrat in politics, and an upright, industrious citizen, whom to know is to respect and esteem.

JOHN H. DIXSON was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 10, 1820, and is the only survivor of eleven children, born to Eli and Rebec-

ca (Hart) Dixson. When but six months old, his parents removed with him to what is now Greene County, Ind., where they encountered all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and where John H. was reared, educated and has always resided. Eli Dixson became widely known as the owner of some of the best horses in the State, and he was never more at home than on the back of one of his racers with a pack of hounds following up the trail of some bear or fox. He and wife made many friends, and after living as honored and respective people to old ages, they died in the religious belief of the Quakers. John H. Dixson received his early schooling from the old fashioned log schoolhouse where "lickin' and larnin'" were deemed as essential for the advancement of the pupil as "larnin'" without the "lickin'." To start on, his father gave him eighty acres of unimproved land, and this he has since increased to over 800 acres by hard work and good management. is situated in White River bottom, and consists of the best soil of Greene County. In December, 1840, John H. Dixson and Elizabeth Stalcup were united in marriage, and to this union the following named were born: Rebecca, Margaret, Solomon, James (deceased), William, Stephen and Polly (deceased). The mother died in August, 1869, and in April, 1877, Mr. Dixson married Mrs. Electa (Beach) Hoagland, his present Mr. Dixson is one of the whole-souled, genial and hospitable men of his township. Like his father before him, he is a great admirer of horse flesh, and be it also said that he also keeps the best horses in his locality. He is now on the shady side of life, and is nearing the alloted period of man's existence, which is hoped by his numerous friends, that he will greatly outlive. In politics, he was first a Whig, but since 1856 has cast his influence and support with the Republican party. Although a member of no religious organization, he is inclined to the faith of his parents—Friends—in which sobriety, peace and industry are the chief factors.

REV. SAMUEL N. MILLER, deceased, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in February, 1810, a son of John and Anna (Neidigh) Miller, who were also natives of the Keystone State, and directly descended from German ancestors. The family removed to Wayne County, Ohio, at an early day, where John Miller died. His widow afterward came to Indiana where she died. Samuel N. was married in about 1838. to Hannah Phillips and in about 1850, came to Greene County, Ind., locating on Section 26, in Highland Township, where their son, William H., now resides. Mr. Miller was an ordained minister of the Church of God, and he confined his attention almost exclusively to ministerial labors in Greene and neighboring counties, until his death in May, 1872. Mrs. Miller died in March, 1877. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom lived to be married and the parents of a family, and only one is now dead. With the exception of two that live in Wayne County, Iowa, all live in Greene County, Ind. William H. Miller, one of the above children, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 31, 1848; came with his parents to where he at present resides, and here he At nineteen years of age, he began working at was raised and educated. the carpenter's trade, but two years later embarked in farming, which has since been his occupation. November 15, 1874, Miss Ella Knox became his wife. and by her he is the father of four children-Thaddeus, Claude, Burton and Bernice. Mrs. Miller was born at Quincy, Owen County, Ind., in July, 1857, and is a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Sanders);

Knox. Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics, an intelligent and enterprising citizen, and is the owner of the old Miller homestead, which con-

sists of 120 acres of good land.

WILSON M. OWEN, who was born in Greene County, Ind., March 22, 1825, is one of five children of Josiah and Polly (Phillips) Owen, who were among the earliest pioneers to Greene County. His education is meager, and was gained amid the disadvantages of frontier life in log schoolhouses. Lucinda Miller, a native of Shelby County, Ky., whence she came to Greene County in 1842, became his wife February 22, 1847, and to their union five children have been born-Thomas J., Nancy E., David A., Benjamin T. and Joseph A., all living. Mr. Owen began life a poor boy, and by hard work and honest dealing has acquired a farm of 129 acres, of which ninety acres are under a good state of cultivation. In politics, he says he was born and raised a Democrat, and expects to die as one. As a hard worker and honest dealer, he maintains a high reputation among his neighbors. Mrs. Owen is one of a family of fifteen children, of whom Thompson and Mary (Ubank) Miller were the parents. She is a member of the Baptist Church at Concord. Together, they are enjoying the evening of life surrounded by its comforts, and sharing the good will and opinion of all around them.

THOMAS C. OWEN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Highland Township, this county, January 25, 1852, and is the oldest son in a family of seven children, five of whom are yet living, born to John G. and Margaret (Mock) Owen. John G. Owen was the first white child born in Greene County, his birth occurring in Highland Township August 8, 1818. His parents, John H. and Susanna (Elrod) Owen, came from North Carolina to near Paoli, Ind., in 1817, and from there to the birthplace of John G. shortly before he was born. He selected farming for his occupation, as did his father before him, and although a man of but limited education, he became sufficiently versed in public affairs to fill the office of County Commissioner to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. married Margaret Mock October 9, 1845, and they lived happily together until his death April 19, 1876. Mr. Owen was a man universally respected and beloved by all who knew him, and whose purity of character and benevolence was the pride of his family and neighbors. Thomas C. Owen is one of the progressive men of his township. He was married November 10, 1875, to Miss Josephine Stalcup, who was born near where she now resides, September 22, 1855, a daughter of George B. Stalcup, appropriate mention of whom is made in the sketch devoted to the Stalcup family. To Thomas C. Owen and wife two daughters-Mand and Mary—have been born. Mr. Owen is a Republican in politics, a member of the K. of P. fraternity, and is the owner of a good farm of 250

THOMAS PICKARD was born in Chatham County, N. C., March 1, 1812, but when sixteen years old removed with his parents, Henry and Nancy (Petty) Pickard, to Smith County, Tenn. In 1831, he came to Greene County, Ind., and settled in Highland Township, which at that time was a wild and unsettled country. Until his marriage with Lucretia Johnson in 1834, he made his hone with his parents, but since then has been doing for himself. Although he began life a poor boy, by industry and economy, and with the aid of a loyal and loving wife, he struggled along with the adversities of life until he accumulated a competency. The 300 acres he secured, he has deeded to his children, although it is

under his control until his death. His wife, who was in every sense of the word a helpmeet, was motherly in her regard for the friendless, and possessed of many of the virtues that were characteristic to our pioneer women. She died September 25, 1873, and lies sleeping in the family burying ground. By Mr. Pickard he was the mother of five sons and five daughters, all of whom were raised to years of maturity, and seven of whom are vet living. These children were: Josephus, Emily J., James, Isaac, Thomas J., Bluford, Mary, Lucretia, Ellen and Hester Ann. Pickard is one of the few remaining of our old pioneers; has been a lifelong Democrat is a member of the Christian Church, and has liberally contributed from his means in the support of all laudable public enterprises. Now, as the evening of his life is drawing toward its close, he can cast a retrospective look backward over his past life—a life fruitful of years of sowing and reaping, of want and plenty, and toil and privations—and with his more than threescore and ten years has no regrets for the past, but plenty of hopes for the future. He has gained many friends and few enemies, and it is earnestly hoped that he will continue to live many years in the full enjoyment of a well-spent life.

STALOUP FAMILY. Among the early pioneers of northern Greene County, none became more widely known than the Stalcups. Isaac Stalcup was the progenitor of that name and his advent within the county's present boundaries, was some time during the year 1817, his location being on Section 26, Township 8, Range 4 west. He was a native of North Carolina, and he and wife are said to have been the parents of twenty-one children. James Stalcup, deceased, who became widely known in the early history of the township, was a son of Isaac, and was born August 22, 1786, in the same county as his father. While in Tennessee in 1812, he married Margaret Marlin, and in 1819 came to Greene County, this State (or what was then Greene County), and settled first near the present site of Worthington, but afterward removed to Highland Township, where, by his bonorable conduct and neighborly ways, he acquired many warm and steadfast friends. He was a hard working and economical citizen and a credit to the township. He died in 1872, followed by his widow a year later. They were the parents of this family: George, Catharine, Isaac, Elizabeth, Rebecca, William B. H., Maria L. and Elvira J. Of these, the following named are deceased: George, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Maria L. George B. Stalcup, of the above, and the oldest child in the family, was born March 6, 1814, in Tennessee; came with his parents to Indiana; was married, in August, 1834, to Mary Buckner, who was born June 6, 1813, in North Carolina, and came with her parents to Greene County when yet a small child. Of the fourteen children born to them, only two daughters are the survivors. are Mary (Mrs. Jacob Bucher) and Josephine (Mrs. Thomas C. Owen). George B. Stalcup died October 31, 1880, and his widow November 12, 1883. Catharine, or "Aunt Katy," as she is more familiarly known, is the second born in the family of James Stalcup. She is a native of Tennessee, her birth occurring January 26, 1816. She was married to John Jones, a native of South Carolina, March 26, 1835, by whom she had two children, only one -Mrs. Margaret Howe, of Worthington-being the only survivor. Mr. Jones died December 8, 1838, and two years later his widow became Mrs. Benjamin C. Ballard. Four years later, she was again left a widow with two children by her second husband, as follows: John J. and Ellen (Mrs. D. H. Wylie). Mrs. Ballard deserves no

small amount of credit for the success she has made in life. widowed both times with heavy burdens to be borne, with small children to care for, and pecuniary embarrassments to overcome, but under these discouraging features she went to work with determination, and this is the result: Besides rearing and amply educating her own children, she has extended the hand of charity liberally to other children in a like She and son own upward of 900 acres of some of Greene County's best land, and they are considered among the best of Highland Township's citizens. William B. H. Stalcup, the sixth born of the children of James Stalcup, is a native of the township and county where he now resides, his birth occurring April 6, 1828. His marriage with Susan R. Ballard was solemnized in 1848, and two children were the result of this union—Benjamin and one that died in infancy unnamed. The mother was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 5, 1831. Benjamin Stalcup was born September 5, 1849, and October 5, 1870, Miss Ella R. Osborn became his wife. Bertha C. is their only living offspring. Benjamin has been a teacher in the schools of Greene County for a number of terms, and besides being well informed on the leading topics of the day, he is enterprising and one of the county's promising young men. The Stalcup family are descended from Swiss ancestors but for many generations they have been residents of the United States. As a class of people they have devoted the greater part of their lives to farming and with but few exceptions they have always lived on the frontier, where their strength and skill as frontiersmen have served them with homes, even rude though it may have been. In politics, as in religious matters, they are independent, each individual member adhering to his own views, and they are universally capable of supporting their ideas with sound logic and reasoning. For further particulars of the Stalcup familv. refer to the historical department.

REUBEN SMITH, a well-to-do farmer, living on Section 17, was born in Spencer County, Ky., August 1, 1823, and is a son of Morgan and Elizabeth (Jeems) Smith, with whom he removed to Floyd County, Ind., when about two years old, where he was raised to seventeen years of age. His mother dying in about 1840, his father remarried and moved to Missouri, after which Reuben returned to his native State, where he married Eliza Roberts, on November 19, 1843. In November, 1847, he and family moved to Greene County, Ind., and purchasing eighty acres of pre-empted land on Section 21, in Highland Township, there located and engaged in farming. In November, 1864, they moved to where they now live, which has since been their home. Mr. Smith is an industrious citizen, and by hard work and economy he and wife have accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods. At one time he owned two hundred and fifty acres of land, but of this he now only owns ninety acres, having given the remainder to his children. For nine months and six days Mr. Smith served his country in the late war as a member of Company A, Twenty fifth Indiana Infantry. He joined Sherman's army at Atlanta, and with him marched to the sea, thence to the Carolinas and finally participated in the grand review at Washing-He was discharged at Indianapolis in July, 1865. His grandfather, Reuben Smith, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war, and during that sanguinary struggle fought over the same ground as did our subject in the rebellion. Mr. Smith is a Republican and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, Mrs. Smith

having belonged to that denomination for over forty-one years. Nine children have been the fruit of their union, whose names are: John W., (deceased), two that died in infancy unnamed, Mary E. (deceased), Nimrod C., James C., Irene L., Jennie and Armstead (deceased). The mother is a native of Jefferson County, Ky., born February 12, 1821, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lane) Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are among the first families of their township.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ARCH AIKMAN, Trustee of Washington Township, is a native Hoosier, born in Daviess County in 1836, a son of Hugh and Ada (Williams) Aikman. Hugh Aikman was born in Daviess County, Ind., in the year 1812, and is said to be the first male white child born on the West Fork of White River. His wife was born in the same county in 1814, and their early life was passed amidst the Indians, wild animals, and in participating in the discomforts of pioneer life. Arch Aikman was raised on a farm, and when twenty years old began working at the house carpenter and joiner's trade on his own responsibility. In 1870, he embarked in undertaking at Lyons, which has since been his occupation. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Plummer, his first wife, in 1858, and three children were the result of their union-William, Effie and Ada. mother died in 1877, and for his present wife Mr. Aikman selected Savillia Edwards, by whom he is the father of three children—Lillie, Grace and Arch. Mr. Aikman is a member of the Odd Fellows brotherhood, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. was first elected Township Trustee, and in 1882 was re-elected.

ROBERT A. J. BENEFIEL, M. D., is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was born September 22, 1829, the youngest of eleven children of Robert and Mary (White) Benefiel. With his parents he settled in Knox County, Ind., where he lived until 1848, when he joined the regular army, Company B, Third Regiment United States Cavalry. but the Mexican war, for which he enlisted, ending soon after, he received his discharge July 10, 1848. Returning to Indiana, he settled at Carlisle, in Sullivan County, where he read medicine for a time, and in 1853 graduated at the Ohio Medical College. In November, 1853, he was married to Sarah P. Johnson, of Knox County, by whom he is the father of ten children, five now living: Jacob W., Caleb W., Robert M., Thomas B. and Leona L. In November, 1854, he located at Scotland, and has lived in Greene County ever since. On December 19, 1871, his wife died, and on April 8, 1880, he was again married, to Mrs. Mary J. (Hawkins) Hagaman, who bore him two children—Lulu B. and Alpha O. His last wife died September 3, 1883. Dr. Benefiel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marco, and of the Blue Lodge in Ma-Having been in the practice of medicine for over thirty years, he has been very successful, and looks with satisfaction upon his past

JAMES CARPENTER, a prosperous merchant at Lyons, and a descendent of one of the pioneer families of Greene County, was born

in the township where he yet resides in 1844. He is one of three surviving children in a family of nine born to John and Mahala (Simmons) Carpenter, both of whom were natives of Indiana and who located in Greene County as early as 1826, participating in all the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life. John Carpenter departed this life in 1861, and his widow in 1874. James passed his youth and early manhood on the home farm and attending the public schools. He began clerking, after farming for himself for some time, but in 1876 embarked in merchandising at Lyons with F. M. Gilbert as partner. At the end of about four years, he became the firm's successor. At present he has a partner, and they carry a well-assorted stock amounting to over \$5,000. Besides his interest in this property, Mr. Carpenter owns forty acres of land and several town lots in Lyons. He is a Democrat in political sentiment and is one of the county's best citizens. In 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Allie Hornbeck.

JAMES P. DENTON. Among those who volunteered their services from Greene County in the suppression of the rebellion, and bravely fought and valiantly suffered for their country's cause, was he whose name forms the subject for this notice. Born in the year 1841 in Indiana, his early life was passed on his parents' farm, and when twenty years old became a member of Company B, Twenty seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After being in the engagements at Winchester, Antietam, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Resaca, he received a severe wound in the hand at Dallas, Ga., resulting in the loss of four fingers, and leaving him a cripple for life. For this disability he is drawing \$24 per month pension. After serving in the war three and onehalf years, he was discharged by reason of disability, since when he has been engaged in farming and clerking. Mr. Denton is one of six childred, three yet living, born to Nicholas T. and Anna (Smiley) Denton. He was liberally educated in the common schools, and in 1872 was married to Miss Mary Dagley, to which union two children were born, but none living. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and are among the best people of Lyons.

ISAAC HALSTEAD, an ex-hotel keeper at Lyons, but at present retired from active pursuits, was born in the State of New York in the year 1811, and is one of two surviving children in a family of eight, born to A. and M. M. Halstead, who were also natives of New York. was a Democrat in politics, and an honorable and upright citizen. died in 1860, preceded by his wife two years. Isaac Halstead learned the tanner's trade of his father, but his life has been passed in various pursuits, among which is farming, working at his trade, milling, merchandising and keeping hotel. In 1858, he located in Newberry, where for two years he carried on merchandising with a reasonable degree of He is now living a retired life in Lyons, where he owns property to the value of \$3,000. Miss Elizabeth M. Terwilliger became his wife in 1833, and four of their ten children are yet living-Martha E., David N., Sarah C. and Abraham M. Mr. and Mrs. Halstead are members of long standing in the Christian Church, and as the shades of the sunset of life fall on their heads, they can look backward over a life of usefulness, without remorse or regret.

REV. JAMES B. HAMILTON, a well-known man in Greene County, was born October 16, 1820, in Washington County, Ind. His parents, Archibald and Susannah (Bridges) Hamilton, were natives of North Caro-

lina; were married in 1808, became the parents of five children, three of whom are yet living, and in 1817 became residents of the county where the subject of this sketch was born. James B. was raised on a farm, and in 1840 was wedded to Miss Elizabeth W. Rice, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1854, the mother of five children -Emmons R., Cyrus N., Elisha Asbury, Mollie and Susannah. All are living, and the oldest, since 1872, has been in Washington Territory. Mr. Hamilton married Miss Euphrasia Stuckey in 1855, and by her is the father of two children—Ida M. and Elizabeth A. Early in life, Mr. Hamilton experienced religion, and believing that many souls were yet to be saved, he applied, and was admitted a member of the Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference. has pursued his ministerial labors in various portions of the State, and at present his location is at Edwardsport and Oaktown. While at Linton. Greene County, during a portion of the late war, and being a man of pronounced Union sentiments, he was unmercifully assailed by rebel sympathizers, and threatened violence of numerous kinds. Notwithstanding these troubles, he continued his labors as honestly and conscientiously as before. For a time he was out in the service, as Chaplain of the Thirtyfirst Indiana Volunteers. In politics, Mr. Hamilton is a Republican, and in Masonry has passed through the different degrees, until at present he is a Sir Knight of the Commandery at Louisville. He owns a good farm of 200 acres in Washington Township, this county, and where known is universally respected.

JOHN A. HAWKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born near where he now resides, in Washington Township, October 15, 1848, and is one of four living children in a family of eight born to Jonathan and Elizabeth (Aikman) Hawkins, who came from Daviess County to Greene County, Ind., in 1847, where they died in about 1871 and 1878 respectively, members of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. John A. Hawkins was reared in his native county, receiving in youth but a common school education, and on attaining his majority began doing for himself. He selected farming as his vocation through life, as did his father before him, and is the present owner of 123 acres of good farming and grazing land. In 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Casey, who was born in Tennessee, May 25, 1849, a daughter of Dempsy and Dicy Casey, and by her is the father of three daughters, named Ida Belle, Dicy Elizabeth and Louisa. Mr. Hawkins is an enterprising and progressive citizen, a Republican in politics, and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JOSEPH MULLANE, a successful physician of Greene County, is a native of the city of New York, born in the year 1855. His father was a native of Ireland, but crossed the Atlantic to the United States in about 1840, and began working at the cabinet trade. He was married at Cincinnati to Ellen Sullivan, by Archbishop Purcell, and to them four children were born, all living but one. Mr. Mullane was a man in every sense of the word, and loyal to the cause of his adopted country. In 1861, he volunteered his services to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, and was captured, incarcerated in Andersonville Prison, where, after enduring the agony and sufferings of Southern prison life for a time, expired, as it were, upon the altar of his country. Dr. Joseph Mullane became a resident of Indiana in 1865, and when sixteen years old began reading medicine with Dr. Short, of Springville. He attended one term of lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and one

term at the Central Medical College, Indianapolis, Ind., graduating from the last-named institution in 1881. Since 1877, he has been practicing his profession, and at Lyons he has secured a lucrative practice. Dr. Mullane is a progressive citizen, a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and the Christian Church.

JAMES H. QUILLIN, one of six surviving children in a family of thirteen, was born in Greene County, Ind., in the year 1843, and is a son of William and Nancy (Stone) Quillin, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. He aided his parents on the home farm until seventeen years old, and in May, 1861, enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as private until March 23, 1862, when he became disabled by a gunshot wound through his leg. He was discharged by reason of disability, but in September, 1863, after recovery, he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Battery C, Second Indiana In this he served until the war was virtually ended, but for six months after its close was detained on garrison duty at Fort Morgan, in Alabama. Mr. Quillin saw much hard service during the late war, and was a participant in the battle of Winchester, siege of the Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. He was wedded to Miss J. Waggoner, in 1868, who died in June, 1873, leaving four children—Samuel, Rachel. Nancy and Noah V. In 1875, he married his present wife, and they are among the first families of Washington Township. For the past two and one half years, Mr. Quillin has conducted a successful drug trade at His stock is carefully selected, and in value amounts to about **\$**2,000. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics a Democrat from principle, the remainder of his family being Republicans.

FRANKLIN RAMSEY, of Washington Township, was born January 26, 1839, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is one of four children of Samuel and Margaret A. (Orr) Ramsey. Franklin Ramsey came to Greene County, Ind., in March, 1854, with his father's family, and settled in Stafford Township, where he received a common school education, such as the log schoolhouse of that day afforded. He enlisted for the late war, in Company C, of the Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Infantry, where he served over four years, and received an honorable discharge January 22, 1866. He was engaged in the following battles: Baton Rouge, Port Hudson and Spanish Fort and others. Since the war, Mr. Ramsey has engaged in farming, and for seven years bought grain at Marco. He moved to Washington Township in November, 1880, and has lived there ever since. In September, 1880, he was married to Mrs. Eliza J. (Denny) West, by whom he is the father of one son, Frank. As a Democrat in politics, he has been Trustee of Stafford Township, and in 1882 was the candidate for his party for County Clerk. He ran much ahead of his ticket, only failing of election by seventeen votes. a member of both the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment of I. O. O. F. at Worthington. He owns 320 acres of land in Washington Township, and 180 acres in Knox County, Ind., and is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Greene County.

BENJAMIN F. REID, one of the best and most successful farmers of Washington Township, was born in Greene County, Ohio, May 1, 1824, and is a son of John and Sallie W. (Sterrett) Reid, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and of Scotch-Irish descent. John Reid was among the first settlers of Greene County, Ohio, and his general occupation through life was farming and working at the

He died in November, 1871, followed by his widow carpenter's trade. in April, 1876. Benjamin F. was reared and educated in his native county, the first thirty years of his life being passed in aiding his parents on the home farm. He rented the old homestead upon which he resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he removed to Indiana and located on his present place in Greene County. At the present, he owns 480 acres of fine farming and grazing land, upon which he has comfortable and commodious buildings, which reflect not only credit upon himself but on the township as well. Mr. Reid has never aspired for political honors, although he is well posted on all the leading political issues of the day. In politics, he is a Republican, but previous to the organization of that party, his influence and support were cast in favor of the Whig party. Miss Elizabeth Harbeson became his wife on the 28th of December, 1853, and to them six children have been born—Addison Y., Anna Belle, Frank H. and Joanna L., living, and John William and Eva F. (deceased). Mrs. Reid is a daughter of William and Mary (McMillan) Harbeson, who were natives respectively of Chester District, S. C., and Ireland, the latter coming to the United States when sixteen years old. Mr. Reid and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are among the best citizens of Greene County.

J. A. M. ROSS. Among the pioneer families of Indiana was that of Hugh S. and Sarah (Miller) Ross, who removed from Kentucky, their native State, to Indiana previous to the Territory being admitted into the sisterhood of States. Hugh S. Ross served his country faithfully in the war of 1812, and on his removal from Kentucky settled on Clarke's grant or what is now Clarke County, Ind. J. A. M. Ross was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in the year 1818, and when five years old came with his parents to Greene County, where he has ever since resided. He began farming for himself when twenty three years old, but afterward engaged in school teaching, which profession he followed for thirty years with the best of success. One of the important epochs connected with his life and one that will seem incredible to the rising generation, was his paying for forty acres of good land in Stafford Township with the proceeds derived from the sale of coon skins captured in two months. Mr. Ross is one of the few remaining of our old pioneers and is universally respected. He owns valuable property in Greene County and a substantial brick residence in Lyons. He was married in 1841 to Miss Charlotte Hail, who came with her parents from Virginia to Greene County, Ind., in 1828. Eight children have blessed their union, only the following named yet living: George T., John M., Charles H., Sarah E. and Irene. In politics, Mr. Ross is a Democrat, as was also his father before him, and for the past forty-five years he and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SIMEON SMITH, a native Hoosier, was born in Jackson County March 16, 1839, and is one of twelve children, six yet living, born to Henry G. and Eliza M. (Settles) Smith, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. In about 1835, the family came to Indiana from the Blue Grass State, and located where Henry G. yet resides in Jackson County. From this place he moved to Salem in 1842, making that his home fourteen years, after which he returned to his old home where he has since resided and where his wife died in January, 1873. Mr. Smith is an old steamboat engineer, having served in that capacity on the Ohio River four years, but his principal occupation through life has been farming.

Simeon Smith was raised a farmer, in his earlier years having secured an academic education. At twenty-one years of age, he began doing for himself, and in 1863 came to Greene County, Ind., locating in Washington Township. He subsequently moved to Newberry, thence back to the farm, thence to Washington, thence to Bloomfield and lastly to where he now resides. Mr. Smith is one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Greene County; is the owner of a well-improved and well-stocked farm of a total of 558 acres, and in politics is a Democrat. In March, 1863. Miss Matilda Carr became his wife, Mrs. Smith being born in Lawrence County, Ind., June 5, 1840, the daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Brown) Carr, who were natives respectively of Indiana and Kentucky.

WRIGHT TOWNSHIP.

DR. W. H. H. ASBURY, son of W. D. and Elizabeth (Bowman) Asbury, is a native of Kentucky, as were also his parente, his birth occuring August 5, 1840, in Fleming County. When nine years old, he removed with his parents to Sullivan County, Ind., where he was reared and educated, his schooling being finished at Farmersburg Seminary.

He was employed in school teaching for about three years, afterward going to Centerville, Vigo County, and beginning the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Hollingsworth. In 1868, he took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, but did not graduate until attending a second course in 1875. Dr. Asbury is one of Greene County's best physicians, and previous to his location at Jasonville, in 1876, he carried on a good practice, at different times, in Centerville, Freedom, Sandborn and Middletown. While at Freedom, his marriage, on the 1st of September, 1870, with Miss Ludie Landrum, was solemnized, and to this union have been born three children-Maud L., Pearl and Lulu. Mrs. Asbury was born in Owen County, Ind., July 22, 1850, a daughter of R. B. and S. J. Landrum, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Indiana. Dr. Asbury is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and although a Democrat in politics is inclined in his belief to the doctrines of the National Greenback party.

GEORGE BAUGHMAN, son of Jacob and Margaret M. (Houser) Baughman, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 6, 1833. His parents were natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively, but removed to Coshocton County, Ohio, at an early day, where they became known as one of the best and wealthiest families of that portion of the country. Jacob Baughman departed this life in March, 1876, but his widow still survives him and resides in Coshocton County. George Baughman was raised a farmer, in youth securing a fair education. In 1854, he moved west to the Hoosier State and settled in Greene County on his present place in Wright Township, giving \$1.25 and \$2.50 per acre for a quarter-section. He immediately began improving this property, and as his means increased, would add to what he already had, so that by economy and industry, he now owns a valuable farm of 440 acres. He is one of the best citizens Wright Township ever had, and his influence has been greatly felt in the advancement of educational and religious matters of

the community. He has taught school in the neighborhood for a number of terms, and from his own individual means contributed largely in the erection of the New Lebanon Church, which is both a blessing and an ornament to the township. In 1863, he became a private in Company A. One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as such eight months, when he was changed to Company B, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, being finally discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1865. Mr. Baughman was married, May 5, 1855, to Miss Emily Larr, who was born in Coshocton County. Ohio, June 25, 1832, a daughter of David and Nancy (Miller) Larr, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Mrs. Baughman came with her parents to Greene County, Ind., when thirteen years old, and by Mr. Baughman is the mother of eight liv. ing children-Miriam M., William E., Matilda N., Mary D., George A., Jacob, Emma S., and David, and one deceased, Margaret E. Mr. Baughman is one of the representatives of what a poor boy can do under adverse circumstances. On his arrival, he had only one horse—blind—sent to him from Ohio by his father, and 5 cents in money. The latter was used to defray postage on a letter to his old mother, and for this, if no other reason, Mr. Baughman is rewarded with prosperity for his filial devotion.

JOHN BLEDSOE is a son of David and Elizabeth (Groves) Bledsoe, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, from whence they removed to Eastern Tennessee at an early day, and from there to Greene County, Ind., in 1837, where Mr. Bledsoe died in August, 1877. John Bledsoe is a native of East Tennessee, where he was born June 5, 1820, and is of Dutch and Scottish descent. When seventeen years of age, he came with his parents to Indiana, shortly after which he located a "claim," and began improving. In 1861, he erected a mill, and this he yet operates in conjunction with farming. Mr. Bledsoe is one of the progressive men of his locality, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat in politics. In 1840, he was elected Constable of his township, serving as such five years, the succeeding two years holding the office of District Trustee. In 1856, he was elected Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served until the winter of 1857-58, when he was elected Doorkeeper in the House of Representatives. Mr. Bledsoe has been twice married, his first wife being Nancy Eveans, to whom he was married in Greene County in April, 1839. Mrs. Bledsoe was a member of the family of Walter and Rachel (Jones) Eveans, who were natives of Tennessee. She became the mother of nine children, whose names are William, Mary, Sallie, Isaac W., Elizabeth, David H., Rebecca A., Rachel C. and James A. The mother died August 1, 1877, and May 28, 1879, Mr. Bledsoe and Mrs. Lyda M. Watkins were married, in Sullivan Mrs. Bledsoe was born on the 14th of September, 1837, and both husband and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

MARTIN BONHAM, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, was born October 8, 1818, a son of David and Tacy (Phillips) Bonham, who were natives of the Old Dominion, and early pioneers of the Buckeye State. Martin is the sixth born in a family of ten children, and when yet a small lad, was taken to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, by his parents, where he was raised, and where, by dint of considerable self-application, he secured a good elementary education. When eighteen years of age, he began life's battle on his own responsibility, and choosing farming, has always made that his vocation. In 1832, he became a resident of Greene County, and

purchasing 160 acres of land, where he now resides, began improving it. He began life with but little or no means at his command, but hy industry and frugality secured an estate of 600 acres. This Mr. Bonham has decreased somewhat by his liberality with his children, but he yet retains a good farm, which is underlaid and surrounded with large fields of coal of a superior quality. November 5, 1840, he was married to Elizabeth Hiller, who was born in Jefferson County, Penn., July 9, 1821, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Milliken) Hiller. Eight children have blessed their union, as follows: Mary S., Martin H., Samuel, David P., William J., Margaret A., Eliza J. and Rebecca G. Mr. Bonham is one of Greene County's early pioneers, and where he has lived so long and become so widely known, he is universally liked and respected.

ANDREW CAMPBELL was born May 4, 1806, in Whitley County, Ky., and is a son of William and Mary (Gilless) Campbell, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion. When only a small lad, Andrew, together with his parents, immigrated to Clark County, Ind., but about four years later removed to Lawrence County, where Andrew received the greater portion of his schooling. July 22, 1824, he was united in marriage with Isabella Daugherty, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in the year 1806, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Tanner) Daugherty. Mr. Campbell and family came to Greene County in 1846, and, purchasing an unimproved tract of land, located upon it and engaged in farming and stock-raising. This property he sold in 1882, and, removing to Jasonville, embarked in the drug business, at which he is at present engaged. After a long life of usefulness, Mrs. Campbell died, after blessing her husband with a family of twelve children—James. William, Andrew M., John. Mary E., George W., Evermost J., Dellacour, Betsy, Hannah, Sarah L. and Alzira. Mr. Campbell married Mrs. Margarette Bonham October 18, 1874, in Greene County, for his second wife, and they are among the leading people in Wright Township. Mrs. Campbell was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, November 17, 1817. Mr. Campbell is a Jackson Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES GIBSON, a progressive farmer of Wright Township, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 13, 1817. His parents, Alexander and Nancy (Thompson) Gibson, were natives of the Emerald Isle, but emigrated to the United States about 1813, settling near Harrisburg, Penn., where they worked at the weaver's trade, having pursued this vocation in their native country. In 1820, they removed to Coshocton County, Ohio, where Mr. Gibson died in September, 1872. James Gibson was largely reared and educated in Ohio, where he was married on the 2d of November, 1837, to Miss Thorsa Hayse, daughter of Jeremiah and Nancy (Norris) Hayse, who removed from Virginia to Coshocton County, Ohio, at an early period in the history of that country. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are the parents of an interesting family of thirteen children—John, Alexander, Nancy J., Delia M., William, Elizabeth E.. Mahala C., Mary A., Harvey W., Margaret J., James L., Sarah M. and George F. Mr. Gibson is one of the prominent Republicans of Wright Township.

REV. JOSEPH T. HANNA, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hammers) Hanna, is a native of Greene County, Penn., born February 7, 1811. When nine years old, his parents removed to Jackson County, Ind., where his father died in 1834. In Jackson County, the subject of

this sketch was reared to manhood's estate, and, being endowed with a bright mind, he early espoused the cause of Christianity, and in 1836 was ordained a minister of the Gospel, his first charge being at Gilgal Baptist Church, in Lawrence County. In 1849, he came to Greene County, and, purchasing property in Wright Township, has ever since made it his home. For forty-eight years, he has been preaching Christianity throughout Greene and neighboring counties, and besides this has looked after his farming interests, and for ten years taught public school. On his first location in the county, or shortly thereafter, he obtained possession of 500 acres of land, but he has since decreased this by giving to his children, until he now owns but 260 acres. On the 19th of May, 1831, he was joined in marriage with Lucy Mitchell, who was born in Ashe County, N. C., June 27, 1814, a daughter of Levi and Celia (Davis) Mitchell. To this union have been born the following family: Ambrose, Levi, Jesse, Elizabeth, Lemuel and Doctor, living; and Isaac, Rebecca J., Celia, Abram and one unnamed, deceased. Mr. Hanna is one of the prominent men of northwestern Greene County, and is always identified with the progress of his community. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and besides affording his own children proper advantages for a good schooling, he has partially educated five others.

DR. EPHRAIM MORGAN, the second in a family of nine children, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, his birth occurring September 22, He was reared in his native county, and after receiving the benefits to be derived from the neighborhood schools, completed his literary studies at the Ohio Farmers' College in 1845, after which he began the study of medicine at Cleves, under the advisement of Dr. A. G. Collier. In 1847, he entered the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1850. He then opened an office at Cleves, remaining there until 1853, when he came to Sullivan County, Ind., where for about eight years he conducted a very large and successful practice. In 1861, he located on his present farm, which consists of 200 acres of excellent land, where, in conjunction with farming, he has followed his chosen profession, although during the past few years he has not confined his labors so exclusively to medicine as heretofore. His marriage with Miss Margaret E. Spencer was celebrated in Bartholomew County, Ind., in 1853, Mrs. Morgan having been born in Clinton County, Ohio, in May, 1837, a daughter of John R. and Mary (Hinxton) Spencer, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye State. One son, Edgar A., and one daughter, Alice, have blessed their union, the latter dying in infancy. Dr. Morgan is one of the leading citizens of Wright Township, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Lewis Morgan, his father, was born at Bainbridge, Mass., in September, 1790, and was of Puritanic ancestors. In about 1810, he came to Hamilton County, Ohio, and for a long time was mail carrier between Cincinnati and Dayton. In 1853, he settled in Curry Township, Sullivan Co., Ind., where he remained engaged in farming until his death in October, 1882. She who became his wife and the mother of Dr. Morgan was Sarah J. Wright, who was a native of Eastern Maryland, and who died in Sullivan County, Ind., in July, 1883.

C. M. D. PARKS, the youngest of three children born to Charles and Nancy (Richcreek) Parks, is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born August 2, 1827. His father was a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and his mother of Loudoun County, Va.; they were married in the Buckeye

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State, and their three children were Andrew, Thomas and Charles M. D. The mother being left a widow, she was married to John Gordon in 1832, and by him had one son-George W. Mrs. Gordon died in Greene County, Ind., in 1869. The father of the subject of this sketch dying when he was but a small boy, he was taken by his grandfather, Thomas Richcreek, who raised and educated him and taught him the cabinet trade. In 1856, he started West for the purpose of bettering his circumstances, and coming to Greene County settled on his present place, which now consists of 200 acres of excellent farming land. On first coming to the county, he worked at his trade, and in time erected a cabinet and blacksmith shop on his property. Being tasty and thoroughgoing in his work, Mr. Parks has added to his place until it is now among the best farms in the township. In politics, he is a stanch Republican, and during the war was an ardent supporter of President Lincoln's administration, for which he was vigorously denounced and threatened with dire vengeance by rebel sympathizers. Notwithstanding all these murderous innuendoes, he continued encouraging enlistment, and upholding the cause of freedom and equal rights to all until the ratification of peace. He has steadily declined all political honors, preferring to remain at home with his family. He was married in his native county, November 2, 1848, to Mary E. Richcreek, a daughter of David W. and Dorcas E. (Wasson) Richcreek, and to them have been born this family: Almedia J., Hannah C., Miranda E., James P., William L., Mary L., Charles F. and Lewis A., living; and Nancy D., Eliza C. and one unnamed, de-This family is among the best in the county, and one of the most accomplished, all being good musicians and possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. Surrounded with all these comforts, home is indeed a blessing to Mr. Parks.

JAMES P. PARKS, eldest son of C. M. D. and Mary E. (Richcreek) Parks, was born in Greene County, Ind., February 10, 1861, and was reared on the farm of his parents. His early schooling was obtained in the country near his home, but subsequently he attended the graded schools of Sullivan, the business school at Bloomfield, the Lebanon Normal and Business College, and finally the Sullivan Normal School, finishing in June, 1883. He is now engaged in teaching his second term of school, and although young in years he has shown an ability in his profession which ranks him among the able educators of his county. He is bright and genial in his ways, a hard student, and one of the public-spirited and enterprising young men of his township.

JOEL PHILBERT, farmer, was born in Washington County, Ind., November 24, 1825, a son of Luke and Nancy (Lane) Philbert, who were natives of Kentucky, where they were reared, married and resided a number of years. They came to Washington County, this State, at an early day, but after a few years moved to Owen County, where they passed the remainder of their days engaged in agricultural pursuits. Joel Philbert was reared on the farm of his parents, his youthful years being passed in the pioneer pursuits which fell to the lot of the sons of early settlers. While in Owen County, he was married to Miss Ruth Bowen, and previous to the rebellion removed to Greene County, where he engaged in farming, and from where, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served his country with fidelity, participating in the battles of Jackson, Mission Ridge, all through the Atlanta campaign, with Sherman on his memorable march to

the sea, and was finally discharged in June. 1865. After the war he returned to his home in Greene County, where he has since resided, and where his wife died July 12, 1876, after bearing a family of six children, as follows: Charles L., James B., George F., Florence M. and two that died in infancy. July 18, 1877, Mr. Philbert married for his second and present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Haney who was born in Ohio in the year 1833. The greater portion of Mr. Philbert's life has been passed in farming, although previous to the late war he made ten trips to New Orleans on flat-boats with grain, produce, etc. He began life a poor boy, and although not a man of great wealth, yet he has, by hard work and frugality, secured a good farm of 180 acres. In politics, he is a Democrat, although liberal in his views on all things. He is deeply interested all matters of public welfare, and is one of the county's well-known and useful citizens.

SANDERS PIGG, son of James and Mary (Neeley) Pigg, of North Carolina and Virginia respectively, was born in White County, Tenn., May 13, 1813, but owing to the removal of his parents to McMinn County, he was reared to manhood in the last named county. Six months was the sum total of his schooling advantages, but so well did he improve this time that he learned to read and write readily and transact any ordinary business. Having considerable skill in the use of tools, he learned the carpenter's trade, and made that his occupation many years. Together with his parents, he removed to Sullivan County, Ind., in 1829, remaining with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he located a "claim" in Wright Township, Greene County, but a year later exchanged this property for a farm owned by a brother-in-law, W. Gamble. This he has cleared and improved, and now owns a fine farm of 314 In 1870, he erected his present brick dwelling, a building that reflects not only credit upon himself but his township as well. county, on the 16th of October, 1832, he was married to Miss Hannah Gamble, who was born in White County, Tenn., in about the year 1818. the fifth child born to the union of Martin and Susan (Shadden) Gamble, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion. To them eleven children have been born-Mary E., James. Morgan G., Wiley H., Susanna, Andrew J., John H., Eliza E., Elizabeth A., William C. and Emma. The last three named are deceased. Mr. Pigg is a member of the Christian Church, a Democrat, and one of the few remaining of our On first coming to Indiana, it was a new country, filled with wild animals and game of various kinds, and so new was the country and so thick the game that Mr. Pigg has seen as many as eighty-seven deer in one drove.

JAMES WRIGHT. Among the pioneers of what is now the State of Indiana, and among the first white settlers of Greene County, was Rev. Richard Wright, father of he whose name heads this sketch, and, figuratively speaking, the father of Wright Township. He was born June 15, 1783, in Randolph County, N. C., where his wife (Elizabeth Hughes) was also born June 15, 1783. They emigrated to Clarke County, Ind., as early as 1807, and engaged in farming. During the war of 1812, Mr. Wright enlisted, and was out during the entire service, being slightly wounded while working on Fort Harrison, and being under the command of Col. Thompson when the renowned Indian Chief, Tecumseh, was killed. After the war a few years, he moved to Washington County, but two years later removed to Monroe County, where he was engaged in

blacksmithing a short time. In March, 1826, he settled in old Smith Township, Greene County, and in 1838 wrote the petition for the organization of Wright Township; secured signers for this petition, and carried it before the March term of the court, where it was granted. This same year he was made Justice of the Peace, also acting as Trustee for the Sixteenth Section, which he surveyed and put upon the market. In November, 1843, he was accidentally killed by a gunshot. James Wright was born in Monroe County, this State, May 5, 1825, but when an infant was brought by his parents to Greene County, which has always been his home. He received only such education in youth as the common schools of that early day afforded, and in early years learned the blacksmith trade, which he still follows in conjunction with farming. He owns eighty acres of land south of Jasonville, is a member of the Christian Church, and a Democrat in politics. In 1858, he was elected Trustee of the township, serving as such three years, and in 1862 was re-elected, continuing until 1866. While serving in this capacity, Mr. Wright organized the popular Congressional, road and school districts. For the past fourteen years, he has acted as agent for various machine companies, both as local and traveling salesman. He was married, October 29, 1845, to Delia J. Ellixson, who was born July 24, 1829, a daughter of Jeremiah and Wineford (Gilstrap) Ellixson, both of whom were natives of Washington County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are parents of six living children—James W., Zelpha E., Mary E., Nancy E., Alice E. and John M.; and six deceased—Francis M., Wineford J., George W., Ezekial H., Delila M., and one unnamed.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

DAVID OSBORN HARRAH, an early settler of Greene County, Ind., is descended from an old Irish family, who were amongst the first pioneers of the great Commonwealth of Virginia, which was the place of his own birth in 1807, and that of his father, Robert Harrah, in 1781. According to family tradition, the maternal grandparents of Mr. Harrah, in coming to America, experienced hardships and privations unparalleled. The party, consisting of the two parents and a small babe, took passage on board a sailing ship, which, on account of continuous and adverse storms, was driven from her course, and drifted about on unknown waters for weeks, during which time the supplies of the vessel had become exceed ingly short, and all on board despaired of ever again seeing land. During this extremity, the husband gave his rations to his wife, while himself and babe derived nourishment from the wife and mother's breast. David O. Harrah, when a small lad, removed with his parents to Kentucky, where he was reared upon his father's plantation, and derived the rudiments of his education from the neighboring schools. After living in Fleming and Montgomery Counties for a number of years they came to Greene County, Ind., in November, 1825, and entered a tract of land near the Harrah Chapel, which was named in honor of the family, and near where David O. Harrah owns a well-improved farm. He was married in 1833 to Miss Rebecca Words, who died in 1875. Robert Harrah, father of our subject,

was married in Virginia, July 8, 1806, to Elizabeth Baldwin, who was born in one of the New England States in the year 1777.

THOMAS GRACE, Trustee of Grant Township, was born in Washington County, Ind., in the year 1825, a son of Jesse and Catharine (Gilbrith) Grace, who were natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively, and among the old and esteemed residents of Washington County. He was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, secured a common school education in youth, and in 1845 went to Jackson County, this State, where, in the year 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Parmelia Yancey, a native of Jackson County, and a daughter of Andrew J. and Sallie (Critslow) Yancey, who were from the Old Dominion. The fall of 1860, Mr. Grace and family removed to Greene County, where they are well known and universally respected. Mr. Grace is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man. He began life's battle a poor boy, with nothing to depend upon but his own energy and ability, and he now owns a good farm of 500 acres, and for ten years has been honored with the office of Township Trustee, which position he has filled with entire satisfaction, and which he still holds. He is one of the prominent and progressive men of Greene County, is a genial companion, a neighborly neighbor, and a good husband and father. Himself and wife are parents of this family: Sarah C. (deceased), Albert H. (deceased), Casselda, Spencer, J. L., Daniel V., Lillie D., and one that died in infancy unnamed.

ALBERT A. HALL, one of the well to-do men of Grant Township, was born in the year 1851 in Kentucky, and is the only issue to the union of Alexander and Elizabeth (Dowden) Hall, who were natives of Scotland and Kentucky respectively, the latter dying in 1867 and the former in 1872. Albert A. passed his youthful years in assisting his parents on the home farm, but at the age of fifteen he started out in the world to battle with the realities of life on his own responsibility. In 1872, he came to Indiana, and in 1878, together with Samuel Harden, he embarked at saw-milling, at which the firm of Hall & Harden are doing a profitable business. Besides owning valuable mill fixtures worth about \$1,800, the firm possess eighty acres of land in Grant Township. Mr. Hall is one of the progressive and successful men of Greene County, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Democrat in politics, as was also his father before him.

W. C. HINEBROOK, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Germany, his birth occurring in the year 1837. His father, William Hinebrook, was also a native of Germany, born in 1801, and was married in his native country to Louisa Neal, by whom he became the father of the following named: T. W., Mary, Charles, W. C., Louisa, Lewis, John M., When a small boy, W. C., together with his parents, emiand Sarah J. grated to America, and coming to Indiana, found a home near Bloomfield, in Greene County, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. Miss Sarah Beach, daughter of John Beach, became the wife of W. C. Hinebrook in 1867, and together they have lived happily where they now reside for a number of years, and are the parents of four children—John Newton, Louisa Ann, William Henry and David (deceased). In 1861, when rebellion was threatening to overthrow our Government, Mr. Hinebrook joined Company E, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment through the battles of New Madrid, Spanish Fort, and numerous other engagements, and in 1864 was sent with a detach.

ment to guard prisoners at Rock Island. He was honorably discharged in February, 1865, after which he returned home to Greene County, where he has since resided.

D. E. HUMPHREYS, the only son of Hon. John Humphreys, who is a distinguished attorney of Sullivan and an ex-official of Greene County, is a native of the county where he yet resides, his birth occurring in the year 1856. 'He was married in 1876 to Miss Mary P., the second daughter of D. L. and Ann (Buck) Osborn, who were among the early settlers of Greene County, and by her is the father of three children—Bessie, Jennie Ann, and one as yet unnamed. Mr. Humphreys is one of the prominent young men of western Greene County, is a Democrat in politics, and a successful farmer and stock-raiser.

PETER SCHULTZE, a native of Germany, was born near Moers in the year 1826. He was reared to manhood's estate in the land of his nativity, where he obtained a collegiate education, and afterward embarked in the manufacture and sale of goods. With the tide of immigration that was fast draining Europe of its freedom-loving people, he drifted to the United States in 1848, and, escaping the ravages of cholera of that year, located in Greene County, Ind., where he purchased a large tract of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Since being a resident of this county he has endeavored to merit the honor conferred upon him as an American citizen by upholding the institutions of his adopted country, and supporting them to the best of his ability. He took an active part in the organization of the first fair of Greene County, of which he was he first assistant Secretary, and since 1872 has almost continually served in the capacity of Secretary. He selected Miss P. Barton for his wife in 1850, and to their union three children were born- lizabeth C., Mary Ann and one that died in infancy. Mr. Schultze is one of Grant Township's best and most energetic citizens.

JOHN S. SIMONS, deceased, was one of the early preachers of Greene County, Ind., where he was born, raised and educated. He was the eldest son of Samuel and Cynthia (Price) Simons, the former being one of the early Commissioners of Greene County. John S. Simons early experienced Christianity, and during his ministerial labors accomplished much good. He volunteered his services for the preservation of the Union as a private in Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1861, and was mustered into service June 7 of the same year. For valuable services rendered he was promoted Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and finally to the Captaincy of the same company June 11, 1863. In 1861, he was engaged in the Western Virginia campaign. After this he participated in the battles of Winchester (first fight), Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House in May, 1864, his death occurring on the 15th of May, 1864. He was in about fifty engagements, great and small, and his Colonel said of him that he was one of the most efficient and gallant Captains in battle he ever knew. To the marriage of John S. Simons and Mary A., daughter of William and Louisa (Neal) Hinebrook, was born and reared this family: Charles P., Sarah E., Samuel F., Lewis M., John N., James S., and two that died in infancy. The mother departed this life in 1876.

JOHN SWITZ, SR., one of the prominent German residents of Switz City, was born at Hoch Emerich, Rhine, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany,

in March, 1816, and is a son of John and Sibilla (Kueppers) Switz. He was liberally educated in the schools of his native country, and while a young man worked as a farm laborer, and at the weaver's trade. In February, 1846, he was married to Charlotte Bovenschen, who was born at Bergheim-on-the-Rhine, in August, 1819, and together they embarked at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1849, for the purpose of finding homes in the United States. They disembarked at New Orleans, La., from thence coming to Greene County, Ind., Mr. Switz purchasing a large tract of land in Grant and Fairplay Townships, which had been put upon the market as "canal land." This property is situated where he now resides on the present site of Switz City, which was surveyed and platted in 1870, and named in his honor. Mr. Switz is the owner of over 200 acres of good land, and in connection with farming keeps a first class hotel. In politics he is Democratic, and is the father of three sons and one daughter, named John, Harmon, Henry and Mary.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. BINGHAM, senior member of the firm of Bingham & Holtsclaw, dealers in general merchandise, was born in the township and county where he now resides in the year 1857, and is a son of Edmund and Eliza (Olinger) Bingham, who were natives of the Old Dominion, from whence they removed to Indiana at an early date. John W. passed his early years on the farm of his parents, but when about the age of eighteen years began teaching school which he continued upward of six years. Since then he has been engaged in farming and merchandising, in the latter vocation transacting a lucrative business. His nuptials with Miss Hester A. Holtsclaw were celebrated in 1877, and to their union three children have been born—Flossie E. (deceased), Howard C. and Flossie E. Mr. Bingham is one of the progressive and prominent young men of our county, and where most intimately known, is best liked.

THOMAS BOGARD, Trustee of Center Township and a descendant from one of the first families to settle in what is now Greene County, was born in the county, where he yet resides, in the year 1823, and is one of two surviving children in a family of seven born to Cornelius and Jane (Benham) Bogard, who were natives of Ohio and Virginia respect-His early years were passed in assisting his parents on the home farm, but on attaining his twenty-second year commenced farming for himself, which has since been his occupation. By industry he has secured a good farm of 200 acres, and also sixteen town lots in the village of Hobbieville, upon one having erected one of the finest dwellings in the township. Mr. Bogard was married to Miss Mary O'Neal, his first wife, in 1845, and one son-William-of the four children born to them, is yet living. He married Miss Lucinda James, his present wife, in 1862. Mr. Bogard is, as was his father before him, a Democrat in politics; is a member of the F. & A. M., and both he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOSES CRÖCKETT, County Commissioner, was born July 15, 1830, in Owen County, Ind., and is one of nine children born to James

and Louisa (Oley) Crockett, who settled in Owen County at a very early day, but subsequently removed to this county. Moses Crockett received only limited educational advantages in youth, and his general occupation through life has been farming. At the time he began doing for himself, he had little or no means, but ambition, the chief characteristic of an American, propelled him forward, and by years of hard toil and economy he has acquired 225 acres of good land, the greater part of which is under cultivation and well stocked. His marriage with Margaret M. Johnson was solemnized January 2, 1851, and six children have been born to them, named James T., Nancy L. (deceased), Mary E., Daniel W., Stephen A. (deceased), and Angeline. In politics, Mr. Crockett is a Democrat, and in 1880, as the candidate of his party for the office of County Commissioner, was elected, although having a Republican ma-Again, in 1882, he was elected to this office by a jority to overcome. largely increased majority, which reached 253 votes, and this, of itself, is sufficient indication of Mr. Crockett's standing among his neighbors and fellow-citizens.

MICHAEL DECKARD, druggist and distiller, was born in the year 1832, in Monroe County, Ind., whither his parents had removed in 1818. He is one of two children born to Michael and Christena (Hellenburg) Deckard, and being the son of pioneers witnessed many hardships incident to pioneer life in which his parents were engaged. On attaining his majority, he embarked on life's voyage on his own responsibility, and since then has been engaged largely in mercantile pursuits. .His marriage with Miss Catharine Hilton was solemnized in 1857, and in 1861 he became a private in the late war, serving through the battles of Resaca, Stone River and Kenesaw Mountain, and being finally discharged as Corporal at the end of three years. At the present writing (1883), he is located at Jonesboro (Hobbieville P. O.), where he carries on the drug trade and manufactures about 2,000 gallons of pure peach and apple brandy yearly. Mr. Deckard is a thoroughgoing business man, a Democrat in politics, and the father of six children, only two-Blassie E. and Rosie E. - yet living.

ALEXANDER HARDEN, a progressive and public-spirited citizen of his township, is a native of Monroe County, Ind., his birth occurring in the year 1837. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Regains) Harden, who removed from Tennessee, where they were born, to Indians in Alexander passed his youth and early manhood in assisting his parents on the home farm, and on the 6th of September, 1861, volunteered his service in the cause of his country. He was a member of Company G, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers, and at Pittsburg Landing, became disabled, which resulted in his discharge December 6, 1862. Since that time he has been employed in farming and prosecuting pension claims for disabled soldiers. By industry, he has secured a farm of 1051 acres, while his success as a prosecutor of pension claims has procured him a large and constantly increasing patronage. Mr. Harden is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity and a member the Methodist Episcopal Church. His marriage with Miss Mary E. Bennet was solemnized in 1863, and they are among the best of Greene County's citizens.

CAPT. J. T. OLIPHANT, one of the prominent men of Greene County, is a native of Monroe County, Ind., born in the year 1833, a son of Lawson and Ruth (Pennington) Oliphant. His parents were born in

North Carolina, but removed to Indiana in about 1826, where Mr. Oliphant died in 1882. His widow yet survives him, and resides on the old homestead near Hobbieville, at an advanced age. J. T. Oliphant was raised a farmer, beginning for himself when twenty-one years old. 1862, he volunteered his services in his country's behalf, as a member of Company E, Ninety-seventh Volunteers. He was elected First Lieutenant by his company, and afterward promoted to its Captaincy, serving as such until severely wounded by a gunshot at Kenesaw Mountain. effectually put an end to further military duties on his part, and resulted in his honorable discharge. He was an active participant in numerous hotly contested engagements, among which was the siege of Vicksburg. In 1867, he was elected Recorder of Greene County, and after serving one term of four years, engaged in merchandising, which he continued until a recent date, since when he has turned his attention to farming and stock-dealing. Mr. Oliphant is a Republican in politics, a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and owns a valuable farm of 465 acres. In 1854, he was united in wedlock with Miss Mary M. Alexander, and their union has been blessed with seven children, all but one yet living; their names are Elizabeth, Williamson L., Francis M., Dowell, Mary and The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. A. F. PHILLIPS was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1831, and is the only son and survivor in a family of two children born to Joseph and Elizabeth (King) Phillips, natives respectively of Florida and Kentucky, who settled in the county where our subject was born in 1819. When five years old, A. F. Phillips was left fatherless, and when but a small lad he was cast upon the world to do for himself, consequently receiving only limited educational advantages. He was engaged in farming until enlistment as a private, August 15, 1862, in Company C, Ninetyseventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Shortly after entering the service, he was made Orderly Sergeant, then, by reason of his promptness in the discharge of duties, was promoted First Lieutenant April 20, 1864, and advanced to the Captaincy of his company July 4, 1864. Capt. Phillips was a fearless soldier, participating in the engagements of Jackson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca and finally in the campaign against Atlanta, where he was severely wounded from the effects of which he is yet a sufferer, and which procured him an honorable discharge from the service April 12, 1865. Since the close of the war, Capt. Phillips has been engaged in farming and merchandising, but at present is living retired in the village of Cincinnati. riage with Kate Fulk was solemnized in the year 1849, and the following named of their seven children are yet living-Jane, Martin, Joseph, John A. and Emma.

JOSEPH B. VANMETER, a native Hoosier, was born in Greene County in 1852, and is the eldest of four children born to the union of Nathaniel and Catharine (Razor) Vanmeter, who were natives of Kentucky, removing to Indiana in about 1843. He was raised on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which was his occupation until 1883. In this year he embarked in the drug and grocery trade at Cincinnati, and although yet new in the business is rapidly acquiring a comfortable traffic. He is possessed of energy and determination, and these qualities, coupled with honesty and a desire to please, will undoubtedly make him one of the county's most reliable and successful men. Miss Agnes Martindale became his wife in

the year 1874, and three of their five children are yet living—Fleming, Nancy and Cary J. Mr. Vanmeter is a Democrat in politics; Mrs. Van-

meter belongs to the Baptist Church.

RICHARD W. YOHO was born in the Buckeye State in the year 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Cain) Yoho. His mother dying the same year of his birth, Richard W. came with his father to the Hoosier State in 1866, which has since been his home. He aided his father on the farm during his youthful years, and when twenty years of age began for himself. For five years he pursued the avocation of a pedagogue, and the succeeding four years farmed and dealt in stock. Since 1879, he has been engaged in merchandising at Cincinnati, where he has built up a successful trade and where he carries a general line of goods amounting in value to about \$3,500. By his honorable dealings and genial ways, Mr. Yoho has not only established a good trade but has gained numerous warm and steadfast friends. In politics, he is a Republican; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880, and is also a Notary Public. In 1874, he married Miss Mary E. Carmichael, and their union has been blessed with three children—O. C., Gertie C. and Ada E.

SMITH TOWNSHIP.

P. A. BUSKIRK, son of Alfred and Letitis (Dayhoff) Buskirk, is a native of Greene County, Ind., born March 12, 1824. His parents were natives of Spencer County, Ky., where they were raised, married and from whence they removed to Indiana in 1823, first settling in Highland Township, but afterward removing to Smith Township, Greene County, where Mr. Buskirk operated a pottery kiln for a number of years. He died in Highland Township in 1829, and in 1835 his widow married Joseph Myers, with whom she removed to Bullitt County, Ky., where she died in 1845. P. A. Buskirk went with his mother to Kentucky, but when eighteen years old returned to his native county, living with an uncle until 1848. He then began farming on Scaffold Prairie, Smith Township, where he now owns a good farm of 150 acres, well stocked and well improved. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteers, but shortly after entering the service he was transferred to the Sixth Cavalry. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was captured, paroled and some time later his parole expired while he was at Terre Haute, Ind., after which he again engaged in active service and was a second time captured in Kentucky. After being exchanged and his parole expiring, he was again sent into Kentucky and from thence to Tennessee, then again back to Kentucky. He next was engaged in the Georgia campaign and then, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, was engaged in the battle at Nashville against Hood's forces. He also actively participated in the battle of Pulaski, Tenn., but June 21, 1865, ended his military career on that date, receiving an honorable discharge. Since the war, he has been engaged in farming on his place in Greene County. His marriage with Nancy Elgan was consummated April 9, 1848, and Alfred D. was their only child. The mother was born June 22, 1824, in Indiana, and died December 22, 1850. For his second wife, Mr. Buskirk married Martha Godfrey, who was born May 14, 1825, a daughter of Elijah and Theodosia (Clark) Godfrey. To this union have been born six children—Lucy S., Joseph M., Frederick L., Raleigh M., Phebe K. and R. Belle. The two last named are dead. Mr. Buskirk is a stanch Republican in politics, and is the oldest native of Greene

County living in Smith Township.

BENJAMIN F. CONANT, one of the principal farmers of Smith Township, is a native of the county and township where he lives, and where he was raised. He was born October 20, 1849, one of eight children born to Cyrus W. and Nancy (Dayhoff) Conant, who were among the very earliest settlers in Greene County, he being one of the most prominent citizens of Greene County, and for many years a minister in the Congregational Church. He commenced life a poor man, but when he died he was well blessed with earthly goods, although he had made it a rule to give one-tenth of his income to the church. He is a direct descendant of Roger Conant, one of the pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower. Our subject received a good common school education in the country schools of his time, and went to the Farmersburg Graded School. During most of his life he has been a farmer, although he has worked at the carpenter's trade considerably. He has been very successful as a farmer for the past thirteen years, shipping a large amount of grain and stock. He was married to Miss Josie Noble, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Dayboff) Noble. He is a Republican, and takes an active interest

in all public affairs.

GEORGE W. DAYHOFF, farmer, P. O. Worthington. Among the early pioneers of Greene County, Ind., was Elias Dayhoff, who was born December 1, 1799, in the State of Kentucky. In 1826, Mary Thomas became his wife, and in 1827 he and wife emigrated to this county, and settled in Smith Township, where Mr. Dayhoff entered 160 acres of Government land. He continued adding to this until at one time he owned about 1,000 acres. His first wife dying in 1832, he married Eleanor H. Goodale in 1834, and together they lived happily many years. Mr. Dayhoff took a very active part in all the public doings of the day, having served as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. besides being the candidate of his party—Republican—for the State Legislature in 1862. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man honored and esteemed for his private worth and purity of heart. He died April 13, 1883, having lived a life of over eighty-three years of usefulness. George W. Dayhoff, subject of this sketch, was born in the month of May, 1835, the eldest of his father's second marriage. He was raised and educated in Greene County, and August 8. 1862, enlisted in his country's cause in Company H, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served through the battles of Richmond and Nashville, besides several lesser engagements, and was a brave and efficient soldier. January 5, 1863, he married Mary A. Johnston, who died September 12, 1875, after bearing a family of six children, four of whom are yet living. For his second wife, Mr. Dayhoff married Mary E. Page, of Worthington. Mr. Dayhoff is one of the well-to-do farmers of Smith Township, owning eighty acres of good land. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and since then has been a Republican in politics.

RUFUS DAYHOFF, farmer, P. O. Worthington, was born March 26, 1838, the third son of Elias and Eleanor H. (Goodale)

Dayhoff, appropriate mention of whom is made in the biography of George W. Dayhoff. Rufus was raised a farmer, secured a fair education from the public schools of that day, and May-26, 1873, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Anderson. After living some over three years in Smith Township, engaged in farming after his marriage, Mr. Dayhoff, in 1877, moved to Wilson County, Tex., subsequently removing to near San Antonio, in Barr County. After being a resident of the Lone Star State upward of five years, he returned to his former home in Indiana, where he now resides, the owner of forty acres near the old homestead. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he and family are well and favorably known throughout the township.

RICE ELGAN, farmer, P. O. Worthington, was born at Washington, Ind., January 16, 1820. His father, John Elgan, was a native of Kentucky, his birth occurring in about the year 1800, and when nineteen years old he was united in wedlock with Sally Pounds, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Elgan dying in about 1826, Mr. Elgan married Abigail Archer about a year later, and in 1832 he and family removed to Greene County, Ind., where he continued to reside the remainder of his years, his death occurring in 1868. Rice Elgan is one of the foremost men of his township as well as one of its best farmers and citizens. He is the eldest of fourteen children, and such being the case received only limited schooling advantages, as his aid was required at home in helping to care for younger members of the In May, 1839, Mary Ellsworth became his wife, and to their union nine children have been born, only four of whom are yet living. Is a Democrat in politics; Mr. Elgan has served his township with credit as Assessor. He owns a fine farm of 270 acres, and is an esteemed member of the Christian Church.

ADAM MILLER. Samuel Miller, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Somerset County, Penn., March 3, 1799, and was principally raised in Westmoreland County. He was a shoe maker by trade, but the latter part of his life was passed in farming. In the year 1822, he married his first wife, Miss Easter, but this lady dying he was a second time married, in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 4, 1833, to Anna Richey, who was a native of Switzerland, born May 18, 1809, and came with her parents to America when seven years old. Mr. Miller removed with his family to Owen County, Ind., in 1853, where he died an honored and esteemed citizen in 1874. Adam Miller is a son by his father's second marriage, his birth occurring in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 8, 1834, and is the eldest of ten children. At four years of age, he was taken by his parents to Holmes County, Ohio, and from there to Indiana in 1853, where he entered forty acres of canal land. In 1864, he disposed of his property and came to his present place in Greene County, where, by diligence and economy, he has secured a valuable farm of 400 acres which he has improved as well as any farm in Smith Township. Early in 1865, he enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was detailed on garrison duty at Decatur, Ala., was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., and finally discharged at Indianapolis. He was married in Owen County, February 14, 1856, to Sarah A., daughter of Oliver and Delilah (Middleten Hubbell, who were natives respectively of Ohio and North Carolina. Mrs. Miller was born in Owen County, Ind., September 14, 1834, and to her

union with Mr. Miller, nine children have been born—Marion, Madison, Marilda and Julia, living, and Manda, Marinda, Anna A., Samuel O., and Delilah, deceased. Mr. Miller is one of the practical and progressive men of his township, and for the past seventeen years has been a member of the Christian Church. For four years he has been an ordained elder in this religious denomination, and for over a year he has served as pastor

at Winter's Chapel.

OLIVER NOBLE, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and one of the substantial men of Greene County, was born August 11, 1837, and is a son of A. C. and Barbara (Joseph) Noble, who were born respectively September 11, 1812, and February 1, 1810, both in Jefferson County, Ohio. Oliver was raised and educated in his native county, making his home with his parents until 1858, when he came to Greene County, Ind., and located on his present place in Smith Township, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and working at the carpenter's trade. 28, 1863, he was mustered into the United States service as private in Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served his country with fidelity through numerous engagements and important campaigns; was transferred to Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry, on the 14th of February, 1865, and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., September 27, 1865. February 15, 1859, he was married in Greene County to Miss Mary Dayhoff, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 2, 1828, a daughter of Abram and Lydia (Joseph) Dayhoff, who were among the pioneers of this locality. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Noble, one daughter—Josephine—has been born. Mr. Noble is one of the enterprising men of his neighborhood; is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R. and the Presbyterian Church.

COL. ISRAEL STOUGH, a native of York County, Penn., was born January 28, 1829, a son of Charles and Catharine (Lauck) Stough, both of whom were born in York County, Penn., the former January 4, 1800, and the latter November 15, 1815. Charles Stough followed the carpenter's trade for about fifty-four years; was married in his native county in August, 1828, and there his wife died May 17, 1870 now living in Greene County, Ind., at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Israel Stough, at the age of fourteen years, began serving an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade in his native county, and when nineteen, he started out as a journeyman tailor. For two years he was engaged in business for himself at Brookville, Ind., but in 1852, went to Bucyrus, Ohio, where for a short time he worked at his trade, afterward disposing of his stock and operating a photograph gallery, both in Bucyrus and Gallion, Ohio. Having accumulated some means, he sold out at the end of a year, and feeling the need of a better education, entered Wittenburg College at Springfield, Ohio, where he remained two years. In 1856 and 1857, he was employed as traveling salesman for Hykes & Co., horticulturists, of Dayton, Ohio, his location being in Mississippi. He afterward traveled in a like business through Virginia, for a Rochester, N. Y., company, and through Kentucky for Hooker, Farley Succeeding this, he was engaged in farming near Springfield, Ohio, until he helped recruit Company F, of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was selected Captain. He served in this capacity until September 23, 1863, when he was discharged for disability arising from the effects of typhoid fever. May 11, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and for a time was stationed at Paw Paw, W. Va. was a participant in the engagements at Laurel Point, on the South Branch of the Potomac, Hancock, Md., and Old Town. He was mustered out of the service at Camp Douglass, Ohio, September 9, 1864, and the same year located in Gibson County, Ind., where he followed agricultural pursuits two years. He then moved to Patoka, where he worked as a millwright and at engineering until his removal to Owensburg, Greene County, in 1870, where for three years he was engaged in milling. He then went to Bloomfield and erected the steam mills at that place, which he operated until 1879, when he sold out and leased the mills at Lyons. In 1881, he purchased his present place, where he has since resided. Col. Stough is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and F. & A. M., and K. of P. fraternities. He was married at Brookville, Ind., June 3, 1851, to Mary C. Campbell, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 19, 1832. Mrs. Stough's parents were John and Mary (Kemble) Campbell, the former born June 17, 1790, died October 13, 1863; the latter born in 1805, and died May 27, 1854. Col. Stough and wife are parents of this family: Charles P., Ida K., Allie M., Nettie L. and David L., living, and Anna E., Dora C., Cora F., John F. and Jennie B., deceased.



PART III.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.



PART III.

HISTORY OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

BY PROP. JOHN. W. SPENCER.*

GEOLOGY—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF JOHN COLLETT—THE COAL MEASURES—ORIGIN OF ANIMAL LIFE—THE SULLIVAN OIL WELL—LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE—NUMEROUS SECTIONS SHOWING STRATA—COAL N—CHALYBEATE SPRINGS—CRINOIDAL LIMESTONE—FIRE CLAY, OCHER, ETC.—FOSSIL PLANTS AND ANIMALS—SHELBURN SHAFT AND WELL—THE DRIFT DEPOSITS—COAL DISTRIBUTION—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF PROF. E. T. COX—ANALYSIS OF COALS—PROF. SPENCER'S REPORT.

Clay and Greene Counties, south by Knox County, and west by the Illinois State line at the channel of the Wabash River, embracing an area of 448 square miles, or 283,520 acres. Of this area, about one-fifth was originally upland prairie, one-fifth the bottoms and terrace prairies of the Wabash and its affluents, and the remaining three-fifths upland timber. The surface is generally level or gently undulating. Descending from the table-land to the valleys, the bluffs have become covered with drift or soil derived from disintegration of underlying rocks. The county is well watered by the Wabash River, Busseron, Turtle and Turman Creeks, and their many branches, which ramify into all parts. Numerous springs break out at the base of the bowlder clay, locally termed hard pan," and at the outcrop of impervious strata accompanying the coal seams.

THE COAL MEASURES.

The coal measures are the only rock formations which occur in this county. The beds subject to investigation comprise a series of shales, compact and argillaceous sandstones, clays, and fossiliferous limestones, with four seams of coal. Deep boring has proven the existence of at least two other seams, without reaching the lower coals usually found in connection with the conglomerate. These beds present the usual char-

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Adapted to this volume from the reports of E. T. Cox. David Dale Owen and John Collett, State Geologists, with the result of numerous personal examinations by Mr. Spencer, and actual measurements by the owners of the mines.

acteristics found in the coal measures of Europe and America, and, no-doubt, their origin is due to the same causes.

ORIGIN OF ANIMAL LIFE.

Without trenching upon the accepted theory for coal formation, we may remark that all the animal life represented by the fossils of the age of coal found in this county are of marine origin, so abundant that the individuals would amount to millions upon each acre. Part of these lived in the deep waters of the central ocean, for brachiopods, the culminating family, were long supposed to be extinct until dredging by Mr. E. Forbes (Lyell El. Geol.), found their home at unexplored depths, and recently (August, 1869), the British expedition is reported to have brought up a Productus from a depth of miles, near the coast of Cuba. These facts indicate the profound depths of that ancient sea adjoining or in whose bosom our coals were formed.

Sullivan is by barometric measurement, ninety-two feet above low water in the Wabash at Merom. Wells in the north and east part of town usually are dug to or through a thin seam of coal. Often, the crinoidal limestone, forming the roof, is found in place or in disturbed fragments. During the petroleum excitement of 1864-66, a bore was made near the E. & C. R. R. depot, to a depth of over 500 feet with the following result:

THE SULLIVAN OIL WELL.

Soil	Feet. 5.0
Gray clay, with thin partings of white sand and pebbles	8.0
Glacial "hard pan"	2.0
Limestone	.8
Black slate	.8
Coal	.2
Gray silicious fire clay	8.0
Clay shale, iron ore nodules	70
Brown sand rock	
Gray sand rock, sharp	
Clay shale	
Soapstone	
Coal and slate, N	.9
Clay	5.0
and the second s	15.0
- III	20.0
Fint (?) iron ore	1.6
Shaly clay	8.0
	40.0
Coal and slate, M.	1.6
Soapstone	10.0
Double limestone, flinty	
Soapstone	
Soapstone	20.0

These measurements are given from the recollection of the Superintendent, no record having been kept-

Coal and slate, L 4.0
Clay 10.0
Soapstone
Sand rock
Shale 10.0
Soapstone 30.0
White sand rock 8.0
Clay 8.0
Soapstone
Sand rock 30.0
Clay 10.0
Soapstone 50.0
Hard rock 10.0
Soapstone
Slate 1.6
Coal, K 7.0
Total

OUTCROPS OF LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE.

East of Sullivan, a considerable stratum of limestone crops out on the Hamill farm. This stone furnishes good materials for foundations. In an early day, it was burned, yielding a fair article of dark-colored lime. Below the limestone, fragments of coal were observed in the bed of the branch, but no section could be obtained. It was evidently seam N in the bore. More characteristic outcrops of this coal are found on Conner's land northwest quarter, Section 28, on R. Thornhill's land, northeast quarter, Section 32, both Township 8, Range 9, and on Boon's and Kelley's, southeast quarter, Section 5, Township 7, Range 9, with a thickness varying from one foot to twenty inches. For local purposes, sand rock has been quarried at Hamill's quarry, Section 26; at Thornhill's, Section 32, both in Township 8; and at Ferree's, Section 4, Township 7, Range 9. A section at Ferree's quarry, following up Buck Creek against the dip, shows the following strata:

MOND WIG TOHONING BATOM:	Feet	Inches.
Hard, flaggy sandstone, with shelly layers interchang-		Inches.
ing		0
Compact flagstone	0	10
Ferruginous sandstone	1	8
Shaley soapstone	1	4
Good "pepper mix " S. S	2	0
Soapstone, dark pyritiferous partings	9	6
Silicious flags	0	10.
Soapstone	0	·10
Irregular sandstone		.0
(Continued on Boon's land).		
Shelly limestone, with Crinoid stems and arms, Cya-		
thaxonia prolifera, Fusulina cylindica, Spirifer		
lineatus, Athyris subtilita	8	0
Calcareous shale4 to	2	0
Black slate to	0	0
Coal. N	1	2
Fire-clay to creek		2

POWERS'	****	~	1000
POWERN	BO)RE	OF	IOUR.

	Foot.	Inches.
Shaft in drift	. 9	6
Double limestone	. 8	1
Soapstone, bituminous partings	. 7	10
Grav shale		8
Sandstone (argillaceous?)		8
Soapstone	. 5	6
Dark clay shale	. 3	0
Soapstone		
Coal, L	. 4	• 4
Fire clay		
		_
Total	. 104	7

Beyond New Lebanon, undulating knolls of the "Loess," here highly silicious, crown the bluff ridge. A valuable gravel bank of modified drift was observed near the center of the prairie. Merom is situated upon the crest of a bluff, whose altitude of one hundred and seventy feet above low water in the Wabash River, * gives one of the most attractive views in the State.

SECTION AT MEROM HILL.

Loess and drift		Inches.
Soft sandstone, upper beds disintegrating20 to	25	Ŏ
Massive sandstone, "Anvil Rock," with ferruginous		•
seams and veins	25	0
Conglomerated pieces of shale, coal, pebbles and sand-		٠.
stone, bedded in calcareous material2 to	8	•0
Productal limestone, with Productus punctatus, P.	•	•
longispinus, P. cora, Spirifer cameratus, S. lineatus,		
terebratula, crinoid stems2 to		0
Dark clay shale	2	ŏ
Rash coal	-	Ŏ
Black slate	1	2
Fire clay, with pyritized pebbles	4	6
Light drab clay shale	_	Ö
Bituminous shale, small iron ore nodules	6	7
		•
Crinoidal limestone, crinoid fragments very abund-		
ant, with Spirifer cameratus, S. lineatus, S. Ken-		
tuckensis, chonetes mesoloba terebratula bovi-		
dens, pinnæ Bryozoans (3 Sp.), serpulæ very		0
abundant, and a large cephalopod (Indt.)		-
Marl clay†		6
Drab clay marl†		2
Dark bit. and calc. shale, soft†	6	2
Black sheety slate		6
Coal N, fat coking		6
Good fire clay		8.
Fire clay, pyritous	1	6
Dark soapstone, iron stone pebbles	3	0

^{*}By calculation (Charles Ellett's report, Vol. II, Smithsonian Contributions), low water in the Wabash at Merom is 401 feet above the level of the ocean.

⁺These strata, a marly clay or shell marl, in the north part of the county, change at Merom, Palestind, and the Busseron section west of Carlisle, to a clay marl; eastward they become white, or blue clays.

nisioni di sonni an cocali.		
Silicious flagstones	2	0
Light blue argillaceous flagstones		Ŏ
Light blue clay shale, with nodules containing denta-		•
lium obsoletum and macrochelius fusiformis		0
	•	•
SECTION IN SHAFT.	.	Inches.
Laminated sandstone	Гее с В	O Inches.
Quarry sand rock		Ö
Hard silicious shale, large nodules		Ö
Gray silicions shale		0
Soapstone		Ö
Coal M:	-	_
Choice coking coal 2 0		
Clay parting		
Slaty coal 0 10		
Clay parting 0 04		
Rash coal	4	01
	-	••
SECTION IN BURE.	Faat	Inches.
Fire clay	4	0
Hard rock (double limestone)	2	0
Clay shale	0	4
Hard rock (double limestone)	6	Ō
Shale and soapstone	18	9
Hard rock	4	6
Soapstone	4	0
Soft rock	1	0
Soapstone	1	6
Sand rock	9	0
Total to bottom of bore	990	-8
2000 00 000000 01 0010		U
BARNES-LADD SECTION.		
Southwest quarter Section 8, Township 8, Range 1		
Soil, etc S	eet.	Inches.
Anvil rock, ferruginous		ŏ
Productal limestone, rich in fossils		0.
Calcareous shale		Ō
Dark bit. shale		0
Coal, rash,		Ö
Fire clay		0
Dark clay shale		0
Coarse, hard, S.S		8
Crinoidal limestone, shelly		10
Place of Coal N:		
Fire clay	0	4 ·
Flaggy sandstone	8	0
Drab shale, large iron nodules1		0
Gray shale, pyritous partings	5	0
Quarry sand rock		0
Hard silicious soapstone		0
Sil. soapstone, large iron ore nodules	7	0
Light colored soapstone, small, round iron nodules	5	0

Coal M:	
Choice B. S. coal, 2 ft.; clay parting, 1 in.; black slate,	
5 in.; clay, 1 in.; rash coal, 1 ft	7
Dark slicken clay 0	8
Fire clay, light blue 4	0
Red of Turman's Creek	0

Coal M is here thrown up by a horseback, or rather exposed by the termination of a ridge, which enlarges to the north. The dip of strata southwest is about eleven feet to the mile, and to the south and east, forty feet to the mile. Kidney iron ore in considerable amount and good quality was noticed a few yards east of Turman's Creek Bridge in Section 9, and also in a ravine in the northeast part of Ladd's farm, supposed to be southeast quarter Section 9, both Township 8, Range 10, but not in quantity to justify mining at present.

SECTION AT DICK'S BANK.

Glacial and modified drift20 to	Feet.	Inches
· ·		· -
Soapstone, good flat iron nodules	. 8	0
Crinoidal limestone	. 3	0
Covered	.20	0
Silicious and micaceous shale	. 10	. 0
Quarry sandstone	. 8	0
Light colored soapstone	. 5	0
"Black clod," softened pyrites with Leda bellastriats	,	
Cardinia fragilis, Nacula inflata, Cyathaxonia abun	-	
dant	. 0	6
Same, but softer cardinia, leda and astartella	. 1	0
Rough, black, sheety, shale—fish fins	. 1	3
Cannel coal, slaty	. 1	0
Black, sheety shale	. 1	8
Coal, fat, coking	. 1	0
Fire clay, gray	. 4	0
Soapstone		0
Soapstone, with band of mammillary iron nodules	. 2	0

This locality is interesting to the paleontologist on account of the number and good preservation of the fossils mentioned, especially ledu and nucula inflata. The crinoidal limestone connected with coal N frequently crops out along the Wabash bluffs, north of the mouth of Turman's Creek, in thickness averaging three feet.

SECTION AT THE NARROWS.

Soil, etc10 to	Feet. 20	Inches.
Productal limestone, fossils		6
Covered 6 to		0
Silicious shale and covered	15	0
Crinoidal limestone, fossils	. 2	6
Marl clay	1	8
Black, sheety shale	1	0
Coal N	0	6
Fire clay	8	0

Bit. clay, shale 4	0
Drab clay, shale 5	0
Quarry sandstone15	0
SECTION AT VAN POSSEN'S MILL.	
Drab silicious shale 5 to 8	Inch
Shelly limestone, crinoid stems	10
Blue and drab clay marl	2
Black, bituminous clay marl with fossils	4
Black, sheety shale	5
Black shale	4
Dark, bituminous clay shale	3
Black shale	Õ
Coal N. fat pyritous	2
Fire clay	10
Scapstone, with iron nodules at creek.	
PIONEER SHAFT AND BORE.	
Soil	Inch
Hard pan 6	6
Silicious shale, pyritous partings	Ŏ
Scapstone, "slickened"	0
Coal M	8
Dark bit. clay, slickened	4
Fire clay, plastic	ō
Fire clay, sandy 8	6
Brown limestone, compact	7
Green clay	8
Blue limestone, Spir. lineatus	6
Blue clay shale, pyritous	0
Argillaceous shale, with plants	Ō
Silicious soapstone, with thin layers of small iron-stone	
concretions, two to three feet apart, some parts	
compact argillaceous sangrock	0
Light colored soapstone, containing Pecopteris arbores-	·
cens, Neuropteris rarinervis, N. hirsuta, Annularia	
sphenophylloides, A. longifolia Sphenophyllum	
Schlotheimii, Asterophyllites equisetiformis, Cor-	
daites borassifolia, C. angustifolia, Lepidodendron	
trunks, cones, or terminal spikes, Sigillaria reni-	
formis trunks and leaves of stigmaria ficoides,	
Paleoxylon and Calamites 1	6
al L:	
Choice coal 1 0	
Smut trace 0 0	
Good coal 1 6	
Smut trace 0 0	
Laminated coal 8 0 4	6
Fire clay 5	0
(Bottom of shaft—Bore.)	•
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	^
White sandstone	0
Scapetone, bands of iron ore	6

Coal 4 1	
Clay parting 0 4	
Coal 0 9	
Fire clay at bottom	_
SECTION AT SHELBURN SHAFT.	Toot.
Soil	8
Yellow clay of hard pan	
Shelly sandstone and clay shale with bit. partings	
Hard quarry sandstone	2
Water vein sixteen pounds per hour,	
Soapstone with plant remains	
"Black clod," with Productus longispinus, P. cora,	
· Athyris, Cyathaxonia, Aviculopecten, Bellerophon	
carbonarius, B. percarinatus, Nautilus, 2 Sp. Mac-	
rocheilus, Loxonema, Pleurotomaria, Cardinia, Or-	
thocerata, Dentalia, Phillipsia, Crinoid stems and	
arms of many species very abundant	
Coal M	
Hard sil. fire clay	2
Soapstone, bit. partings	
Fossiliferous limestone	
Argillaceous L. S. "marble"	
Dark argil. shales	
Choice fire clay	
Soapstone	
Compact sil- soapstone	
Blue Soapstone	
Light scapstone with many species of Pecopteris, Cor-	
daites, Lepidodendron, Stigmaria, Sigillaria, Sphen- ophyllum and Asterophyllites	
Coal L 81 to 6 ft. av	
Total depth	176
STANDARD SHAFT—HANNA'S.	
	Feet.
Soil and glacial drift	
Clay with iron balls	
Clay shale thin bit. partings	
Compact sandstone	
Banded soapstone—carb. remains	5
Black calcareous "clod" with Cyathaxonia, Chonetes	
mesoloba, Nautilus decoratus, Athyris, Productus	
longispinus, Crinoid stems and arms, Spirifer cam-	
eratus, Macrocheilus, Pleurotomaria, Bellerophon	
carbonarius and montfortianus, Cardinia fragilis,	
Leda bellastriata, Nucula inflata, Orthoceras, etc	0
Black slate with Discina, Lingula, etc	
Coal M	
	5
Fire clay	•
Fire clay Hard limestone	2

Fire clay.....

SECTION AT MAHAN AND STINETT FA	R MS.	17 4	
Soil alope		. —	Inches.
Yellow sandstone			0
Soapstone		. 4	0
Black slate			
Coal M		. 8	0
Fire clay		. 4	0
Soapstone			0
Silico-calcareous band		. 0	4
Soapstone, with silicious flags		. 40	0
Limestone		. 2	6
Parting		. —	_
Limestone		. 2	0
Black sheety slate		. 8	2
Dark clay marl "clod"		. 1	6
Coal L, 2 to 11 feet, average		. 6	6
Fire clay		. 4	0
Drab soapstone		. 8	0
Hard sandstone	0 ta	8 0	0
Compact pyritous soapstone		. 6	0

The Alum Cave, Section 24, Township 9, Range 8, is frequented by animals to lick the saline efflorescence on the rocks. It is beneath the hard sandstone, and its origin is due to the more rapid decomposition of the underlying pyritous scapstone at the base of the above section.

SECTION AT BARNES' BANK.

Soil		Inches.
Drift	. 15	0
Clay	. 1	0
Soft, flaggy sandstone		0
Drab shale, with carbonaceous partings, changing to)	
flagstones	. 18	0
Soapstone	. 2	0
Limestone, with Spirifer cameratus, S. lineatus, Productus, semi-reticulatus, P. longispinus, Entolium (?		
and crinoid stems		0
Calcareous shale, pyritous	. 1	0
Black sheety slate	. 1	8
Coal L	. 5	6
Fire clay	. 5	0

Throughout almost the whole of Township 9, three-fourths of Township 8, and the east half of Township 7, north of Range 8, coal M outcrops in many localities. Four sections, selected, one from the southern, two from the middle, and one from the northern part of this area, which fairly present the strats accompanying this seam, will now be given:

SECTION AT PIGG'S BANK.

Southeast quarter Section 86, Township 8, Range 8:		
		Inches.
Slope	. 20	0
Drift	. 20	0
Shelly sandstone	. 10	0

Compact quarry sandstone10 to	20	0
Soapstone	. 1	8
Dark calcareous shale	. 0	8
Coal M:		
Good coal 2)	
	í	
Cubic coal 0	-	
Clay 0 1		
I. ·	3 5	2
Fire clay	5	õ
I no oray		U
D. RING'S AND J. EVERHART'S SECTION.		
	Feet.	Inches.
Quarry sands fone8 to		0
Soapstone, with iron nodules1 to		0
Dark calcareous clay, with Athyris subtilita, Cyathax		
onia, and crinoid stems0 to		8
Black sheety shale, fish fins and scales	l∦ in	to 8
Coal M:		
Good gas coal)	
Clay	l	
Cubic coal 0	3	
Clay and pyrites 0	Ł	
Good coal 2)	
Slaty *coal 0	8 5	2
Fire clay, sometimes compact and silicious	. 5	0
Soapstone5 to		Ö
Brown limestone, containing Spirifer cameratus, Bel		U
lerophon carbonarius, Pleurotomaria, Cyathaxonia		
and Crinoid stems		8
and Olinoid Stems	•	0
DICK'S SHAFT.		
	Feet.	Inches.
Soil and drift		0
Shelly sandstone	. 2	0
Quarry sandstone	. 8	0
Creamy colored soapstone	.13	6
Coal M:		
Pyrites band, 2 inches; choice coal, 2 feet 1 inch; cla	IV.	
2 inches; good coal, 6 inches; clay, 2 inches; good		
coal, 6 inches; clay, 11 inches; fair coal—sulp		
veins, 2 feet; clay, 2 inches; splinty coal, 1 foot		2
Silicious clay, with Stigmaria		Õ
Clay shale		Ŏ
SECTION ON LICK FORK OF BUSSERON.		
	Feet.	Inches.
Soil	7	0
Drift8 to	10	0
Shelly sandstone	8	0
Quarry sandstone	15	0
Soapstone, with pyritous partings, plant stems and		
Calamites	10	0

RECENT GEOLOGY.

The Glacial drift comes next in order of sequence. It rests immediately upon the rocks of the coal measures, and consists: First, of blue and gray clays, irregularly mixed with coarse and fine gravel; Second, the same clays with coarse gravel and bowlders of granite, gneiss, quartz rock and porphyry, with a very small quantity of gold, copper, lead and magnetie iron ore, and red garnets; Third, and last at the base, blue and white plastic clay, from two to five feet thick. All these materials are foreign, and have been transported during the great ice flow from the stratified rocks. Azoic and Metamorphic regions at the North-From this deposit the bowlders and gravel found in "the terrace" and beds of creeks and branches have been washed by rain and The soil of the drift is tenacious and somewhat impervious to air and water, and without sufficient drainage cannot be relied upon for The natural timber, characteristic of this soil, is beech, sugar maple, white, red, black and water oaks, black and shell-bark hickory, iron-wood, dogwood, ash and gum. Native grasses were sedges; introduced: timothy, red top and clover. No animal remains were found in this formation. It varies in thickness from little or nothing at the south, to fifty feet in the northern part of the county.

THE LOESS.

The Loess succeeus the drift in order of time, and is a deposit of comparatively recent date. It consists of obscurely stratified marly clays of a reddish brown color, at the base, but becoming almost pure sand of a yellowish brown or gray ash color. It is sparingly exhibited in the northern part of the county, but is better developed northwest and southwest of Fairbanks, and southwest of Graysville, and at Merom it attains a depth of over thirty feet. Thence it may be traced, in an almost continuous ridge, to Busseron near Carlisle, and forms a sand ridge along the Wabash bluff, which, although circuitous, was adopted by the early settlers as the army, stage and wagon road between points in the upper and lower parts of the valley. The surface configuration presents a succession of mounds and low ridges. These are often erroneously attributed to human agency. The red marl clay at the base of the Loess forms a rich soil, and is characterized by a heavy growth of poplar, walnut, sugar tree, and oak of large size; the upper and more sandy member is impervious to air and water, and bears a meager growth of oak, hickory, gum iron wood, dog wood, and grape vines, with some trees of Southern affinities—as sweet gum. The native grasses found on the Loess were sedges, blue grass and white clover.

THE TERRACE OR MODIFIED DRIFT.

This is a stratum of sand and gravel resting against or upon all the older deposits. It is sometimes elevated to a height of twenty to fifty feet above the present level of the streams. This material was evidently deposited under water, and its formation is due to circumstances antecedent to the present condition of affairs. The Alluvial bottoms along the river and creeks are due to causes now in action. They consist of a rich, sandy clay or loam, formed mainly by the wash from the adjacent highlands, and the sediment deposited by the streams during their annual overflow. The bottom prairies were originally covered with a rank growth of sedges and blue grass; the timber consists of burr oak, hickory, elm, cottonwood, walnut, hackberry, birch and willow. The large admixture of clay in this soil admits and invites the construction of a system of levees to give protection against summer floods.

COAL DISTRIBUTION.

Coal N occupies a narrow belt along the Wabash River and the southern part of the county. This seam is thin and cannot be worked except by stripping. It is generally sulphurous, but becomes purer and thicker toward the southeast. The average thickness is two feet. Area, one third of the county. Coal M underlies the whole county, with the exception of twelve sections in the northeast corner of Township 9, north of Range 8, and of about two sections at Section 13, Township 9, Range 8, where it has been eroded so as to expose coal L. Along the Wabash, M has an average depth of three feet eight inches. Going eastward, it first gradually becomes thinner, as at Dix's and Alkire's, Section 35, Township 9, Range 10, until it reaches a minimum of eight inches near the raflroad at Currysville; continuing eastward, the coal again gradually increases to a depth of twenty-two inches in northeast quarter Section 6, Township 8, Range 9; thence at all points northeast and southeast it becomes a persistent thick seam, ranging from four feet to nine feet thick (on Pitt's Farm, Section 3, Township 9, Range 8), with an average of five feet two inches for Townships 7, 8 and north 9, of Range 9, and for the whole county an average of three feet ten inches. East of the railroad this is a fat, coking coal, rich in gaseous matter, yielding good coke, and desirable for blacksmith's use. The sulphur present in this seam is banded or confined to a single division, consequently can and should be separated from the coal at the mines. A practical test is said to have proved it superior to any Western coal for gas, and but little less valuable than that of Pittsburgh.

Coal L, with the exception of a few acres at the northeast corner, underlies the whole county. It is a thick seam, averaging five feet two inches, and so persistent, that, contrary to all common maxims of prudence, miners shaft for it without a preliminary test bore. For fuel and engine use it is of choice quality. With less volatile matter than coal

M, it is rich in carbon, burns with a small blaze, is free from soot and clinker, and leaves a gray ash.

Coal K has been pierced by test bores at Terre Haute, Palestine, Sullivan, Currysville, and outcrops along the eastern line in Greene County (Cox's Rep., 1869, fol. 104). These tests indicate a coal of great persistence. It probably underlies the entire county, with an average thickness of five feet. At outcrops in Greene and Clay, K is often splint or block coal. The residuum brought up from the test bores at Currysville and other points, it is believed, warrants the hope that in some part of Sullivan County this seam will prove block coal.

The total thickness of the seams practically tested in Sullivan County amounts to sixteen feet, and the area underlaid by these coals may be safely estimated at 430 square miles, or 275,200 acres. Over this area, after making allowance for horsebacks, refuse coal, waste in mining, and every other contingency, there exists fully ten feet of coal available for market. Every cubic foot of seam yields one bushel of coal, or 436,000 bushels per acre. This, at the usual royalty, one-half cent per bushel, gives \$2,118 for one acre, and, for the entire area the bank value of the coal of Sullivan County amounts to \$583,297,000.

SECTION IN CARLISLE WELL.

BECTION IN CARDISIDE WELL.		
Our dans also	Feet.	Inches.
Surface clay		0
Red sand rock		0
Fire clay		7
Silicious soapstone		6
Soapstone and flaggy saudstone	. 80	8
Gray shale	. 12	0
Calcareous shale	. 8	Ó
Coal N	. 0	7
Fire clay	. 4	0
Sandstone	. 1	0
Black slate.		6
Hard gray limestone	_	11
Gray shale		2
Fire clav		8
Sandstone.		0
Coal M.		1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		_
Fire clay		.0
Limestone	-	0
Parting		
Limestone		0
Parting		
Limestone		0
Parting	,	
Limestone	. 8	Q
Gray shade and soapstone	12	1
Coal L	. 6	4
Fire clay		0
Gray flinty limestone very hard to bottom	5	0
Total	254	

The well was bored with a hollow drill, and gas pipes for poles, affording an excellent opportunity for accurately determining the quality and thickness of strata. The coal was brought up in cubes from a quarter to half an inch square; compact, glossy, and to the eye of superior quality; that from M, was a fat coking coal affording much gas; that from the lower seam L was more laminated, indicating a semi-coking white ash coal. It will be observed that the double limestone so constantly marking the space between coals L and M in Sullivan County, here divided by partings half to an inch deep, and is thickened by the addition of one or more bands.

SECTION OF PLEASANTVILLE SHAFT.		•
		Inches
Surface, clay, drift	. 12	0
Soapstone and slate	. 10	0
Coal L, semi-block, having partings of calcite or calc	c	
spar enabling the miners to get out the coal withou		
blasting		6
SECTION OF JOHN SISSON'S SHAFT.		
		Inches
Surface soil and drift		0
Sand rock	. 8	0
Light blue slate,	6	0
Coal L, in a roll8 feet one side and	8	6
SECTION OF DUGGER SHAFT.		
•		Inches
Sufface clay drift	. 9	0
Sand rock, shales	. 82	0
Light-colored soapstone	. 5	0
Coal N	. 8	6
Fire clay		0

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF E. T. COX.

In the report on Sullivan County, Prof. Collett has shown that coal N, which, in the western part of Clay and the eastern part of Vigo Counties, is of good quality, and from four to five feet thick, is only found in Sullivan County over a small area along the Wabash River, and in the southern part of the county. The quality is, here, generally poor, and the seam too thin to be mined with profit, except where so situated that it may be worked by stripping. A specimen from the seam on Mr. Chambers' land, Section 8, Township 7, Range 8, proved, on analysis, to be a very fair coal.

0

ANALYSIS OF CHAMBERS' COAL.

Specific gravity, 1.206; one	cubic fo	ot weighs, 75.87 pounds.	
Coke	. 50.50 {	Ash, light brown Fixed carbon	2.00 48.50
Volatile matter	. 49.50 {	WaterGas	4.50 ±5.00
	100.00		100.00

The coke has a metallic luster, and is so much swollen that the original shape of the coal is quite lost.

B. & L. BURK'S COAL.

_, .		
Specific gravity, 1.210; one co	ubic fo	ot weighs 75.62 pounds.
Coke	. 52.50	Ash, white
Volatile matter	47.50	Water 8.50 Gas
	100.00	100.00

The coke is puffed, brilliant and porous. This is a good white ash coal, contains a large amount of gas and will make fair coke.

DICK'S COAL.

Specific gravity, 1.252; one co	bic fo	ot weighs 78.25 pounds.	
Coke	5 5 8 0	(Ash, white	
v olatile matter	~	•	
	Tra M		100 00

The coke is slightly swollen, amorphous, compact and glossy.

PIGG'S COAL.

Section 36, Township 8, Range 8; specific gravity, 1.271; one cubic foot weighs 79.48 pounds.

Coke	51.50 Ash, red brown	2.50 49.00
Volatile matter	Water	6.00 42.50

The coke is very much swollen, amorphous and lusterless. This seam is five feet two inches thick; the quality of the coal, as shown by the analysis, is very good.

ST. JOHN'S COAL.

22. 0022	
Specific gravity, 1.287; one cub	oic foot weighs 80.48 pounds.
Coke 51.50	Ash, white
Volatile matter 48.50	Water
100.00	100.00

The coke is puffed and vitreous. This coal is very similar to the above, but probably contains less sulphur.



John W. Spencer

HON. HENRY E. WILSON'S COAL.

Section 33, Township 9, Range 8. Specific gravity, 1.228; one cubic foot weighs 76.75 pounds.

Color	Ash, white 0.80
Coke 02.40	Fixed carbon 51.60
Coke	Water 2.85
	Gas 45.25
	
100.00	100.00

The coke is puffed, somewhat porous, and has a brilliant metallic luster. This is one of the best coking coals that has come under my notice in the State. In appearance it is of a glossy, jet black color, vitreous fracture, and will soil the hands little more than cannel coal. The ash is white, and does not amount to one per cent. The coke is of fair quality, and the gas six and one-tenth per cent greater than I found in a sample of the best gas coal from Pittsburgh.

MR. H. WILSON'S COAL, CASS TOWNSHIP.

Section 15, Township 8, Range 8. Specific gravity, 1.249; one cubic foot weighs 78.06 pounds.

Coho E4 00	Ash, bluish white 2.00
COK6	Ash, bluish white 2.00 Fixed carbon 52.00
Volatile matter 46.00	Water 8.00
	Gas
	
100.00	100 00

The coke is puffed, glossy and amorphous. This coal is from the same seam as the above; is of very good quality, but contains considerable more ash, though not more than is commonly found in coking coal.

PIONEER SHAFT, CURRYSVILLE.

Section 84, Township 9, Range 9, seam four feet thick; analysis of upper part. Specific gravity, 1.282; one cubic foot weighs 80.12 pounds.

100.00	100.00
•	(Gas 48.50
Volatile matter 47.50	\{\begin{align*} \text{Water} & \text{4.00} \\ \text{Gas} &
COKE 52.00	Ash, rust color, 1.00 Fixed carbon 51.50
Coho 50 50	Ash, rust color, 1.00

The coke is much swollen, amorphous, and has a metallic luster. This is a good, strong coal, and is referred to L, of the vertical section. Has a bright black color; breaks into cubes more or less coated with thin scales of semi-transparent calc spar. A cubic foot of this coal will weigh as much as a cubic foot of Pittsburgh coal, and gives a very fair coke and large quantity of gas.

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STANDARD SHAFT.

Sunk by Judge J. M. Hanna, Section 36, Township 8, Range 8; seam five feet thick; lower seam, L. Specific gravity, 1.383; one cubic foot weighs 88.31 pounds.

Ooko 89.10	(Ash, white 2.90
Соже 56.10	Ash, white 2.90 Fixed carbon 55.20
Volatile matter 41.90	(Water 1.80
	Gas 40.10

The coke is dense, of a dull color, and but slightly changed. This is the same coal worked at the Pioneer shaft, and the two analyses correspond closely. The ash is white, but the quantity is rather greater than in the former, and the quantity of coke is also somewhat greater. Altogether, this is a most valuable seam of coking coal, and is well adapted for household and steam purposes. Another sample of coal taken from the upper seam, M, in the Standard shaft, was subjected to analysis, and the following result obtained:

	B CUAL.
Specific gravity, 1.281; one cubi	c foot weighs 80.06 pounds. (Ash, gray 2.50
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Fixed carbon 54.00 (Water 5.00
Volatile matter 48.	Water 5.00
100.00	100.00

The coke is slightly swollen with the form of the coal unchanged, and has a metallic lustre.

CHAPTER II.

BY PROF. JOHN W. SPENCER.

THE INDIAN OCCUPANCY—THE DUDLEY MACK MASSACRE—NARRATIVE OF MR. TURMAN—SAVED BY PRAYER—LIEUT. FAIRBANK'S DEFEAT—LIEUT. MORRISON'S DEFEAT—CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS—ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS—BLOCK-HOUSES—PRE-HISTORIC EARTHWORKS—SEPULCHRAL MOUNDS—FORT AZATLAN—DETAILED DESCRIPTION—ADVANTAGE OF LOCATION—THE DEPRESSIONS—CONTENTS OF THE MOUNDS—INTRUSIVE SKELE TONS—OTHER EVIDENCES.

THE Indians that occupied Sullivan County previous to its settlement, were nomadic parties from various tribes. The tribal district on the north was that of the Miamis; on the east, the Delawares and Shawanese; on the south, the Pecankees and Piankeshaws; and on the west, Mosquitans, in Illinois. There were no permanent villages, as this locality was a common hunting ground for various tribes. The early set-

tlers found game in abundance for their subsistence, and so much so that sometimes venison hams with other produce were taken from Busseron Creek by flat-boats to New Orleans. There were various moving parties of other tribes passing through this section on their way to the Indian Territory. The war of 1812 and the early treaties with the Indians took place about the period of the early settlement of this county. It is very difficult now to obtain the full particulars and dates of noted events, incidents or encounters that took place between the early pioneers and the red men of that period. What tribes were engaged in those affrays in this county are not now certainly known.

THE DUDLEY MACK MASSACRE. *

There was a block house on Gill's Prairie, three or four miles from New Lebanon, and nearly the same distance from Carlisle, built on the Webb farm; north of that house, one day in 1813 or in 1814, two men, Dudley Mack and Collins, were watching to kill wolves that would come to eat of a dead horse, a quarter or a half mile north of that house. The Indians came upon them. Dudley Mack was shot and killed, and was the first person buried in the Webb Cemetery. There were two boys, Edwards and Campbell, that were also taken from Gill's Prairie and never heard of more. Madison Collins was shot and fell from his horse, badly wounded, but managed to get on again and make his escape. This happened west of Carlisle, at the Lisman ford on Busseron Creek, about a mile below the iron bridge. There are various legends or traditions in regard to their encounters and contests with the Indians handed down to us from the early pioneers, but lack in the particulars mentioned. Mr. James B. Mann, son of Josiah Mann, says there was a fort or block-house in 1810, built on Section 26, Township 8, Range 11, and this was the only fort till Fort Harrison, and that Mr. Benjamin Turman was the first settler in this township, and the township was named after him.

NARRATIVE OF MR. TURMAN.

Mr. William H. Turman says that, "The Indians would sometimes come to the house, and Grandmother Turman would give them bread and meat, or anything to eat. One time they came and were very much dissatisfied, and this was just before the war of 1812. Among them was one Indian that was distinguished in some way, as he wore a silver band on his forehead. He was more impudent or saucy than any of them." He stepped up to my Aunt Mary Bryant, and took her by her left hand and raised it up over her head and brandished a war club with his other hand, doing this twice before Grandfather Benjamin Turman did anything. At the second time he raised her hand, then Mr. Turman jerked the club



^{*}Accounts concerning this incident are somewhat conflicting. The one usually accepted and probably correct is fully detailed in the chapter on Haddon Township.

out of the Indian's hand, and struck him so hard over the head that he mashed the silver band into his forehead, and the Indian fell down apparently dead. Grandfather then took him up by one of his hands and feet, and pitched him out of the door, and he was bleeding very much, The other Indians ran off to their camps and gave the news to the rest, and in a short time a number of them, probably forty or fifty, came with their faces painted red, and hallooing at the top of their voices at every step they made. The old man then told the boys that they would have to prepare to fight them. Besides grandfather, there were four boys. a Methodist preacher, and grandmother. They set the table out in the middle of the house, and each boy placed a pile of bullets on it and had his gun loaded also. They gave the preacher a broadax, and grandmother took the foot-adz. Grandfather stood at the door with a musket having a bayonet on it, and said that none of them must shoot till he did. When they came up they came with a rush against the door, but did not get it open. After a little while they pressed the door open eight or ten inches; then grandfather put the muzzle of the musket almost against an Indian's breast, and then they gave back a little; and at that time the Indian that had been struck and was supposed to have been dead began to show signs of life. The Indians then all turned their attention to him, and he soon got revived so that he could sit up. they all got in a better humor, and proposed as a compromise that if grandfather would give them a fat hog and something else that was provisions, they would go away, which he did, and that ended the difficulty at that time, without any more bloodshed."

SAVED BY PRAYER.

A friendly Indian, a few years afterward, told the friends of Grandfather Truman that on the night before the massacre of the Hutson family, the party that killed them went close to the house in which the Turman family lived with the intention of killing them, but when they had cautiously crept up to the house, they listened and heard some one, as they thought, talking to the Good Spirit! "Big medicine man talking heap big talk to Good Spirit!" They then went away without disturbing them, and that night crossed the river, and the next day killed the Hutson family and burned their house. The person they heard talking to the Good Spirit was the Methodist preacher, who was related to Mr. Turman, engaged in prayer, as is customary with that society, and no doubt they were kept from harm that time by an All-wise Providence, who protects those that trust in Him.

LIEUT. FAIRBANKS' DEFEAT.

The traditions in regard to the massacre of Lieut. Fairbanks, from whom that township and the village of Fairbanks is named, and also the stream named Wagoner's Defeat, are substantially as follows: About the close of the siege of Fort Harrison in 1812, Capt. Taylor sent two men to Vincennes for supplies, and to inform Gen. Harrison of that eventful crisis. Lieut. Fairbanks, with a squad of soldiers, was sent to guard a wagon drawn by a four-horse team, and loaded with flour and meat, driven by a wagoner named John Black. On their way up, at a place not far from the narrows of the Wabash River, and about three miles west of the village of Fairbanks, in this county, they were suddenly attacked by the Indians, and all killed but three, who managed to escape. One soldier by the name of Ingram, who was detailed from Capt. Albright's company at Fort Knox, fought bravely, and with desperation stood his ground and hallooed to his companions to stand and fight, but could not rally them. At last, after having killed two or three Indians, he fell a victim to savage fury, being overpowered by numbers. Lieut. Fairbanks was killed, and he, too, is supposed to have fought with desperation. His sword was found a few years ago, stuck in the ground by a log. It was richly ornamented with silver mountings on the handle, and a fine silver chain attached to it, but the wood was rotted off the handle. This relic was sent to the State museum at the city of Indianapolis. Purdue, another soldier, one of the guards when the fray began, shot at the Indians and ran off, loading his gun as he was running. Three Indians started after him, and he shot at them, and one less came after him every time he fired. At last there came only one Indian, and running till he came to a bank, while he was loading his gun or fixing to shoot, the Indian ran away and left him. Purdue was shot several times, but only slightly wounded. He escaped, and the wounds healed without the bullets being taken out. He came back and lived in this county several years afterward. When the firing began, John Black, who was driving the team, tried to stop the horses, but the leaders broke loose and ran off. He then went to get his gun out of the wagon, and by the time he got it out the Indians had unhitched the wheel horses, and had mounted them and were riding off. He shot at them, and then ran away and hid between two logs covered with grape vines. The Indians came down to where he was concealed, and sat on the horses and talked, but hearing squalling and hallooing, they went back to the wagon. When they were gone a short time, they came back again, but did not find him, and after talking a little while, they went away again. He afterward said he thought he could hear his heart beat when they were looking for him. He laid there till after dark, and then slipped out and disguised himself with mud, and then started back, and reached Fort Knox in safety. another bloody massacre in Sullivan County that was called Morrison's Defeat.

MORRISON'S DEFEAT.

This took place about four miles north of Sullivan, and about two miles southwest of Shelburn, on a point of land about seventy rods south

of the corner of Sections 3 and 4, Township 8 north, Range 9 west. Lieut Morrison and a squad of men were marching on foot on their way to Fort Knox from the battle of Tippecanoe,* guided by a friendly Indian, whose name was Little Eyes. Some one of the party had shot a deer that day, in the evening, a little before sundown, and the guide told them they would be attacked by Indians, and when they camped he would not stop with them, but hid in a hollow log awhile, and then went on that night to Fort Knox, getting into the fort a little before sunrise. When the Indians came to them that night, they came making a grunting noise, in imitation of hogs, and when they got close enough to Morrison's men, they fired upon them, and four men fell instantly dead, and one who was also shot ran some distance and fell dead in a hazel thicket, and was found shortly afterward.

An old man by the name of Ledgerwood came to this county in the year 1860, and visited that place where this incident mentioned occurred, and as he came out into the county road he met Mr. Lewis Grigsby, and told him he was one of the survivors of that massacre, and had just been looking at the place where that disastrous affray took place, and gave him the above account of the attack. Mr. Levi Maxwell says he remembers when he was a boy of seeing two of the men who escaped from this bloody affray, late in the afternoon the next day after it took place. Busseron Creek was very high, and they had swum it and came to their house very wet. They were given something to eat, and after drying awhile they went on to Fort Knox, and the next day two or three wagons came, and they all moved into or near the block house at John Ingles, about half a mile east of the old Fort Ledgerwood, near where Carlisle is now. He says the Indians that attacked Morrison's camp were Pottawatomies. When his folks first came to Sullivan County, they forted at the block-house, not far from Carlisle, at the Ledgerwood Mill, which was then Morgan Eaton's mill; after they had stayed there a few months, they moved onto land that George Boon entered, and after the Morrison defeat his father hired two men to help in his clearing, and also to help guard his family. Among the early pioneers to this county were Richard Davidson, Christian Canary and John Robbins.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

Richard Davidson says that he and old man Corban once saw a camp of Delaware and Pottawatomie Indians about where the court house now stands in Sullivan; he smoked the pipe with them, but Corban was afraid of them. There were other block-houses built at different places in the county. Those houses were built of heavy logs, with the top rounds built three or four feet out from the rest, so that an opening would be left to shoot down upon an enemy coming to enter them. Mr. William

^{*}There are conflicting accounts as to the date when this incident occurred. The most reliable fixes it in May, 1815.

Crow, in Turman Township, says there was a block-house built on his land in the fall of 1813, and the parties that wintered in it were the families of Johnson John White, McGill and Henderson and Thomy Lester.

The ground where Morrison's camp was made is now inside a cultivated field, and should be bought by the State, and properly fenced, and a monument erected thereon, and also the ground where the Fairbanks massacre took place should be carefully designated in the same way.

In a few more years, if nothing is done, these places as well as these circumstances will only be preserved in conflicting traditions, and the names of those heroes of that eventful period will become unknown, and they will be unhonored, unwept and unsung. The early pioneers and heroes of those times deserve the grateful remembrance of succeeding generations for their arduous toils and self-denying sacrifices. May it ever be awarded to them! Peace to their ashes.

PRE-HISTORIC BARTHWORKS.

The following is an extract from Indiana Geological Survey, 1870, page 287:

"When first explored by the white race, this county was occupied by savage Indians, without fixed habitations, averse to labor, and delighting only in war and the chase. Their misty traditions did not reach back to a previous people or age. But numerous earthworks are found in this region of such extent as to require for their construction time and the persistent labor of many people. Situated on the river bluffs, their location combines picturesque scenery, susceptibility for defense, and convenience to transportation, water and productive lands. These are not requisites in the nomadic life of the red men, and identifies the Mound-Builders as a partially civilized, agricultural people.

SEPULCHRAL MOUNDS.

"On the Hunt farm, Sections 6 and 7, Township 9, Range 10, conical knolls of loss have been artificially rounded, and used for sepulchral purposes. One of these contained at the summit, seventy feet above its base, a burial vault 'three stories high;' on each floor from five to seven human skeletons were found. On M. Drake's land, Section 19, same township, are two large mounds, one 200 feet in diameter, and eighteen feet high; the other twenty-eight feet high, covering an elliptic base 180 feet wide, and 350 feet long. The contents of the two mounds amount to nearly 30,000 cubic yards, and at present contract prices for earth work, their erection would cost \$5,000. Another group on Turman's farm, Section 15, Township 8, Range 11, has been 'partially explored, exposing human and animal remains, pottery variously ornamented, flints, and stone implements. The 'pit-holes' accompanying these mounds and a rectangular excavation will reward future explorers.

FORT AZATLAN.

"The ancient works near Merom, I have, with the citizens of that town, christened 'Fort Azatlan,' in honor of the kind memories with which the people of Montezuma reverted to their old home in 'the valley of great lakes and rivers.' On three sides, the fort is defended by the precipitous banks of the river and of ravines, in front by an earth (or adobe) wall, and incloses an area of about three acres. Explorations made by a cut traversing the largest mound from northeast to southwest, discovered relics of stone and flint, shells of the Unio, Helix and Paludina, and of the river turtle, bones of many other animals, and twelve human skeletons. These last present anomalous forms of high interest to the anthropologist, and the section across the mound developed the following arrangement: At the base, ashes and mineralized bones of the Mound-Builders; near the surface, remains of the savage Indians; and, between these two, intrusive graves of an intermediate race-fishermen, who prepared vaults for their dead. The degree of civilization attained by the latter may be inferred from the faith in immortality exhibited by the deposit of food for the departed; from the careful preparation of their sepulchers, and especially from the respectful burial of childrennot the habit of Mound-Builders. In illustration of the last fact, a small stone vault near the brow of the hill was opened. It contained the bones of two babes who had been tenderly laid to rest, ornamented with a child's treasure of shell beads. All the mounds which have come under my notice are located so as to secure an outlook toward sunrise, confirming the belief that the fires of the sun-worshipers have blazed upon every mound-capped eminence in the great valley of the continent." The following sketch was written by Prof. F. W. Putnam in 1871:

PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION.

"The 'fort' is situated on a plateau of loess, about 170 feet in height above low water, on the east bank of the river. On the river side, the bank, which principally consists of an outcrop of sandstone, is very steep, and forms the western line of the fortification, while deep ravines add to its strength on the other sides; the weak points being strengthened by earthworks. The general course of the work is from the north, where it is very narrow (not over fifty feet), owing to the formation of the plateau, south along the river bank about 725 feet to its widest portion, which is here about 375 feet east and west. From this point it follows a deep ravine southerly about 460 feet to the entrance end of the fort. The bank traversed by the entrance road is here much wider than at other portions, and along its outer wall, running eastward, are the remains of what was evidently once a deep ditch. The outer wall is about thirty feet wide, and is now about a foot and a half high; a depressed portion of the bank, or walk way, then runs parallel with the outer wall, and the

bank is then continued for about twenty feet further into the fort, but of slightly less height than the front. Through the center of these banks there are the remains of a distinct roadway about ten feet in width.

"From the northeastern corner of this wide wall the line continues northwesterly about 350 feet along the western ravine to a point where there is a spring, and the ravine makes an indenture of nearly 100 feet to the southwest. The mouth of the indenture is about seventy five feet in width, and the work is here strengthened by a double embankment. The natural line of the work follows this indenture, and then continues in about the same northerly course along the banks of the ravine, to the narrow portion of the plateau, about 550 feet to the starting point. There is thus a continued line, in part natural and in part artificial, which, if measured in all its little ins and outs, would not be far from 2,450 feet. Besides the spring mentioned as in the indenture of the eastern ravine, there is another spring in the same ravine about 175 feet to the north of the first, and a third in the southwestern ravine about 125 feet to the west of the southwestern corner of the work.

ADVANTAGE OF LOCATION.

"Looking at all the natural advantages offered by this location, it is the one spot of the region, for several miles along the river, that would be selected to-day for the erection of a fortification in the vicinity, with the addition of the possession of a small eminence to the north, which in these days of artillery would command this fort. Having this view in mind, a careful examination was made of the eminence mentioned, to see if there had ever been an opposing or protective work there, but not the slightest indication of earthwork fortification or of mounds of habitation was discovered, though some five or six miles up the river on the Illinois side, at Hutsonville, a large group of some fifty-nine mounds of habitation were investigated. The interior of this fortification contains much of interest, and its history may yet be in part made out by a more extended examination than it was possible to make during the few days given to its exploration. On crossing the outer wall, a few low mounds are at once noticed, and all around are seen large circular depressions. At the southern portion of the fort, these depressions, of which there are fortyfive in all, are most numerous, thirty-seven of them being located near together.

"These depressions vary in width from ten to twenty-five or thirty feet, and are irregularly arranged. One of the six depressions opposite the indenture of the eastern ravine is oval in shape, and is the only one that is not nearly circular; the others vary but a foot or two in their diameters.

THE DEPRESSIONS.

"Two of these depressions were dug into, and it was found that they were evidently once large pits that had gradually been filled by the

hand of time with the accumulation of vegetable matter and soil, which had been deposited by natural action alone. In some instances, largetrees are now growing in the pits, and their many roots make digging difficult. A trench was dug across one pit, throwing out the soil carefully until the former bottom of the pit was reached at a depth of about five feet. On this bottom, ashes and burnt clay gave evidence of an ancient fire, and at a few feet on one side several pieces of pottery, a few bones of animals and one stone arrow-head were found. A spot had evidently been struck where food had been cooked and eaten, and though there was not time to open other pits, there is no doubt but that they would tell a similar story, and the legitmate conclusion to be drawn from the facts is that these pits were the houses of the inhabitants or defenders of the fort, who were probably further protected from the elements and the arrows of assailants by a roof of logs and bark or boughs. The great number of the pits will show that they were for a definite and general purpose, and their irregular arrangement would indicate that they were not laid out with the sole idea of acting as places of defense, though those near the walls might answer as covers from which to fire on an opposing force beyond, and the six pits near the eastern indenture, in front of three of which there are traces of two small earth walls, and the two commanding the entrance of the fort, would strengthen this view of the use of those near the embankment.

"In many of the ancient fortifications that have been described by Mr. Squier and others, pits have been noticed, but they have been only very few in number, and have been considered as places for the storage of food or water. The great number in this small earthwork, with the finding that one at least was used for the purpose of cooking and eating food, is evidence that they were for some other purpose here, though some of the smaller ones may have answered for storehouses.

CONTENTS OF THE MOUNDS.

"The five small mounds were situated in various parts of the inclosure. The largest was nearly fifty feet in diameter, and was probably originally not over ten feet in height. It had been very nearly dug away in places, but about one-fifth of the lower portion had not been disturbed. From this was exhumed one nearly perfect human skeleton, and parts of several others that had been left by former excavators. This mound also contained several bones of animals, principally of deer, bear, opossum and turtles; fragments of pottery, one arrow-head, a few flint chips and a number of thick shells of unios, two of which had been bored near the hinge. From this mound a number of human bones have been taken by Dr. H. Frank Harper.

"The second mound, which was partly opened, was some twenty five feet in diameter and a few feet in height, though probably once much higher. In this a number of bones of deer and other animals were found, the three mounds, one of which is not over ten or twelve feet in diameter and situated the furthest to the north, were not examined internally.

INTRUSIVE GRAVES.

"The position of all the mounds within the inclosure is such as to suggest that they were used as observatories, and it may yet be questioned whether the human and other remains found in them were placed there by the occupants of the fort, or are to be considered under the head of intrusive burials by a later race. Perhaps a further study of the bones may settle the point. That two races have buried their dead within the inclosure is made probable by the finding of an entirely different class of burials, at the extreme western point of the fortification. point, Dr. Harper, the year previous, had discovered three stone graves, in which he found portions of the skeletons of two adults and one child. These graves, the stones of one being still in place, were found to be made by placing thin slabs of stone on end, forming the sides and ends, the tops being covered by other slabs, making a rough stone coffin in which the bodies had been placed. There was no indication of any mound having been erected, and they were placed slightly on the slope of the bank. This kind of burial is so distinct from that of the burials in the mound, that it is possible that the acts may be referred to two distinct races, who have occupied the territory successively, though they may prove to be of the same time, and simply indicate a special mode adopted for distinctive purposes."

OTHER EVIDENCES OF PRE-HISTORIC OCCUPANCY.

In this county, are frequently found other evidences of the existence of a now extinct race of people, viz., stone axes, flint arrow and spear heads, and other stone implements of various forms and sizes. Having sent some of these to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington City, I was requested to make some explorations in the mounds of this county, by the Secretary, Prof. Joseph Henry, but only examined a few; went to those on the Hunt farm, but was not permitted by the owner to open them; and those on the Drake farm I found to be too large, and thought hest to obtain some assistance. amined one on Turman's farm, but did not complete the excavation of a ditch across the largest one. A thorough examination of one of the 'pitholes' resulted in finding a wonderful bank of ashes, in which were a great quantity of fish bones, broken bones of various animals, such as · deer, buffalo; the teeth, claws and bones of the bear; the bones of the raccoon, opossum, turkey bones in abundance; the bones of the squirrel and a few of the skulls of squirrels were found whole, but were generally

broken; the bones and teeth of the beaver; many pieces of the bones and shells of turtles. There was a quantity of mussel shells of various kinds, some varieties of which were not found in several miles' travel along the Wabash or any other streams in this county, but were found in abundance on White River, in Greene County. Fish bones seemed to be in the greatest abundance, particularly in certain places. A great many pieces of pottery were found, and seemed to have been made of clay, sand and mussel shells pounded fine, and forming a cement that had been dried in the sun or baked. The most of the pieces found showed that the heat applied in their preparation was not sufficient to effect the sand, or in any manner injure the shells, or the original condition of the vessels. No glazing appeared on the pottery, and yet it was a very hard, firm and durable substance, impervious to water. Some pieces were four or five inches long, and two or three inches wide, and some were of an irregular shape; at one point they seemed to show that they were parts of a widemouthed vessel, and evidently about two inches less in diameter at the neck than at the top. Judging from the arc described by some of those pieces, the neck of those vessels must have been at least eighteen inches in diameter, though the curvature of many pieces showed that they were parts of vessels of much smaller diameter. Several pieces showed a nice little ear, with a hole through it, about a quarter or half inch in diameter, and the edges being notched, showed that they were pieces of the rim of the vessels to which they belonged. There were also parallel lines running about in an oblique direction to their curvature; but in some of the pieces, the lines were horizontal or parallel with the tops of the vessels, when whole, which had, evidently, been made by some blunt instrument pressed into the clay, leaving little ridges between each impression of the instrument, probably about the eighth or sixteenth of an inch thick. In some of those pieces the little ridges seemed to have been crossed at right angles, with a sharper or smaller instrument.

POTTERY.

Some pieces showed that the rim above was quite flaring, and the rim was ornamented by diamond shaped figures, made by those lines or ridges crossing each other obliquely. From the smoked and blacked appearance of the curved or concave sides of those pieces, and the fact that no signs of fire marks were to be seen on the outside or convex sides, it may be readily inferred that those vessels were used for holding fire for some purpose, or little fires were made in them for a purpose which will be presented shortly. Those 'pit holes' and the rectilinear excavation were, probably, shallow excavations, with a bank around their edges and covered, by standing poles around them fastened in the center, and then covering those frames thus made with the bark of trees or the skins of animals, such as the deer or buffalo. It is a well-known fact that gnats

and mosquitoes are very troublesome on the streams, especially the Wabash, in the spring at the fishing time; and that those insects are easily driven away by smoke. I only give it as my opinion, that those people, probably, lived in those 'pit holes' and had those vessels of pottery to make fires in, and thus smoking or driving those insect pests away. Why should those vessels be ornamented on the outside? How else came those fire marks on the inside and not on the outside, evidently, of those vessels?

SANITABY CONSIDERATIONS.

Another peculiarity of these pit-holes, the refuse or shell hears as described above, were generally found on the southeast side. The inference may be made that those heaps were thus placed on account of a sanitary regulation, as those people did not wear boots or shoes as we do. Those pit-holes when I saw them, were nearly plowed level with the field. Mr. L. Turman says: "There were thirty of those "pit holes" and one large pit hole about thirty feet long and twelve feet wide."

There were, at first, nine mounds, but in 1858, some parties, he had forgotten their names, came with teams, plowed and scraped down nearly to the bottom the highest, largest, and most eastern mound, 'searching for treasure,' which they supposed it contained. When they had plowed and scraped off about three feet in depth, they came to a layer of human bones, mostly skulls; after they were moved out of the way, and they had taken down about eighteen inches more of dirt, they came to another layer of bones, but they did not move them all away; they quit and went away without finding any treasure. Bones have since been found where they were at work on that mound. A few years ago, some young men and boys came one Sunday and dug into the top of the most southern mound, and came to a large flate stone and, breaking it, they found that it was the cover of a stone vault, in which they found human bones, and they became so frightened on their discovery of the contents, that they went away. Shortly after they left, Mr. Turman went to the mound and found it as they had described; he took out a shin bone (tibia) and standing it up by him, as seated on a chair, it reached from the floor above his knee. He found another vault on the south side of that vault, but it has not been opened.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF SULLIVAN COUNTY—FULL TEXT OF THE ACT OF CREATION—FIRST OFFICERS—FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS—CREATION OF VIGO COUNTY—LIMITATION OF TERRITORY—THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT—THE RE-LOCATION—THE TRANSFER TO SULLIVAN—THE FIRST LAND ENTRIES—THE INDIAN CESSION TREATIES—THE FIRST SURVEYORS—CANAL AND SWAMP LANDS—THE DESTRUCTION OF COUNTY RECORDS—THE NEW COURT HOUSE—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—NEW COUNTIES—THE COURT HOUSE REMODELED, ETC.

Thas been erroneously supposed, and has often been repeated through mistake, that the county of Sullivan upon its first creation extended northward to the Lake of Michigan. As a matter of fact, its northern boundary was the Indian line separating Harrison's purchase of 1809 from the new purchase of 1818, the line being established in 1809 at the time Harrison's purchase was made. This line extended from near Brownstown, through Gosport to the boundary between Indiana and Illinois, at a point about west of Hillsdale, in Vermillion County; and Sullivan County, upon its creation, comprised all the country southwest of this line (except a small portion attached to Orange County) and west of the West Fork of White River and north of the present boundary of Knox County; or, it comprised the greater portions of Owen and Clay Counties, parts of Parke, Greene, Putnam and Vermillion, and all of Vigo and the present Sullivan. The following is the full text of the act creating the county, from which the above statements may be verified:

An Act for the Formation of a New County out of the County of Knox.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the 15th day of January next, all that part of the county of Knox contained within the following boundary shall constitute and form a separate county, viz.: Beginning on the Wabash River where the line dividing Townships 5 and 6 crosses the same, thence running east with said line until it strikes the West Fork of White River, thence up the said fork to the Orange County line, thence with said line to the Indian boundary line, thence with the said boundary line crossing the Wabash River to the line dividing the State of Indiana and the Territory of Illinois, thence with said line south to the Wabash River, thence down the said river with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The said new county shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Sullivan, and shall enjoy all the rights,

privileges and jurisdictions which to separate counties do or may properly belong or appertain: Provided always, That all suits, pleas, plaints, actions and proceedings in law or equity which may have been commenced or instituted before the said 15th day of January next and shall be pending in the county of Knox shall be prosecuted and determined in the same manner as if this act had not passed: Provided, also, That all taxes which may on the said 15th of January next remain due and unpaid within the bounds of the said new county of Sullivan shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers as if the said new county had not been erected.

- Isaac Montgomery and William Harrington, of Gibson SEC. 3. County, John B. Drennen and Andrew Purcell, of Knox County, and James G. Reed, of Daviess County, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners agreeably to an act entitled "An act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter laid off," whose duty it shall be on receiving notice of their appointment as hereinafter provided to repair to the house of James Sproule in the said new county of Sullivan on the 20th day of February next and proceed to fix the seat of justice for the said county of Sullivan agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the above recited act, and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the county of Knox to notify the said Commissioners either in person or by written notification of their said appointments at least five days previous to the time appointed for the meeting of said Commissioners, and the said Sheriff shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services out of the first moneys in the treasury of said county of Sullivan, to be allowed and paid as other county claims usually are.
- SEC. 4. The Circuit and other courts of the said county of Sullivan shall be holden at the house of James Sproule until the public buildings are in such state of forwardness that the Circuit Court of said county shall deem it expedient to adjourn said court to the place established for the seat of justice of said county, after which time the said courts shall be holden at the seat of justice established as aforesaid.
- Szc. 5. The said county of Sullivan shall be attached to and form a part of the First Circuit, and the Circuit Courts for said county of Sullivan shall commence and be held at the place aforesaid for holding said courts on the Mondays next succeeding the week in which the Circuit Courts are directed by law to be held in the county of Daviess; Provided, That the agent to be appointed for said county of Sullivan, shall reserve in his hands ten per centum out of the proceeds of the sale of the town lots at the seat of justice for said county, and shall pay the same over to such person as may hereafter be appointed by law to receive the same, for the use of a library for said county; And provided also, That the said county of Sullivan shall form a part of the Representative and Senatorial districts for the county of Knox, until altered by law.

This act shall be in force from and after the 15th day of January next.

Approved December 30, 1816.

JONATHAN JENNINGS.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHRISTOPHER HARRISON,

President of the Senate.

FIRST OFFICERS, CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS, ETC.

Under the supervision of Morgan Eaton, the Sheriff appointed by the Governor, to announce and inspect an election held for the necessary officers, the first three County Commissioners met at the house of James Sproule, and proceeded to set the county wheels in motion. So far as can be learned, the county was at first divided into five townships—Haddon, Gill, Fairbanks, Turman and Curry—and to these, or to some of them, was attached all the territory on the north and east, now portions of other counties. It is possible that Jackson was one of the first townships created, though this is not known with sufficient certainty to be considered true. The first Justices of the Peace, who soon afterward as a body assumed the duties and jurisdictions of the County Commissioners' Court, were as follows: John Creager, George Boon, E. W. Brown, Joseph Dickson, Abe Elliott, William Burnett, David Harber, Henry Anderson, John F. Johnson and William Winters. These were the only Justices of the Peace in the county in 1817; but the following men were commissioned as such in 1818: Joseph Liston, Joseph Ransford, John Waydon and Anthony Bennett, and the following in 1819: James C. Black, Robert Preebles, Matthew Spurlock, George Shrover, John Landers and James Wason; and the following in 1820: Joseph Miller, Samuel Whittlesey, Benjamin Stafford, Sr., and William Eldridge. Mr. Stafford, it will be seen, was an early Justice, but of course resided in the present Stafford Township or Washington Township, Greene County, which territory was then part of Sullivan County.

FORMATION OF VIGO COUNTY.

On the 21st of January, 1818, the following territory was stricken from Sullivan County, and erected into the new county of Vigo: Beginning on the Wabash River, where the line dividing Sections 14 and 23, Township 10 north, Range 11 west, crosses the same; thence east to where said line intersects the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7 west, Township 10 north; thence north to the Indian boundary; thence with said boundary to the western line of the State; thence south to the Wabash River; thence down the same to the place of beginning. From this it will be seen that the three southern tiers of sections of the present Vigo County were left a part of Sullivan County. Sullivan yet comprised the western part of Greene, a portion of Clay, and the western part of the present Owen County, but in December, 1818, the latter was created.

LIMITATION OF TERRITORY.

On the 1st of January, 1819, it was enacted "That from and after the 10th of January next, all that part of the county of Sullivan lying within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Wabash River, at the southwest corner of the said Vigo County on the said Wabash River; thence with the meanders of the same to where the line dividing Townships 9 and 10 intersects the Wabash River; thence east with the said line to the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7 west, thence north with said line to the southeast corner of Vigo County, thence west to the Wabash River, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and shall form a part of the said county of Vigo; and the part so taken from the county of Sullivan shall from, and after the 10th of January next, at all times, in law and in fact be held, decided and considered to all intents and purposes, a part of the county of Vigo: Provided, all suits, pleas, plaints, actions and proceedings which shall have been commenced, instituted and pending within the said county of Sullivan, previous to the 10th of January next, shall be prosecuted to final effect in the same manner as if this act had not passed; And provided further, that the State and county tax which will be due on the 10th of January next, shall be collected and paid in the same manner, and by the same officers as if this act had not passed." This act took effect on the 10th of January, 1819.

SEPARATION OF OWEN, GREENE AND CLAY COUNTIES.

By an act of the Legislature approved December 21, 1818, the county of Owen was created, thus taking another large tract of land from Sullivan County; also, by an act approved January 5, 1821, Greene County was created; and by an act approved February 12, 1825, Clay County was created, both the latter acts taking land from Sullivan and reducing it to its present limits. The southern boundary of the county, owing to a discrepancy in the description, or perhaps to the peculiarities of the survey of the old French or Shaker claims in the southern part of the county, was not clearly defined until many years afterward, and required a special act of the Legislature. The bill was drawn up by Sewell Coulson, who forwarded it to the Representative then in the Legislature, and its passage was secured. This bill definitely fixed the southern boundary of the county.

THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT.

The first county seat was at Carlisle. It is stated that it was changed to Merom in 1819, but although the writer had access to all the State enactments prior to 1840, the law making the change of location could not be found, though every act was carefully scrutinized. At all events, by some means the county seat was changed to Merom, then probably the most important place in the county, not even excepting Carlisle, owing to the location of the town on the Wabash River, and on an important

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and well traveled State road. Here it remained until 1830 (that date is correct) without serious molestation, though much dissatisfaction was expressed owing to its remoteness from the center of the county. This dissatisfaction finally led to the passage of the following enactment:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That Jesse Emmison, of Gibson County, John Decker, of Knox County, Seth Rodeck, of Daviess County, John Jackson, Sr., of Vigo County, and Julins Johnson, of Martin County, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to re-locate and establish the county seat of Sullivan County. The Commissioners aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall meet at David Dodds', in Merom, on the second Monday of July next, or on some day thereafter that a majority of them may agree upon, all of said Commissioners being notified of the time of meeting by the Sheriff of Sullivan County; and when so met, and being duly sworn faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties assigned them by this act, shall examine into the situation of said county, and if a donation can be procured, which in the opinion of said Commissioners with the probable amount arising from the sale of lots at such new county seat, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of erecting good and sufficient public buildings suitable for said county, to remove said county seat, than to continue it at Merom, all circumstances considered; and if in their opinion it will be more to the advantage and interest of the people of said county, they shall procure said donation to be made, and shall then proceed to re-locate the seat of justice of said county.

SEC. 2. If the Commissioners aforesaid shall re-locate the said county seat, it shall be the duty of the agent of said county to lav off said town on a plan as near as may be with the town of Merom, and with a corresponding number of lots, and any and every person who shall or may have purchased of said county or the authorized agent thereof, and have paid for any lot or lots, in whole or in part, on completing the payment of the same in the town of Merom, shall have the privilege of changing the same, for other lot or lots, correspondingly situated and numbered in the new town that may be laid off by said Commissioners, by filing and acknowledging before the Recorder of said county an application for such exchange, and the same shall be entered on record by the said Recorder at the expense of the said county, which persons shall pay to the Recorder therefor the sum of 50 cents, and the same shall have the effect of an absolute release of all the right, title and interest of such applicant in and to such lot or lots, and it shall be the duty of the agent, on being presented with the Recorder's certificate of such relinquishment, on application to give to the applicant a good and sufficient general warranty deed for the lot or lots in the new town, which shall be in a corresponding number with the lot or lots relinquished in Merom; Provided, That the application for such exchange be made before the agent

may have sold said lot or lots corresponding with said application; and it is further provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent said Commissioners from re-locating said county seat in any town that is now laid off in said county, or that may hereafter be laid off; *Provided*, That in all cases a donation equal to the objects before mentioned shall have been secured.

- That James Barnes, of Vigo County, John Myers and William Harper, of Knox County, are hereby appointed Commissioners, to meet at Merom on the second Monday of April next, or as soon thereafter as may be agreed upon by a majority, to make an estimate of the value of each and every lot in the town of Merom, sold as aforesaid by said county or its agent on which any building or buildings are erected or other improvements made; also of each and every lot or lots sold as aforesaid which is without improvement; and they shall make an estimate of how much less valuable said property will become by the removal of the seat of justice therefrom, which they shall certify to the Board of Commissioners of said county under their hands and seals; and the said Board of Commissioners of said county shall cause such certificate to be entered on their records, and cause the difference in value of said property so certified to be refunded to the owner or owners of said property, or to his or their legal representatives; and the Commissioners hereby appointed, before they proceed to make the estimate and valuation as above mentioned, shall be duly sworn, faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties, and in all cases a majority of them shall have full power to act.
- SEC. 4. As soon as the Board of County Commissioners shall be satisfied that suitable public buildings are procured for holding courts and for other county purposes, they shall direct the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder and Treasurer of said county to remove their offices to the new seat of justice, and from that time the Circuit and all other courts of said county shall be held there, and the seat of justice shall forever remain at the new site.
- SEC. 5. The agent of said county shall reserve ten per centum out of the proceeds of the sale of such lots as may be sold for the use of said county at the said re-located county seat for the use of a county library, which shall be paid over in the same manner as is now provided for by law.
- SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Sullivan County to notify the Commissioners aforesaid of the time and place hereby appointed for them to meet; for which he shall be allowed by the board doing county business of said county a reasonable compensation; and the said Commissioners shall be compensated and in all respects governed by the provisions of an act to establish seats of justice in new counties, approved January 14, 1824, so far as the same may not contravene the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. And it is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of Sullivan County within fifteen days after the 1st day of March next, to notify the Commissioners named in the third section of this act, to meet at Richard Dodd's in Merom or at the court house in said town on the third Monday in March next, to perform the duties as set forth in the third section of this act. If any of the last-named Commissioners shall refuse to serve or neglect to attend, it shall be the duty of the board doing county business in said county of Sullivan to fill such vacancy, and the Sheriff to notify such Commissioner or Commissioners of their appointment and the day that they are to meet, which day may be fixed by said board; and the board doing county business shall allow said Sheriff and Commissioners a reasonable compensation for their services. This act shall take affect and be in force from and after its publication in the Indiana State Gazette.

Approved January 29, 1830.

THE TRANSFER FROM MEROM.

What was done in pursuance of this act cannot be certainly stated. The Commissioners met as provided, but, as is well known, made no change in the location of the county seat. It is likely they found, as was intimated in the first two sections of the above act, that suitable donations with which to erect the county buildings could not be secured. At least, the county seat continued to remain at Merom, much to the joy of that town.

In 1831, James Hughes laid off an addition to the town, but failed to have it recorded, and the Legislature came to his relief as follows:

WHEREAS, It is represented to this General Assembly, that the late James Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., did, in the year 1831, lay off an addition to the town plat of Merom, Sullivan County, and State of Indiana, who failed to have the same recorded as is provided in such cases; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the legal representative of the estate of James Hughes, deceased, be authorized to have the original plat of said addition to the town of Merom, recorded in the records of said county, and that it be the duty of the Recorder of the county of Sullivan to enter of record the plat of said Hughes, deceased, whenever the legal representative may present the same for record. This act to be in force from and after its passage. Approved January 8, 1834.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY SEAT AT SULLIVAN.

The act which ordered the change of the county seat from Merom to the center of the county cannot be given. It was probably passed at the session of 1841-42, and in effect was similar in its provisions to the act given above, approved January 29, 1830. Property owners of the

town of Merom were given the right to exchange their lots with others similarly situated in Sullivan, or they were paid the depreciation in value of their property, caused by the removal of the county seat, the amount of depreciation being determined by a board of arbitrators. Considerable inconvenience, and in some cases, injustice, grew out of this novel mode of removal and adjustment, but time healed all wounds. Suilivan has since been the county seat.

THE FIRST GOVERNMENT LAND PATENTS.

The land purchased in the county, from the Government by patent, during the years 1816 and 1817 was as follows: Township 6, Range 8 -Robert Bedwell, Thomas Trimble, John Purcell and S. Shepard. Township 7, Range 8-John Purdy. Township 8, Range 8-Willoughby Pugh and William Pugh. Township 6, Range 9-James Wason, John W. Nash, Stephen Milam and Richard Maxwell. Township 7, Range 9-Thomas Hamilton, Thomas Pitts, William Purdy, John South, Jesse Haddon, John Pinkler, Thomas Creager, James Curry, A. N. McClelland, Eli Newlin, John Creager, Charles Hill, Henry South, Samuel Ledgerwood, Jonathan Batsom, Andrew Wilkins, John Haddon, Moses Milam, Samuel McClure, John Sinclair, Andrew Hamilton, John Robbins, Abraham Johnson Jr., William Hamilton, George Boon, Morgan Eaton, H. S. Eaton, Robert Murphy, Titus Willard, Charles Scott, Friend Lemon, C. and F. Bullett, Patrick Smith, John Hall, Simeon Smith, Matthew McCammon and Brook Howell. Township 8, Range 9-Paschal Shelburn, William Pugh, Samuel Smith. Thomas Hamilton, C. Crabtree and Eli Sinclair. Township 9, Range 9—Thomas Carrithers, James Wier, William S. Watson, John Curry, Shadrock Sherman, William Curry, Calvin Curry and Isaac Hill. Township 6, Range 10—John Campbell, John Wallace, John Bond, Epinetus Webb, Jonathan Graham, Benjamin Sherman, Eli Joseph, Joseph Ridgeway, Uriah Joseph and James Township 7, Range 10-John West, Ephraim West, Smith Hansbaugh, Edward Neal, James Jones, William Sherman, John Scott, Elizabeth Shepard, Joseph Warner, Felter & Hedges, William Lester, James Caldwell, John Booth, John B. Daugherty, C. and F. Bullett, Anthony and Richard Bumett, John Widener, Evan Rice, Levi Springer, David Thompson, Samuel Ray. William Hill, Samuel Elliott, Robert McNair, Samuel Smith, Samuel Ledgerwood, Jonathan Graham, Robert Polk, William Nudford, William Burnett, Andrew Wilkins, William Polk, Richard Maxwell, Thomas and John Bennett, John White, Peter Elliott, Abner Vickery, Jesse Haddon, William South, John Hopewell, Aaron Thompson, Abijah and Joseph Thomas, Henry French, Rankin Chandler, John C. Riley, Jacob Mumay, Thomas Edwards, Silas Dean, John Sproat, Elisha Boudmot and Alexander Chamberlain. Township 8, Range 10-John Flannagan, Jesse Davis, John McKee, Abraham Stagg,

William Johnson, James B. McCall, John Miller, William Woods. Thomas N. White, Isaac Brocaw, John Haddon, Abraham McClelland. George Kirby, Seth Cushman, David Wilkins, Josiah Bryant, Henry Little, Benjamin Turman, Richard Posey, William Harper, James Harper Township 9, Range 10-Phillip Frakes, John Gorand Arnold Potter. don, William McGuire, Samuel Chambers, William Bryant, William Kelsee, Jesse Ropel, Thomas Armstrong, Reuben Moore, Shadrack Ernest, Thomas Robbins, Ludwick Ernest, James Pogue, Joseph Chambers, James D. Piety, James Lee, I. W. Drennan, Alexander Clark, Gideon Long, James Drake, James Patten, Edward H. Ransford, Isaac Hand, Joseph Thompson, William Sherman, Benjamin Harris, Robert Wier, William Patten and Elijah Payne. Township 7, Range 11-John White and John C. Riley. Township 8, Range 11-John Lester, W. Lawrence, Thomas White Jr., John White, J. C. Haliburt, Arthur Patterson, William White, John Seaton, Jonathan Lindley, William Harlow, James B. McCall, Benjamin Turman, Samuel Chambers, George Rogers, Clark Sullivan, Jonah Bryant, Nathaniel Ernest. Township 9, Range 11-Ambrose Whitlock, Phillip Smoyer and William Patten. The above were all who entered laud during the years 1816 and 1817.

INDIAN TREATIES AND THE SURVEYORS.

That portion of Sullivan County lying south of the old crooked boundary line extending northwest and southeast across the southern part of the county with an extra square taking in Carlisle, was obtained from the Indians by the treaty of Fort Wayne June 7, 1803, and became known as the Vincennes tract. The remainder of the county was obtained from the Indians by the treaty of Fort Wayne September 30, 1809, and became known as Harrison's purchase. The survey of the county was made as follows: Township 6, Range 11-E. Buckingham 1805, and Daniel Sullivan, 1811. Township 7, Range 11—Arthur Henrie, 1815, Township 8, Range 11-Arthur Henrie, and A. E. Van Ness, 1848. Township 9, Range 11-Arthur Henrie, 1815, and N. L. Squibb, Township 5, Range 10—Daniel Sullivan, 1805, and R. Buntin. Township 6, Range 10—E. Buckingham, 1805, and Daniel Sullivan, 1811. Township 7, Range 10—Arthur Henrie, 1815, and the island by A. E. Van Ness, 1848. Township 8, Range 10-Arthur Henrie, 1814. Township 9, Range 10-Arthur Henrie, 1814. Township 6, Range 9-Daniel Township 7, Range 9-William Harris, 1814. Township 8, Range 9-William Harris, 1814. Township 9, Range 9-William Harris, 1814. Township 6, Range 8-Daniel Sullivan, 1814. Township 7, Range 8-William Harris, 1814. Township 8, Range 8-William Har-Township 9, Range 8 - William Harris, 1814.

CANAL AND SWAMP LANDS.

The exact number of acres of canal and swamp lands located in Sul-

livan County cannot be given. The former were to be sold for the benefit of the State canals which were to be constructed under the famous Internal Improvement bill. There was located in Sullivan County a total of about 73,000 acres of canal land. In the decade of the fifties, under the common school law of 1852, large quantities of swamp land in the State were surveyed and thrown into market for the benefit of the school system. There were located in Sullivan County about 10,000 acres of this land. It has been but a few years since the last was sold.

BRIDGES, DITCHES, ETC.

On the 29th of January, 1818, the Legislature, by special enactment, authorized Morgan Eaton and William Ledgerwood to erect and maintain a toll bridge over Busseron Creek at or near Eaton's Mills. This bridge was built and became a well-traveled crossing for many years.

THE COUNTY BOARD IN 1850.

On Monday, February 18, 1850, the County Board—Joseph W. Wolfe, Jesse Haddon and Levi Maxwell—met for the first time after the destruction of the county records by fire on the night of February 7, 1850. H. K. Wilson, County Auditor, was ordered to procure deeds from all persons who had donated land to the county seat. The Clerk's office was established in William Wilson's store building, and the Methodist Church was hired, in which to hold the Circuit and other courts. There was appropriated \$500 for the purchase of the necessary books for the county offices. In March, Thomas Dunn and Elijah Voorhies were licensed to sell liquor and groceries in Fairbanks Township. All county officers were required to file new bonds, the old ones having been burned.

THE COURT HOUSE.

March 15, 1850, it was decided to proceed immediately to the erection of a new court house, the contract to be let May 6. Advertisements were ordered inserted in the Wabash Express and Terre Haute Journal, calling for sealed proposals from contractors. This action was rescinded in April, and it was decided to appropriate \$2,500 out of the county funds to begin work on the house. W. C. Griffith contracted to furnish all lumber for the house for 87½ cents per 100 feet, and Melborn Reed contracted to make and deliver on the public square 150,000 bricks, at \$3.75 per 1,000, to be delivered by the 1st of October. In October, the building of the house was let to James F. Pound and William Reed, at \$7,853, the structure to be completed by January 1, 1852. Edwin May prepared the specifications for the house. Several important changes were afterward made, one (and a wise one) being the elevation of the court house one foot higher than stated in the contract, at an additional cost of \$484. The building was to be 40x60 feet, and is the central por-

tion of the present structure. The house was finished in the time specified in the contract, and cost nearly \$9,000.

MISCELLANGOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In June, 1850, the following tax was levied: On each \$100 valuation for State purposes, 25 cents; on each poll, 75 cents; on each \$100 of property, 84 per centum; on each \$100 for the insane, 1.075 mills; on each \$100 for the deaf and dumb asylum, 2.025; on each \$100 for the blind asylum, 1 cent; on each \$100 for county purposes, 331 cents: on each \$100 for road purposes, 5 cents; on each poll for county purposes, 75 cents; on each caravan, menagerie, circus, rope or wire dancing, each day, \$30; sleight of hand, \$5; license to vend clocks, \$50. In 1852, Fairbanks, Gill and Haddon Townships voted against licensing saloons James Harris was County Agent at this time. The within their borders. cash receipts from the sale of town lots in Sullivan prior to June, 1851, were \$269.24. January 31, 1851, an act passed by the Législature was approved, granting relief to persons likely to suffer from the destruction of the county records. This act provided for the appointment of a "Relief Court Commissioner," whose duty it was, upon application, to examine titles and fix them by the evidence of witnesses, and by all other possible ways. Hiram S. Hanchett received the appointment. special duty was the replacement of the county records and the establishment of the county's title to lands at Merom, Sullivan and elsewhere. Robert C. McKinney was appointed student to the State University at Bloomington. Upon petition of the citizens, the place of holding elections in Cass Township was changed to Caledonia. John H. Wilson assessed Cass Township in 1852, and was paid \$18 for his work. March, 1858, a substantial plank fence was built around the public square. At this time, all remaining lots owned by the county at Merom were ordered sold for what they would bring.

In September, 1853, it was ordered that Joseph W. Wolfe, County Clerk, be allowed the sum of \$46 for examining, registering and certifying to forty-six negroes and mullatoes, as required by law. At this time, attempts were made to incorporate Sullivan. A number of fine forest trees were transplanted on the public square. In March, 1854, Samuel M. Reed was appointed student to the State University; also Lewis A. Davis and Enoch A. McGrew. The nine townships of the county were bounded and numbered, and the county was divided into three Commissioners' districts. No. 1 was the present townships of Hamilton, Curry, Cass and Jackson. No. 2 was Fairbanks and Turman Townships, and the three northern tiers of sections of Gill Township. No. 3 was all of the county south of the projected southern boundary of Hamilton Township. In December, 1854, the County Board was petitioned to merge Jefferson Township in Haddon, from which it had been struck a short

time before, but this the board refused to do. In 1854, the Sullivan Democrat was established, and was kept on file at the county's expense at the Recorder's office. The first issue was on August 17. No. 3 was issued by Murray Briggs, the present editor and proprietor, who, it is safe to say, has done more than any other man to diffuse knowledge throughout the county. Naturally a close observer and an impartial critic, with tine literary taste and a finished education, he has during the long years of his management of the paper wielded a powerful influence for good on the social fabric of the county.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS CONTINUED.

In November, 1854, a heavy snow fell, and the next issue or the paper said: "We understand that over twenty deer were killed within a few miles of this town." Early in 1856, Maj. Stewart, then probably the leading merchant of the county, began issuing "shinplasters" of the denomination of 50 cents. He continued thus for several years, issuing in all several thousand dollars worth based on real estate and other property owned by him. Carlisle was incorporated in 1856. The Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad ran trains to Sullivan for the first in 1854. This and the newspaper and the incorporation of the town, all coming about the same time, infused new and active life into the county seat. 1856, Levi D. Maxwell was appointed student to the State University, and in 1858 Josiah M. Wilson. In 1858, a public well was dug on the square, by Calvin Overstreet, for \$39.50. It was during this year, also, that a new county jail was built, William Greenlee taking the brick and wood work for \$2,750. E. Jacobs & Co. contracted to furnish the ironwork for the jail for \$2,462. By October, 1858, the work was completed, and reported for inspection and acceptance, but the board refused to receive the work, alleging a breach of contract on the part of Jacobs, unless a deduction of \$250 was made. This seems to have been complied with. Robert Barnes painted the jail for \$17.50. John A. Cummins, acting under orders from the County Board, collected the arms of the county militia, and stored them in the old jail building. In 1857, a well was sunk at the depot to get artesian water if possible; several hundred feet were passed through. An important fact demonstrated was, that underneath the soil were heavy beds of excellent block and coking coal and rich deposits of fire-clay. Artesian water was not obtained. Many horses were stolen in the county about this time, and companies of regulators were organized.

WHITE RIVER AND LOGAN COUNTIES.

Early in 1860, the County Board was petitioned by 763 citizens to appoint three Commissioners as provided by the statute to confer with like Commissioners from other counties interested as to the propriety of forming a new county to be called White River, out of the counties of

Sullivan, Knox, Daviess and Greene. Action favorable to this project was strongly opposed, and the petition was finally dismissed by the board upon a demurrer filed and argued by Sewell Coulson. Soon after this, another petition was presented having the same object in view, though the proposed county in this petition was to be called Logan and the boundaries and extent were different. Action was postponed by the County Board until finally the excitement growing out of the war prevented further consideration of the question. Late in December, 1860, however, the County Board ordered the Auditor to draw up a petition to the General Assembly, and have 500 printed, praying that body to repeal the law which provided for the appointment of Commissioners by County Boards to confer with like Commissioners from other counties with the object of changing the boundaries of counties, creating new ones, etc., pursuant to an act of the Legislature approved March, 1857, and amended March, 1859. The law was troublesome and odious and was unpopular throughout the State, and was finally repealed.

OTHER EVENTS OF VALUE.

On the 9th of March, 1861, in view of the probable coming calamity of war, the County Board ordered the Auditor to have the muskets in the county put in good order and to collect the guns still in the hands of citizens. Merom put in claims for incorporation about this time, but did not succeed in her desires. On the 4th of June, the following was spread upon the records of the County Board: WHERBAS, The board has just heard with unfeigned sorrow of the death of Stephen A. Douglas, one of the greatest statesmen of the country and age, the people's favorite; therefore, as a testimonial of our respect for his memory, it is ordered that this board immediately adjourn until to morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Soon after this, the board was petitioned to appropriate a portion of the funds of the county for the support of soldiers' families, but Their reasons may be seen in the military chapter. In 1863, an iron safe was bought of H. H. Dodds & Co., Cincinnati, for \$310, for use in the Auditor's office. A county map was prepared at a cost of \$60. The old jailer's house was sold for \$50. In October, 1864, the board ordered sold \$75,000 county bonds to clear the county quota. This amount was afterward increased (see military chapter). In September, 1864, William Mack, Esq., attorney of Terre Haute, was employed for \$1,000 to prosecute such criminals as should be apprehended in the county. All places seemed infested with burglars, horse-thieves, highwaymen, train-wreckers, cut-throats and thugs, and the board determined to end the reign of crime.

In June, 1869, it was found that all outstanding bounty claims had been paid, and there was on hand a surplus of the bounty fund to the amount of \$5,614.75, which was ordered merged into the county fund to

be used in the payment of outstanding county orders. At this time, W. H. Griffin was appointed agent to purchase a large burglar and fire proof safe for the Treasurer's office, which he did from the Hall Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati, at a cost of \$1,750. This safe is yet in use. It is 68 inches high, 48 inches deep and 52 inches wide. Early in 1871, Farmersburg was incorporated. Forty-two persons signed the petition. The limits comprise sixty-nine and a half acres, and the population was 276. Immediately after this, Shelburn was also incorporated; population, 300; limits, 113 acres; petitioners, 40. In 1872, a petition was presented the board praying that all of Congressional Township 7 north, Range 8 west, might be created Madison Township; but after due deliberation the matter was dismissed without action.

THE COURT HOUSE REMODELED.

In July, 1872, it was decided to remodel the court house, which had become too small to meet the growing wants of the county. was to build a wing on each of the east and west ends. The old portion was to be refitted throughout. The contract was let to W. Greenlee and J. H. Robertson, at \$28,807. The additions were completed according to contract, leaving the building as it is at present. Late in October, 1874, an iron fence was built around the public square, by Neal & Co., of Indianapolis, for \$2.34\frac{3}{2} per foot. On the night of June 11, 1875, Marcy Engle, of Jackson Township, was assassinated in his own house. The County Board offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of the assassin. In June, 1875, the iron posts and chains were put around the public square. In March, 1876, a fine bell, weighing 504 pounds, was bought and hung upon the court house. It cost 30 cents per pound, which amount with the cost of hanging (\$30) was \$181.20. In 1880, a re-survey of the south line of the county was made, as some doubt existed as to where the line extended, and was located. In September, 1883, a fine burglar proof safe was bought for the Auditor's office for \$425. The office of the Auditor as a separate office was abolished in During this period the County 1845-46, but re-established in 1852. Clerk supplied the place at \$160 per year. The first Auditor was elected in 1841.

CHAPTER IV.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—ESTABLISHED AT CARLISLE—THE FAIR OF 1856—OTHER FAIRS—THE LOCATION AT SULLIVAN—THE OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS—THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—POPULATION—THE COUNTY PAUPERS—PURCHASE OF A POOR FARM—MANAGEMENT OF THE ASYLUM—ERECTION OF THE POOR HOUSE—THE COUNTY AND OTHER LIBRARIES—THE SEMINARY—ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL FUNDS—THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE — ACADEMIES — RAILROADS — CATALOGUE OF COUNTY OFFICERS—FINANCES AND TAXES—POLITICS, ETC.

IN the year 1852, the Sullivan County Agricultural Society was organized at Carlisle, and a fair was held there in October, as is shown by the following report to the State Board:

To the President of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture: In compliance with the law for the encouragement of agriculture in this State, the undersigned have the honor to submit the following report: The Sullivan County Agricultural Society was organized in the early part of last spring, 1852, according to the plan recommended by the State Board with William D. Blackburn, President; James H. Reid, Treasurer; J. H. Paxton, Secretary, with a Board of Directors. The first annual fair was held in Carlisle on the 15th day of October, and was numerously attended from all parts of the county and from adjoining counties.

W. D. Blackburn, President.

J. H. PAXTON, Secretary.

A detailed account of this fair cannot be given. The second fair was held at Carlisle in 1853, of which neither no record was kept in the county nor report sent to the State Board. The third fair was also held at Carlisle in 1854, with a large attendance. The premiums were paid almost wholly in cash, but at subsequent fairs all over \$2 were (usually) paid in silverware.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FAIR AT CARLISLE.

At the fair of 1854, the county seat and Merom put in claims to have subsequent fairs held at those places; and here it was decided that the place raising the greatest sum of money to be used in fitting the grounds should have the fair for the succeeding five years. On the 9th of May, 1855, at the semi-annual meeting of the Directors, the offers of the competing points were examined, when it was found that Carlisle had bid \$326, considerable more than any other place, whereupon it was announced that that town should have the fair for the next five years. Much of the money bid was used in preparing the grounds between the present town

of Carlisle and the depot. The financial statement of the society for 1855, was as follows: Receipts from members, \$128; from the county treasury, \$73; from gate fees, \$44.20; paid out for printing, silverware, etc.. \$99.70; premiums, \$162.50; total receipts, \$245.20; total expenses, \$262.20; liabilities, \$17. The officers for 1855 were: W. D. Blackburn, President; John Maxwell, Vice President; Frank Curry, Treasurer; Samuel R. Hamill, Secretary; William Alsop, Justus Davis, W. C. Griffith, Major Hawkins, Eli Dix, Willis Benefiel, John H. Wilson, H. R. Wallace and J. H. Harvey, Directors.

THE FAIR OF 1856.

Extensive preparations were made for a big fair in 1856. officers of 1856 were as follows: John A. Garrett, President; Benjamin Gray, Vice President; Murray Briggs, Secretary; W. F. Curry, Treasurer; J. R. Fields, William Alsop, Judge McKee, H. R. Wallace, Samuel Myers, W. F. Dodds, David Usrey, Willis Benefiel and Jackson Hinkle, Directors. Gov. Wright was the speaker of the fair, a large crowd assembling to hear him. Much money was spent in advertising and in preparation, and the 11th and 12th of October were fixed upon as the time of holding the fair, but at that time, for some reason unknown, the date was postponed to October 24 and 25. The fair was held on the ground near the depot, around which was a high board fence. The first day was cold, raw weather, but the second was bright and beau There were both a good display of products and a good crowd. There were at this time 120 members of the society. The gate receipts were \$50 at 10 cents per person. There was offered in premiums \$326; much of this coming from the donation of Carlisle for the fair. Anna Blackburn, Mrs. Strong and Miss Sarah Owen competed in equestrianism, the former carrying off the red ribbon. Four little Missestwo Blackburns, one Paxton and one Owen, also gave exhibitions on horses, Miss Paxton taking the first (nominal) premium. The following other premiums were awarded: Best cultivated farm, John Calvert, silver cup worth \$10; best stallion, John Garrett, silver cup worth \$5; also on horses, D. Kimberlin, M. Nash, John Maxwell, Charles Dailey, Rich ard Pierce and F. Lemon; on mules and jacks, Dr. Paxton, Amos Glick, William Akin, William McConnell, J. Snyder and James Coulton; on matched, saddle and trotting horses, M. Hinkle, E. Milam, W. D. Blackburn, L. Eaton, J. M. Parviu, J. Vance, A. Curry and P. Workman; on cattle, John Pogue, S. Glick, Richard Pierce, John Sprott, E. Milam, D. Kimberlin, J. Snyder, E. Colton and W. Blackburn; hogs, A. Van Fossen, Thomas Davidson and C. B. Shepard; on sheep, E. Milam; on chickens, J. M. Parvin, S. R. Hamill, M. Bentlin, Hugh Wheeler, B. Sisson and J. Davis; on buggies and wagons, etc., T. McIntosh, Watson & Whitaker, J. L. Henderson and S. Greenfield; on fruits, C. B. Shep-

ard, J. Hoke, A. Snapp and George Davidson; on vegetables, S. Greenfield, Hugh Wheeler, J. Hoke, R. Latshaw, E. Milam, A. Snapp and C. B. Shepard; on household wares, Mrs. H. Curry, Mrs. L. T. Garrett. Mrs. E. Collins, Mrs. Lilly, Mrs. Dooley, Mrs. John Maxwell, Miss Jacobs, Mrs. J. H. O'Boyle, Mrs. Dodds, Miss Mary Reed, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Van Fossen; best acre of corn, W. D. Blackburn; second best, Hugh Wheeler; best barrel of flour, C. Cushman; second best, A. Van Fossen: best acre of buckwheat, Dr. O'Haver; best saddle, M. Kirkham; second best, Overstreet & Miller; best leather, M. Calloway and W. Ledgerwood: best plowing, James Garrett. The following is the financial statement for 1856: Receipts from County Treasury, \$100; members' fees, \$180; gate fees, \$179; expenses, silverware, \$82; fair expenses, \$135; premium money, \$136. Total receipts, \$459; total expenses, \$353; balance on hand, \$106. The officers elected for 1857 were: James K. O'Haver, President; John Maxwell, Vice President; John Hinkle, Secretary; W. F. Curry, Treasurer.

THE FAIR OF 1857.

The fair of 1857 was held at Carlisle, and was a success. Premiums worth \$305 were paid. The premium for the best cultivated farm was awarded James Snyder. Miss Cochran, of Turman Township, took first premium in equestrianism, and Miss Anna Briggs, second; also Misses Louisa Webb and Eliza Paxton (young girls) took premiums. Best five acres of corn, average 84 bushels to the acre, Frank Curry; best ten acres of wheat, average 32 bushels to the acre, John Alkire. In October, 1857, at the Indiana State Fair, Mr. Wilder, of Turman Township, took the first premium on five acres of corn growing on prairie soil, receiving a silver goblet worth \$20. It was stated in print that the corn averaged 175 bushels to the acre, but this was surely a mistake; it probably averaged 75 bushels to the acre.

THE FAIR OF 1858.

The fair of 1858 was also increasingly successful. The fees from members were \$210; gate fees, \$283.40; from county treasury, \$14.25; total receipts, \$507.65. Paid for premiums, \$325.75; and for other expenses, \$176.05; total expense, \$401.80, leaving on hand \$105.85. fair of 1859 was still more successful. There was on hand \$105; receipts of membership fees, \$294; gate fees, \$216.04; from county treasury, \$64.25; from stands, etc., \$33; total, \$712.29. There was paid as premiums, \$410.50; other expenses, \$126.94; total expense, \$537.44; unclaimed premiums, \$25; on hand, \$199.85. A foot race of colored men was a laughable feature at this fair. The prize was \$2.50. The year 1859 closed the term for which Carlisle had secured the fair, and at this time the question of relocation came up, and excited much controversy. Sullivan claimed the fair, but could not or did not bring sufficient influence to bear at the meeting held to decide the question, and Carlisle secured the privilege for another five years.

The ninth annual fair (1860) was better than any held before. A four-year-old trotting nag, owned by W. M. Akin, made a mile in 2:54, which was considered good time for country stock. The fine art department was a noticeable feature at this fair. The fair of 1861 was almost a total failure, the receipts being so small that only 50 per centum of the premiums were paid, and that by dint of the utmost economy. The fair of 1862 was no better. The war was the cause. That of 1863 was poor, but better than the two former years. In 1864, the effort was no better than a failure.

THE LOCATION AT SULLIVAN.

With the fair of 1864, the five years for which Carlisle was to have the benefit and honor of the location expired, and in August, 1865, a meeting was held at the court house to decide upon a re-location. livan, this time, was determined to get what it had coveted so long. Capt. C. B. White was President of the meeting, and F. Basler, Secretary. Resolutions were formally adopted that the next fair be held October 26 and 27, 1865, at Sullivan. The following committee was appointed to select the grounds: Matt McCammon, John Benefiel, W. H. Bolinger, J. M. Gilkinson, J. T. Gunn, L. Hartley, C. B. White and J. R. Hinkle. At a later meeting, the following officers of the fair were elected: John T. Gunn, President; Benjamin Gray, Vice President; Lafayette Stewart, Treasurer; Daniel Langdon, Secretary; William N. Patten, James T. Spencer, Lewis Fordyce, Alexander Shields, C. B. White, Ed Maxwell, Levi Woodward, C. B. Shepard and William F. Dodds, Directors. Twenty seven new members joined the society at this time. It was decided, owing to the prevailing sickness and the short time to prepare, not to hold a fair in 1865. The first fair at Sullivan was held in 1866, a large crowd being present. A statement of the details will not be attempted.

In December, 1868, John Giles leased to the society for ten years, in consideration of \$100 to him paid annually at the beginning of each year, "so much of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 8 north, Range 9 west, as was south and west of the Sullivan and Fairbanks road, and at that time inclosed by a fence." The society at this time seems to have re-organized, and if so no fairs were held in 1866 or 1837. After 1868, fairs were held quite regularly. That of 1871 was attended, it is said, by 15,000 people during the three days. There were 564 entries made, 170 more than any previous year. The art department was very beautiful. Five pacing horses competed for prizes. Excellent fairs were held on most of the succeeding years. In 1877, the year the lease of the land of John Giles expired, the society was in debt, but managed to pay all this, besides about 30 per centum of its premi-

ums—\$400. Prairie Grange took the premium for the best display of orchard and garden products. Under the ten years' lease of the grounds of Mr. Giles, the society paid but one or two dividends. The people did not take proper interest. For the last few years, the society has been as bad as though it were wholly non est.

THE OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS.

As near as can be learned, no regular organization of the old settlers of the county has been effected. A large meeting was held in 1859 for the first. Isaac Stewart was President of the Day, and Murray Briggs, Secretary. Sewell Coulson read the Declaration of Independence, and Dr. E. Bowyer delivered the oration. Other speakers called out were Hugh S. Orr, James S. Reed, Shields, Ridge, Chase, and John T. Gunn. Other meetings have since been held, but no association has been formed. In 1871, many assembled, John Maxwell being President of the Day. A dozen or more of old settlers of the county related incidents of early time to a large crowd. No record seems to have been kept of what was told, though of the greatest value to the history of the county.

THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In pursuance of a previous notice, the physicians of the county seat met at the court house May 19, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a County Medical Society. Dr. Eli Bowyer was called to the chair, and John J. Thompson was appointed Secretary. The Chairman appointed the following committee to draft a constitution and by-laws: W. R. Miller, S. R. Youngman and J. M. Hinkle. Arrangement seems to have been made beforehand, for the laws were almost immediately reported, and were adopted by articles. It was to be called the "Sullivan County Medical Society," and meetings were to be held semi-annually. The object of the society, as stated in the constitution, was an "association of the profession for the purpose of mutual recognition and fellowship; the maintenance of union and good government among its members; the promotion of the interest, honor and usefulness of the profession; and the cultivation and advancement of medical science and literature, and the elevation of the standard of medical education. The membership consisted of regular practitioners of medicine and surgery, and any physician exhibiting these qualifications, and who was of good moral character, could, by paying \$1 to the Treasurer, and signing the constitution, become a member. The officers consisted of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and three Censors, all of whom were elected annually by ballot. The first permanent officers were: H. N. Helms, President; S. R. Youngman, Vice President; John J. Thompson, Secretary; and John M. Hinkle, Treasurer. The code of ethics of the National Medical Society was adopted as the guide of the society. Eli Bowyer, W. R. Miller and J. M. Hinkle were elected Censors. On motion, each member was required to report a case for discussion at the next meeting. Eli Bowyer was appointed to deliver the first semi-annual address. The members thus far were H. N. Helms, S. R. Youngman, Eli Bowyer, John J. Thompson, W. R. Miller and J. M. Hinkle.

THE SECOND SESSION.

The second meeting seems to have been held June 15, 1859, on which occasion Dr. Youngman, Vice President, presided. There were present J. M. Hinkle, W. R. Miller, Eli Bowyer, A. J. Miller, Z. Foote, A. N. Wier, J. K. O'Haver, Harvey Brown and W. G. Stout. After preliminary action, the society adjourned to re-assemble again in the evening. to listen to the address of Dr. Bowyer. He spoke for an hour and a half, and his address was considered of unusual power and learning. J. S. Dupate and E. D. Denison became members the following day, the session continuing. The permanent officers elected were: James K. O'Haver, President; A. J. Miller, Vice President; J. J. Thompson, Secretary; J. M. Hinkle, Treasurer; E. Bowyer, J. M. Hinkle and Ziba Foote, Censors. The reports of the committees on a bill of prices and on by-laws were received and adopted. The following appointments for lectures were then made: Eli Bowyer, on Menorrhagia; J. J. Thompson, on Typhoid Fever; Ziba Foote, on Diabetes Militis; J. M. Hinkle, on the best Prophylactic Treatment for Chronic Intermittents; W. R. Miller, on Therapeutical Effects of Chlorate of Potassa; A. J. Miller, on the Therapentical Effects of Hyd. chlorate of Ammonia; S. R. Youngman, on the Use of Ergot as a Hemostatic Agent; Henry Brown, on the Pathology of Erysipelas: A. N. Wier, on the Treatment of Scarlatina: J. Harper, on Chronic Splenitis; H. N. Helms, on the Therapeutical Effects of Veratrum Viride; E. D. Davidson, on the Treatment of Erysipelas; W. G. Stout, on the Safest and Best Substitute for Sulphate of Quinine in the Treatment of Intermittents. A vote of thanks was extended to Murray Briggs for publishing notices of the meeting. A meeting of the society was held in November, but no record was kept. The society kept up its sessions quite regularly until about the beginning of the war, when all attempts to continue it were abandoned. On the 30th of June, 1864, Drs. S. S. Coffman, J. J. Thompson, J. M. Hinkle, A. M. Murphy and Ziba Foote, all of Sullivan, sent and adopted a schedule of prices for all diseases flesh is heir to in this climate, but no attempt was made to re-organize the society. A few years later, however, the physicians of the county re-organized at Sullivan, and became a branch of the State Medical Society. Many inveresting meetings were held, but the details cannot be given, owing to the non-preservation of the records. History cannot be written without fact-not even county history. Meetings were abandoned some time ago.

POPULATION OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

In	1820	 	 		3,498
In	1830	 	 		4,630
In	1840	 	 . 		8,315
\mathbf{In}	1850	 	 		10, 141
In	1870	 	 		18,453
Tn	1880			9	20 338

THE PAUPERS OF THE COUNTY.

The county poor were first cared for wholly by the townships, under the supervision of the Overseers of the Poor, three of whom were appointed in each precinct. After a few years, however, the county began to foot these bills, and has continued so to do until the present day. The helpless were "farmed out" to some one for so much per week by the year, and from time to time bills signed by the Overseers of the Poor were presented to the County Board, and audited and paid as any other county expense. This mode of procedure has prevailed until the present, and is principally applied toward the care of "temporary paupers." It was found necessary, however; to make provision for some more permanent place than shifting yearly locations for those whose care fell wholly upon the county, and in many cases whose remaining life was to be preserved at the county's expense.

THE FIRST POOR RECORDS.

No records exist prior to 1850. The first that appears upon the existing county records regarding the care of the poor was made in June, 1850, whereby the care of all permanent paupers was let to Jacob B. Miller, at \$45.50 each person per year, Mr. Miller to provide them with suitable clothing, food, washing, lodging, and care generally, except medical attendance, which was to be borne by the county. Mr. Miller had been preceded as Poor Superintendent by Thomas Dudley, who at this time was directed to turn over all paupers to him. In 1851, John Draper succeeded Miller, having bid the paupers off at \$34.95 each per annum. The permanent and temporary paupers in 1851 cost \$305.94. In 1852, William P. Plew succeeded Draper, receiving \$35 for the care of each pauper. In the spring of 1853, there were but four paupers in his care. The county poor, for the fiscal year 1852-53, cost \$481.75. George Malone became Superintendent in 1853. The pauper expense in 1854-55 was \$754.04.

THE POOR FARM BOUGHT

In June, 1855, the County Board determined to buy a poor farm, and accordingly advertised for such, stating about what was wanted, and requesting that all bids be handed in by the 16th of July, at which time they would be considered and acted upon. A farm was called for within three or four miles of Sullivan. On the day specified, after considering

several farms offered, the board purchased of Henry K. Wilson the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 35, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 26, in Township 8 north, Range 9 west, a total of eighty acres more or less, for \$1.825, of which \$1,000 was to be paid in county orders in September, 1855, and the remainder in county orders in September, 1856. Upon this farm was a small dwelling, which was formerly declared to be the poor asylum of Sullivan County. Some improvement was immediately made to the dwelling and outhouses, and by autumn the asylum was ready for the reception of the paupers. William Chase bid off the care of the poor, but, as he failed to get bond, he was replaced with Thomas Hale, who contracted to care for all paupers, in all things except medical attendance, for \$20 each per annum, and the use of the farm and the benefit of all pauper labor that he could utilize. This was the first poor farm.

MANAGEMENT OF THE ASYLUM.

The expense of the paupers in 1855-56 was \$469.32, and in 1856-57was \$428.92, and in 1857-58 was \$409.28. In 1858, Hale was superseded as Superintendent by John Headley, who was paid \$50 for each pauper, and received the use of the farm in addition. The expense this year was \$561.85. In 1859, Richard C. Riggs succeeded Headley, receiving \$47.50 for each pauper, and the use and benefits of the farm. He continued to serve as such until 1862. The pauper expense in 1859-60 was \$1,046.25. The next Superintendent was Stephen A. Dooley, who was paid \$70 for each pauper, and received additional the benefits of the farm, he to furnish everything except medical attendance. A physician was hired by the year to doctor the county poor. For some reason, Dooley was succeeded within about a month by Richard C. Riggs, upon the same terms. In June, 1862, the first Board of Inspectors to the poor farm was appointed. The members were Thomas Mahan, W. A. Flood, David Crawley, Stephen Carrithers, James L. Griffin, Elias Newkirk, William Alsop and Jesse Bicknell. Their report of September stated that there were but one woman and one child in the asylum. They advised that the buildings be repaired, and that a new house be built for the Superintendent. The pauper expense of 1862-63 was \$806.35. It must not be understood that this sum was spent upon the one woman and the one child. The greatest portion of the expense was incurred in the townships in temporary assistance. Sometimes families were unfortunate in having an unusual amount of sickness, and required assistance, or would suffer for the necessaries of life. Such persons were helped through, and this was called "temporary relief."

THE BUILDING OF THE POOR HOUSE.

In March, 1864, sealed proposals were called for to build a poor house, and specifications of the plan proposed were placed on exhibition

and July 27 was fixed as the date when all bids must be in for examination. The building was to be a frame structure, and was to consist of two distinct parts—a two-storied front, 18x45 feet, and a one-storied rear, 25x48 feet. On the day fixed, the sealed proposals were opened and read, and the contract was awarded to Greenlee & Kimble, \$4,480, the building to be ready by September 1, 1865. On that day, the house was reported finished, and four days later was formally accepted by the County Board, and the balance due the contractors was paid. The county was forced to sell its bonds for \$2,000 to meet this expense. About this time, there were seven inmates of the asylum.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

At the close of the war, a change was made in the superintendency of the poor farm and asylum. Lafayette Stewart was appointed Superintendent, and a man was employed to cultivate the farm, and the county sold to him the care of the paupers at so much per day. Matthew Mc-Cammon first took the farm, but was soon succeeded by Selburn Kirkham, who was paid 324 cents per day for each pauper. There were eight inmates in 1866, and four in 1867. Mr. Riggs took care of paupers at his own house; he had three there in 1868. The poor expense of 1867-68 Peter Secrest also kept one or more. Both he and Mr. was \$3,245.84. Riggs were paid at the rate of \$100 a year for each pauper. In 1868, there were ten inmates of the asylum, each costing the county 321 cents per day; by December of the same year, the number had increased to eighteen, and all but two were at the poor farm. In 1869, James Dixon took charge of the farm. He was to keep, at his own expense, two paupers for the entire year, and was to receive 34% cents per day for all others, and was to have what he could make on the farm. In June, 1869 five paupers were with Kirkham, one with Black, two with Riggs, and seven in the asylum. Lafayette Stewart continued to be Superintendent of the farm. The expense of 1869-70 was \$5,245.15. In December, 1870, there were eighteen paupers. Jesse G. Moore took the farm in 1871. He was to care for three paupers, free of charge, and was to receive pay for the others and the use of the farm. J. B. Gambill took the farm in 1872, at about the same terms. In 1873, John J. Houck took the place for two years. He contracted to maintain eight paupers the entire year for \$962.50; was to be paid extra for others, but in case there were less than eight paupers no reduction could be made in the \$962.50. The paupers of 1872-73 cost \$5,164.14. There were twelve inmates in 1873. Thomas C. Simons succeeded Houck in 1875, and was paid \$699 upon the same terms as the last. J. B. Gambill succeeded Simons in 1876 for \$349, and the same terms as the last. Mr. Stewart vet continued to be Superintendent.

In April, 1877, Robertson & Co. contracted to erect a frame building

on the poor farm, to be used as an infirmary, for \$1,490. The contract was complied with. J. L. P. Rusher took the farm in 1878. He was paid \$170 per year, received the use of the farm and the pauper labor, and cared for all inmates. The poor of 1875-76 cost \$4,417.64; and of 1877-78 cost \$6,102.67; and of 1879-80 cost \$3,654.28. Mr. Rusher continued in charge of the farm in 1881, and received \$200, the use of the farm and all pauper labor; continued in 1883 upon the same terms, except that he was paid in money \$300. Many of the paupers were kept in the townships, but in June, 1883, all were ordered taken to the asylum. There were thirteen inmates in June. The paupers of 1882-83 cost \$5,404.24, and \$2,253.58 was spent on the farm. The total number of paupers admitted to the asylum in 1883 was twenty two.

THE COUNTY LIBRARY.

In the month of September, 1821, there were elected in Sullivan County one President and seven Trustees of the County Library, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, approved January 2, 1817, which act made provisions for the founding of libraries in the counties of Pike. Daviess and Jennings. The officers elected were as follows: Samuel Judah, David Harber, James Wason, Abraham McClelland, David Wilkins, Josiah Mann, James Drake and Charles Fullerton. This election was ratified by the Legislature. Changes were often made by rotation in office and otherwise, in this corporate body. In 1822, Robert Gill. County Agent, seems to have been ex officio or otherwise the Treasurer of County Library. For some reason, the details of which cannot be given, the funds in his hands became lost to the county; and as he appears to nave been insolvent, suit was brought in the Circuit Court on his bond, William Carrithers, Thomas Turman and Isaac Brocaw being his sureties, and a judgment was obtained for an amount not known. In January, 1828, the Legislature ordered a stay of execution for one year to give the Sheriff an opportunity of levying, if possible, upon the supposed or probable property of Mr. Gill. How the matter terminated cannot be stated.

THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Ten per centum of the proceeds arising from the sale of town lots was, by the act creating the county, reserved to be used in founding and maintaining a county library. What was done prior to 1850 cannot be definitely stated, though books were purchased from time to time until quite a collection of miscellany had accumulated. On June 11, 1853, the County Board "Ordered, That there he appropriated from the County Treasury the sum of \$500 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public library in the county of Sullivan, out of the ten per cent reserved of the net proceeds of all lots within the town, where the county seat is situated, and ten per cent on the donations made to procure the location of the county seat of said county. Under the new law, the library tax of

1852 was \$611.22, but this tax was used in the purchase of township libraries, which were distributed in 1854-55. By December, 1854, about \$600 had been expended for books for the county library. The office was established in the court house, with the County Clerk as custodian. A large book case was made in 1855. The county library fund had been merged in with the county fund. There was due the library in 1856, about \$1,200. In 1857, the Democrat boasted that there were fourteen libraries in the county—one for each township, one for the county, and four from the McClure fund. The county library continued to grow, and was very useful. It is still in existence, though it has fallen into disrepute, owing to the cheapness and variety of books, and the remarkable circulation of newspapers. Capt. Joseph W. Briggs was for many years county librarian.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

The township libraries were given to the counties throughout the State, under the law of 1852, which provided that the proceeds from the sale of certain school lands should be used for that purpose. Counties having a population of over 15,000, were entitled to ten libraries of 325 volumes each; with less than 15,000 and greater than 10,000, eight libraries; with less than 10,000, six libraries. Under this law, Sullivan County was entitled to eight libraries. The first distribution was made by W. C. Larrabee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in December, 1854, as follows: Haddon Township, 108 books; Hamilton, 108 books; Gill, 103 books; Turman, 100 books; Fairbanks, 98 books; Jackson, 93 books; Curry, 87 books; Jefferson, 85 books; Cass, 82 books; besides a number of pamphlets on various subjects were distributed. In 1855, the remainder of the distribution took place. Jackson, Fairbanks, Turman, Hamilton, Haddon and Gill each received a full library of 325 volumes. other townships—Curry, Cass and Jefferson—each received two-thirds of a library. This flooded the county with a valuable collection of reading matter, and had an excellent effect in the diffusion of knowledge. books were used extensively at first, until the contents were mostly absorbed by active minds, and even yet are read, though the cheap newspapers and periodicals of to-day have usurped their functions.

THE M'CLURE LIBRARY.

Early in the fifties, Mr. McClure, of Southern Indiana, a benevolent gentleman of great wealth, died, leaving a bequest to be distributed in the form of libraries to any associations of citizens "who earned their bread by the sweat of their brows," that should be organized. Four of these associations, or as they were called "McClure Institutes," were established in Sullivan County—one at the county seat, one at Merom and two elsewhere. The first books were received at Sullivan, in July, 1855, and consisted of 120 volumes of miscellany. A lecture course was estab-

lished by the Sullivan Institute, Dr. Bowyer being the first lecturer on the subject—"Advantages of a Mechanic's Library and Institute." The second lecture was delivered by Rev. J. W. Jackson, on the subject—"The Hero." Thus the institute was conducted during the colder months until 'he war engrossed all attention.

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

An early law of the State provided that certain fines before Justices of the Peace and Circuit and other courts, and certain penalties, forfeitures, delinquencies, etc., should be appropriated by the counties to be used in founding and maintaining a County Seminary of Learning. This fund began to accumulate soon after the formation of the county. The law provided that when the fund should amount to \$400, the County Board, at their option might erect a suitable seminary at the county seat. In about the year 1845 and 1846, the board with the funds then in hand, which was probably \$1,000 or more, erected at the new county seat-Sullivan—a brick building, to be used as a County Seminary. Unfortunately the details of the work, and of the management of the institution cannot be given. An excellent school was began and held in this house about nine months of each year. In 1851, the Seminary Trustees were Alexander Shields, William M. Crowder and James H. Paxton, the first to serve one year, the second two years, and the third three years. seminary receipts for the fiscal year 1854 and 1855 were \$422.27, and the expenses \$393.39, but the following year the receipts were only \$170.88. The school law of 1853 provided for the sale of the seminary property, and the merging of the proceeds with the common school fund. Accordingly the property was sold for \$1,153.87, but the contract was not complied with by the purchaser, and the property reverted to the county. The building continued to be used as the schoolhouse of Sulli-On March 2, 1861, the County Board sold the property at auction, to Daniel Brickley, one of the School Trustees of the town, for \$675. Bonds were entered into in September, 1865, to make out a deed, and full payment was made for the lot by Lafayette Stewart, School Trustee; the amount with interest being \$788.04. But no deed was made by the County Board to the School Trustees until September, 1872, when the latter party sold the property to the Masonic Lodge, and required the Commissioners to comply with their deferred agreement, and make a deed to the Masons, which was done February 14, 1873. The Masons paid \$2,210 for the property.

ORIGIN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL SCHOOL FUND.

Section 16, Township 9 north, Range 8 west,	\$800 00
Section 16, Township 9 north, Range 9 west,	750 00
Section 16, Township 9 north, Range 10 west,	1,054 00
Section 16, Township 9 north, Range 11 west,	720 00
Section 16, Township 8 north, Range 8 west,	650 00

	000	
Section 16, Township 8 north, Range 9 west,	800	
Section 16, Township 8 north, Range 10 west,		
Section 16, Township 8 north, Range 11 west,	800	
Section 16, Township 7 north, Range 8 west,	800	00
Section 16, Township 7 north, Range 9 west,		00
Section 16, Township 7 north, Range 10 west,		80
Section 16, Township 7 north, Range 11 west,		
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 8 west,	750	00
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 9 west,		
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 10 west,	3,403	
becards 10, 10 with p o norm, 1 tange 10 week,	0,400	
Total	\$17 949	24
Tram land cold in Mantagaram Country	600	
From land sold in Montgomery County	. 000	w
Total	.\$17,842	24
Reduction by bad investments		
Actual Congressional Fund		
Little Congressional Lund	. 10, 102	20
ORIGIN OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUN	D.	
Surplus revenue	. \$6,674	40
Surplus revenue	472	
Bank tax fund		
Sinking fund to 1860		
From County Cominent	. 788	
From County Seminary		
From other sources prior to 1860	. 1,274	
From sinking fund of 1872–78	. 7,012	
From other sources from 1860 to 1883	. 10,703	AA
(D-4-1	494 000	
Total	. ₹ 54,202	44

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

In 1858, the number of children of school age in the county was as follows: Jackson, 507; Curry. 451; Fairbanks, 452; Turman, 632; Hamilton, 854; Cass, 332; Jefferson, 475; Haddon, 609; Gill, 610; town of Sullivan, 306; town of Carlisle, 186; total, 5,414. In 1859, there was \$9,650.45 of school fund distributed to the townships. The following shows the fund distributed in and the enumeration of 1861.

Townships.	Enumeration	. Fund.
Jackson	. 540	\$ 727 24
Curry	. 575	774 37
Fairbanks		632 97
Turman	. 667	898 20
Hamilton	. 870	1,171 66
Cass	. 373	502 32
Jefferson	. 542	728 93
Haddon	. 651	904 02
Gill	. 657	941 24
Sullivan	. 294	390 51
Carlisle	. 197	265 42
Totals	.5.836	7.936 88

The number of children of school age in the county in 1863 was 6,254; in 1865, 6,303. The school fund distributed at this time was \$10,375.17. The enumeration of 1866 was 6,303; fund, \$14,632.86. The enumeration of 1867 was 6,806; fund, \$15,424.71. Number of children in 1868 was 6,993. Number in 1870, 7,049; fund, \$14,980.25. Children in 1871, 7,312. Children in 1875, 7,734; fund, \$16,962.55. Children in 1880, 7,349; fund, \$15,790.82.

THE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

On August 13, 1857, the first teacher's association of the county, pursuant to notice, convened at New Lebanon. E. W. Humphreys delivered a lecture on "Popular Education," and Prof. A. P. Allen read a paper on "School Government." The active members at this first session were A. P. Allen, Principal of the New Lebanon Academy; Prof. E. W. Humphreys, of the Merom Academy; Dr. E. Bowyer, Dr. Youngman, Dr. Nebringer, Morris Miles, E. A. McGrew, W. W. Russell, Elder Mc-Intire, Rev. Heath, S. M. Reed, J. W. Hinkle, County Examiner, John W. Spencer, Levi Springer, Mrs. Jane Booth of the Sullivan Academy, and Miss S. Watson; much interest was manifested. On December 25, 1857, the teachers met and fully organized under the name "Teachers' Institute," and adopted a constitution and by laws. Each male member was required to pay \$1 into the treasury; seven members constituted a quorum; the object was "To advance the educational interests of Sulli. van County." The first permanent officers were Joseph W. Briggs, President; Prof. H. S. Beardorf, of Carlisle Academy, Vice President; Mrs. E. W. Humphreys, Vice President; Samuel M. Reed, Recording Secretary; James W. Hinkle, Correspondent Secretary; A. P. Allen, Treasurer; Eli Bowyer, E. W. Humphreys and Michael Malott, Executive Committee.

OTHER SESSIONS.

During the holidays of 1857-58, the first Teachers' Institute convened at Sullivan, with Prof. Allen in the chair. Sewell Coulson lectured on "Teachers' Ethics." Exercises were then as follows: Prof. Allen on English Grammer; Prof. Deardorf on Arithmetic; John W. Spencer on Phonetics; I. W. Booth lectured on "The Bible." The question of corporal punishment was debated John T. Gunn lectured on "Reading," Capt. Briggs on "American History and Literature," and Dr. Hinkle on "Physiology." Rev. Mr. Hobbs lectured on "A Plea for Teachers," and Prof. Fletcher, State Superintendent, on "History." This session was extremely interesting and was continued several days with a large attendance; sessions were held regularly after this. The lecturers in September, 1858, were Prof. Fletcher, of Greencastle, and Dr. Daily, President of the State University. The lecturers of 1859 were Rev. William McKee, John T. Gunn, Rev. J. Wilson, Prof. Alonzo Wood

(Author of Wood's Botany), J. B. Chapman and Murray Briggs. The lecture of the latter was much praised for its literary beauty and general merit. The subject was "The Press."

During the war, the institute languished; meetings were held, however, with more or less interest and success. At the close of the war, they were fully revived under the supervision of the County Examiner, who assumed ex officio full control. The Legislature provided that \$50 annually should be paid out of the county treasury to support the institute. This has enabled it to live until the present. In about 1868, under the parent County Institute, branch organizations were effected in the townships, which have since been important auxiliaries of the older body.

THE NEW LEBANON CONFERENCE ACADEMY.

The New Lebanon Academy was founded in 1853, with Prof. A. P. Allen, Principal, and Miss Talbot and one or two other lady assistants. The institution was under the management of the Methodist Church, and school was at first taught in the church building. During the winter of 1854-55, eighty-five students were in attendance. At this time work had been commenced on the academy building. By the autumn of 1855, the house was nearly ready for occupancy. Three terms were taught yearly, the tuition was \$3 and \$4. There were three courses of study one, the collegiate, embracing the following branches: Algebra, chemistry, composition and rhetoric, outlines of history, natural philosophy, natural theology, botany, trigonometry, logic, mental philosophy, moral science, surveying, astronomy, geology, elements of criticism, mechanical philosophy and history of English literature. At this time, New Lebanon was the educational center of the county. In July, 1855, Prof. Allen conducted the first normal school in the county at Sullivan. was assisted by a Mr. Hargrave. The Academy was conducted until about war time.

THE ACADEMIES AT MEROM AND SULLIVAN.

Other important schools at this time were the Merom Academy and the Sullivan Female Academy. The former was founded in 1857-58, with Rev. E. W. Humphreys, Principal. It was an excellent institution, and, in 1859, was supplanted by the Union Christian College. Sullivan Female Academy, an institution which had the utmost confidence of the citizens of the county seat, and justly so, was founded in 1856 by Mrs. Jane Booth, a lady of fine ability and finished scholarship. In June, 1857, at the close of the spring term, she gave a school exhibition in the court house. Declamations, essays, select readings, orations, and vocal and instrumental music were the exercises. An academy paper styled "The Young Ladies' Repository" was read by its editors, Misses Elizabeth Moore, Sarah Griffith and Belle Cox. The room could not contain the audience. The institution was conducted for several years.

THE SULLIVAN JOINT-STOCK SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

In August, 1858, there was founded in the county seat the "Sullivan Joint Stock School Association," based upon a subscribed capital of \$5,000, which was divided into 500 shares of \$10 each. At the time of the organization, eighty seven shares were immediately taken by the citizens, and within a week later, the number subscribed was over two hundred. The institution was to be under the management of seven directors. Before the plans were carried into effect, the design was changed and the Sullivan Academy was founded. The latter institution was popular for several years.

THE EVANSVILLE & CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD.

The first railroad built in Sullivan County was known by the above It was begun in 1853 and completed in 1854, the first "through train" passing Sullivan Saturday, November 25, 1854. For several months during the fall, there had been a gap from Sullivan to Carlisle, over which passengers were conveyed by stage. The completion of the road was joyously celebrated. The railroad company refused to carry the mail at the prices of the stage line, and mail continued to reach the county on the old Terre Haute & Vincennes route, which extended along the valley of the Wabash, passing through Merom. van received the mail from Merom. How much assistance was given the company to complete the railroad cannot be definitely stated. ocrat, of 1855, stated in one issue, that in 1854, notwithstanding the almost total failure of crops, the county paid in subscriptions over \$60-000. It is certain; that Carlisle gave more than any other place. said that sixteen men of that town, rather than have the road located west about three miles as was threatened, subscribed \$32,000. safe to say that the county gave over \$100,000 to aid the company. This road floats the products of the county. For several years, it has been called the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad.

OTHER RAILROAD PROJECTS.

In 1870, the county was required to vote on the question of aiding the Cincinnati & St. Louis Straight Line Railroad to the amount of \$120,000. The following was the result of the election held April 2:

Townships.	For.	Against.
Townships. Jackson	. 2	227
Carry		283
Fairbanks		200
Turman	. 20	114
Hamilton		282
Cass.		102
Jefferson	. 2	266
Haddon.		277
Gill		121
	<u> </u>	
Total	529	1872

And so the tax failed to carry. This road was projected east and west across the county, passing through Sullivan and Merom. Early in 1872, the county voted on the question of aiding the Terre Haute & Cincinnati Company to the amount of \$73,000:

	-Coun	TY TAX	-Town	SHIP TAX.—
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Jackson	8	233		
Curry	41	327		
Fairbanks	38	209		
Turman	190	80		
Hamilton	708	103	706	106
Cass	. 196	63	185	59
Jefferson	30	289		
Haddon	59	539		
Gill	308	96	283	164
•				
Total	1579	1929		

The vote for township tax was in aid of the Cincinnati & St. Louis Straight Line Railroad.

In 1872, Fairbanks, on the question of aiding the T. H. & S. W. Railroad \$10,000, polled 165 for the tax and 88 against it. To aid the C. & St. L. S. L. Railroad, Gill voted 304 for and 86 against; Hamilton 727 for and 94 against; Cass, \$70 for and 30 against; and the whole county 1,590 for and 1,469 against. Hamilton voted \$14,825 aid; Cass, \$3,330 aid; and Gill, \$8,470. A tax of 60 cents on the \$100 was ordered levied in these three townships.

THE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

In 1874, Hamilton cast 562 votes for and 182 against aiding the Bloomfield Railway to the amount of \$36,000. Cass, on the same question, cast 142 votes for and 61 against aid to the amount of \$7,590. Gill, on the same, cast 61 for and 82 against aid to the amount of \$17,700. In 1875, one per cent tax was ordered levied in Cass and Hamilton Townships, to aid this railroad. In 1875, Gill again voted on the question of aid, casting 173 votes for and 75 against. For some reason, these townships were required to vote again on this question, which they did. The road was completed, but the townships endeavored to escape the payment of the tax. Gill has thus far succeeded. Much litigation has grown out of the road.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

Under the ditching laws of the State, one or two channels have, within the last few years, been excavated in the county: One, the French ditch in Gill Township, is one and one fourth miles long, and cost about \$1,600. One or two others are in course of construction. The Merom Petroleum & Mining Company was organized in 1866, with a membership of about sixteen and with a capital of \$4,000. The object of the

company was to bore or dig for oil, or other vegetable fluids, and for coal The object was not realized. In 1806, numerous contracts were entered into by the citizens of the county, who leased their lands to be worked The Pioneer Coal Company was one of the first, if not the first, to commence work in the county. The Vigilance Volunteers of Sullivan County organized in 1868 to detect and capture horse-thieves and other criminals. The Busseron Leves Association was organized in 1869, with a membership of about twenty the object being to drain certain lands in the Wabash Valley. The next year the Island Levee Company was formed with seven members, to prevent certain lands in Turman and Fairbanks Townships from being overflowed. Prairie Draining and Levee Company was organized in 1871, to build a ten-mile levee. In 1872, the American Fire-proof Tile Roofing Company was organized at Shelburn, with a capital of \$100,000. In 1873, the Coal Hill Coal and Mining Company, was formed with a capital of In 1874, the Ascension Coal Company was formed with a **\$200,000**. capital of \$30,000. Various other associations and companies have been formed. The Patrons of Husbandry, a few years ago, had several lodges in the county. The Sullivan Building & Loan Association was formed in 1882-83 with a capital of \$200,000.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph W. Wolfe, Jesse Haddon and Levi Maxwell, February, 1850; William Beard, September, 1850, vice Haddon, time expired; Samuel Brodie, 1851, vice Wolfe, time expired; Jacob Hoke, March, 1852, vice Brodie, deceased: Levi Maxwell, 1853; Josiah Wolfe, 1854; John A. Cummins, 1855; Hezekiah Riggs, 1856; John Sproatt, 1857; William H. Griffin, 1859; C. B. Shepard, 1860; John A. Cummins, 1861; W. H. Griffin, 1862; C. B. Shepard, 1863; Isham W. Allen, 1864; Eli Dix, 1865; Levi Woodward, 1866; Henry R. Wallace, 1867; Eli Dix, 1868; Levi Woodward, 1869; H. R. Wallace, 1870, Eli Dix, 1871; William Combs, 1872; William A. Thompson, 1873; Charles Scott, 1874; William Combs, 1875; Levi Woodward, 1876; Charles Scott, 1877, who held over in the place of Eli Dix, who after election and before qualification had died; James J. Snyder, 1878; John L. Kaufman, 1878; Phillip R. Jenkins, March, 1879, vice Woodward, resigned; Jackson Rich, 1879; James J. Snyder, 1881; Jacob Billman, 1882, and William Arnett, 1883.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Samuel R. Hamill, March, 1854; James W. Hinkle, March, 1854; Rev. McKinney, 1855; Michael Malott, 1855; Archer P. Allen, 1857. * Murray Briggs, 1861-67; Charles R. Allen, 1867-71; George W. Register, 1871-75 (was the first Superintendent, beginning 1873); James A Marlow, 1875, and to the present.

EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Creager, George Boon, E. W. Brown, Joseph Dickson, Abe Elliott, William Burnett, David Harber, Henry Anderson, John F. Johnson, William Winters, 1817; Joseph Liston, Joseph Ransford, John Waydon, Anthony Bennett, 1818; James C. Black, Robert Preebles, Matthew Spurlock, George Shroyer, John Landers, James Wason, 1819; Joseph M. Miller, Samuel Whittlesey, Benjamin Stafford, Sr., William Eldridge, 1820; Samuel Broadett, John Creager, H. W. Ransford, 1821; Zadock Hunt, 1822; David Wilkins, Charles Norman, Jared Rundle, W. B. Matthews, John Wallace, Groves Ramey, 1823; (missing, 1824 and 1825); Samuel Whittlesey, John Benefiel, James Pogue, W. M. Purdy, 1826; Samuel Silvers, John Creager, 1827; Jared Rundle, William Carrithers, David Wilkins, Seth Cushman, Jacob Ernest, Hardy Hill, 1828; Joseph Evans, Asa Davis, Samuel Silvers, John Broadett, Samuel Osborn, James Floyd, John H. Eaton, W. H. Creager, Jonathan E. Batch, 1831; John Findley, Jordan Peters, Shadrack Sherman, Andrew Wilkins, Joseph Gray, 1832; James McCrary, Silas Osborn, Adam Wilson, Hezekiah Riggs, 1833; Robert Sherman, W. H. Creager, John Mills, 1834; Thomas Mahan, James D. Gardner, M. E. Nash, Adam Grant, 1835; John Heaton, Francis S. Miller, W. R. Haddon, H. K. Wilson, John B. Huff, 1836; James Milligan, 1837; Milton Mayfield, Silas Osborn, William McKee, Robert Curry, Adam Wilson, Samuel Myers, 1838; David Wilkins, W. H. Creager, John Mills, Seth Cushman, 1839; M. E. Nash, J. D. Gardner, Benjamin Turman, Thomas Mahan, 1840.

REPRESENTATIVES.

George Rogers Clark Sullivan represented Knox County, before Sullivan County was organized, and until 1820; Robert Buntin was the first Representative of Sullivan County, 1817-20; Robert Sturgis and John McDonald were joint Representatives of Knox and Sullivan Counties from 1820 to 1822; Henry D. Palmer represented Sullivan alone, 1822-23; Josiah Mann, 1824; George Boon, 1825-30; John W. Davis, 1831-32; James Depauw, 1833; Joseph Latshaw, 1834; Seth Cushman, 1835; Joseph Briggs and Samuel Brown, 1836; Samuel Brown and William R. Haddon, 1837; Samuel Brown and George Boon, 1838; W. R. Haddon and Justus Davis, 1839; George Boon, 1840; John W. Davis and Justus Davis, 1841; John W. Davis, 1842; Thomas Turman, 1843; John H. Wilson and Silás Osborn, 1845; Benjamin Wolfe and Silas Osborn, 1846; Benjamin Wolfe, 1847; Benjamin Wolfe and Silas Osborn, 1848; James K. O'Haver and James H. Wier, 1849-50; John H. Wilson, 1850; J. W. Davis and Theophilus Chowning, 1851; "Squire" McDonald and William McKee, 1853. * * * John W. Davis and Michael Branson, 1857; * * W. W. Owens, 1861; S. G. Burton, David Usrey, 1858; 1863; Benjamin Wolfe, 1867; N. D. Miles, 1869; S. S. Coffman, 1873; James L. Nash, 1875; S. S. Coffman, 1877; John C. Briggs, 1879; Charles T. Akin, 1881; Charles T. Akin and James B. Patten (joint Rep.), 1883.

SENATORS.

William Polke, 1818; Thomas H. Blake, 1821; John Jenckes, 1822; John M. Coleman, 1825; William C. Linton, 1828; James Farrington, 1832; George Boon, 1834; James T. Moffatt, 1837; Ransom W. Akin, 1843; James H. Henry, 1846; James M. Hanna, 1849; * Michael Combs, 1855; W. E. McLean, 1857; Henry K. Wilson, 1861; B. W. Hanna, 1865; James M. Hanna, 1869; Joshua Alsop, 1871; M. B. Riggs, 1872, Henry K. Wilson, 1875; F. W. Viehe, 1879; Joshua Ernest.

AUDITORS.

H. K. Wilson, 1841-52; Joseph W. Wolfe, 1852-54; H. K. Wilson, 1855-59; Ferdinand Basler, 1859; Murray Briggs, 1867; Robert M. Griffith, 1868; David Crawley, 1878.

TREASURERS.

John S. Davis, 1850; W. B. Ogle, 1854; Ed Price, 1859; John Giles, 1862; W. H. Griffin, 1866; David Crawley, 1870; Abe McClellan, 1874; C. P. Riggs, 1878; Charles L. Davis, 1882.

RECORDERS.

John Jones, March, 1817; Robert Buntin, 1817; Samuel Coleman, 1818; M. E. Nash, 1830; Benjamin Wolfe, 1836; H. K. Wilson, 1846; James H. Reed, 1847; W. G. Neff, 1857; Robert K. Hamill, 1861; J. L. Griffin, 1865; John N. Fordyce, 1874; Joshua Beasley, 1882.

CLERKS.

Robert Buntin, Jr., March 28, 1817; Samuel Coleman, appointed 1817, vice Buntin, resigned; Benjamin Wolfe, 1830; H. K. Wilson, 1842; Joseph W. Wolfe, 1851; J. W. Hinkle, 1859; Ed Price, 1863; W. C. Griffith, 1867; Jesse Bicknell, 1871; Thomas J. Mann, 1879.

SHERIFFS.

Morgan Eaton, January 1, 1817 (John Benefiel received a writ of dedimus from the Governor, to take the bond of Mr. Eaton); Bailey Johnson, September, 1817; George Boon, 1821; Edward Wilks; 1825; Richard Dodd, 1827; Seth Cushman, 1831; Shadrack Sherman, 1835; Absalom Hurst, 1839; John H. Wilson, 1841; David H. Hancock, 1845; F. Garretson, 1846; Henry Dooley, 1849; Zachariah Burton, 1854; James W. Brodie, 1856; Matthew McCammon, 1860; Alexander Snow, 1863; W. H. Mayfield, 1866; Thomas J. Land, 1870; John F. Curry, 1872; Owen C. Hancock, 1874; John Dudley, 1876; James L. Berry, 1880.

CORONERS.

William Ledgerwood, January, 1817; John M. Peebles, September 8, 1817; William Ledgerwood, 1818; John Jones, 1819; George Mack, 1820; James Lisman, 1822; James Brooks, 1824; Seth Cushman, 1826; Shadrach Sherman, 1828; Absalom Hurst, 1830; William Hill, 1832; Landon Parks, 1836; Jesse J. Benefiel, 1838; Joseph B. Booker, 1840; George D. Clark, 1842; Samuel Wilson, 1846; Nimrod Walls, 1848; Charles W. Hanley, 1850; Benjamin Timmons, 1852; B. D. Walls, 1853; A. S. Anderson, 1854; Surrell Nichols, 1856; Daniel Case, 1858; John Turner, 1860; Thomas McIntosh, 1861; B. B. Neal, 1862; James W. Brodie, 1868; W. C. McBride, 1870; S. T. Trout, 1872; Caleb Snapp, 1874; Owen Davis, 1876; John Wagoner, 1878.

SURVEYORS.

John Wallace, May 13, 1818; * * * Enoch Walls, 1852; W. S. Hinkle, 1854; Samuel M. Reed, 1856; Thomas B. Silvers, 1858; Nathan Thomas, 1860; Alonzo F. Estabrook, 1870–1884.

THE COUNTY PINANCES.

The following is the report of the County Auditor for the fiscal year 1850-51: On hand, \$548.47; from the County Agent, \$420.90; from various licenses, \$337.70; State revenue, \$4,929.46; county revenue, \$4,961.50; road fund, \$699.14; total receipts, \$11,897.17. buildings cost \$3,491.31; and county officers, \$236.04; and the total expense was \$11,908.63. For the fiscal year 1852-53, there was on hand \$398.28, and the total receipts were \$14,147.19; the expense of county buildings was \$4,050.42; county officers cost \$510.31; the total expense was \$13,082.72, leaving in the treasury \$1,084.47. In September, 1854, the county debt amounted to \$4,425.12\frac{1}{4}. For the fiscal year 1854-55, the receipts were \$7,242.10, and the expenses \$7,253.78; with outstanding orders, \$3,073.92. In 1855-56, the county revenue receipts were \$8,205.46, and the total receipts \$9,421.61. The county officers cost \$1,619.48, and the insane \$100.07. Total expenses, \$7,694.18. In 1856-57, there was on hand \$915.05; received county revenue and railroad tax, \$7,854.08; total receipts \$9,335.56; total expenses \$7,672.46, leaving in the treasury \$1,663.10. The county officers cost \$1,507.23. 58, there was on hand \$1,663.10; county revenue received, \$9,519.86; total receipts, \$12,173.05; total expenses, \$6,710.64; receipt balance, \$5,462.41; old orders redeemed, \$3,169.24. on hand, \$2,293.17. The county officers cost \$1,780.62. In 1858-59, there was on hand \$3,994.62: the county revenue was \$6,729.93; total receipts, \$12,678.87; county officers cost \$1,484.90; total expenses, \$11,724.09; outstanding orders. \$937.67; on hand, \$938.80; surplus, \$1.13. In 1859, the road fund distributed was \$152.02; township fund, \$1,754.07.

In 1860, there was on hand \$938.80; county revenue receipts were

\$7,497.18; total receipts \$9,359.70. The county officers cost \$2,148.90; the total expenses were \$13,520.55; county debt, \$5,254. In 1862, there were 278,900.59 acres taxed in the county; value of lands and improvements, \$2,812,895; value of lots and improvements, \$216,365; value of personal property, \$1,199,822; total valuation, \$4,229,082; number of polls, 2,391; total tax levied, \$37,951.42. For the fiscal pear 1862-63, the county revenue receipts were \$13,954.68; total receipts, \$15,178.33. The county officers cost \$2,493.93; total expenses \$10,369.93. The county debt at this time was \$4,808.40; outstanding orders, \$2,957.97; amount due the county from the Treasurer. \$3,762.87. At this time, \$3,000 worth of county bonds were sold to raise means to pay off the indebtedness, so that no more county orders might be thrown upon the public. A surprising feature of the financial condition of the county was the enor. mous delinquent list outstanding. At this time there was due the county from accumulations for the preceding eight years a total of \$28,000. was found very difficult to make collections. The Treasurer was ordered to take extra means to have this delinquency collected, and five per cent in addition to his regular fees was given him. At the close of the war, or just before, the County Board ordered sold \$83,600 worth of bonds to be used in paying bounty to volunteers and drafted men. Other bonds were sold within the next year, aggregating several thousand dollars. The conclusion of the war terminated the unusual closeness in money matters, and restored confidence in all business circles, and soon the heavy taxation began to be seen in a full treasury and a decrease of the county The county revenue in 1865-66 was \$17,328.63; total receipts, \$20,924.74: county officers cost \$3,014.47; total expenses, \$26,706.80; families of volunteers cost \$2,965.69; total soldiers relief from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, \$18.458.71.

In 1867-68, the county revenue was \$14,567.71, and the total receipts \$16,016.62. County officers cost \$7,440.56; total expenses. \$27,113.63. In 1869-70, the county revenue receipts were \$20,828.99; total receipts, \$41,288.97; county receipts, \$11,568.75; county officers cost \$3,174.76; total expenses, \$27,132.43; excess of receipts \$14,156.54. In 1872-73, the county revenue receipts were \$19,333.49; total receipts were \$23,-**320.70**; county officers cost \$3,004.31; total expenses, \$17,835.33; receipt surplus, \$5,485.37. In 1873-74, the total receipts were \$24,650.70, and the total expenses \$22,714.72, the surplus being \$1,935.98; county officers cost \$3,917.10; county revenue, \$11,842.08; on hand at the beginning of the year, \$8,237.80. In 1875-76, the total expenses were \$23,-579.42; county officers cost \$4,908.85. In 1877-78, there was on hand \$5,638.03; county revenue receipts, \$12,890.59; receipts on the delinquent list of 1866, \$10,910.16; total receipts, \$29,895.33; total expenses \$25,160.64; surplus, \$4,734.69; county officers cost \$4,444.60. In 1879–80, there was on hand \$5,212.27, and the total receipts were \$27,067.78.

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In 1882-83, there was on hand \$89.62; total receipts, \$29,330.04; total expenses, \$30,789.29; county officers cost \$5,385.91. In July, 1883, twenty county bonds of \$500 each were issued to take up about \$8,000 worth of outstanding orders. The bonds bore 6 per cent interest and were bought by Indianapolis capitalists.

RECAPITULATION OF TAXES, 1883.

Value of land	\$3,165,54 5.00
Value of improvements	740,190.00
Value of lots	181,710.00
Value of improvements	419,435.00
Value of personal property	2,584,430.00
Total value of taxables	7,091,310.00
State tax	10,251.23
State house tax	1,418.29
State school tax	13,087.80
County tax	24,757.35
Township tax	4,763.71
Tuition tax	9,730.55
Special school tax	13,686.04
Road tax	6,189.20
Corporation tax	5,388.29
Bridge tax	7,091.44
University tax	354 . 59
Dog tax	2,638.00
Total tax	103,256.80
Delinquent tax	15,555.22
Interest and penalty	2,886.53
Grand total tax	121,698.55
Poor tax	8,900.31
Acres of land	281,216.87
Number of polls	8,488

COUNTY POLITICS.

It is scarcely necessary to say that Sullivan County, since its creation in January, 1817, has been Democratic—that is, since Andrew Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency in 1828, for before that the Democrats were anti-Federalists or Republicans, and then the county was Republican. At times, the Democratic majority has exceeded 1,400. An account of the early elections cannot be given. The returns were all destroyed in 1850 when the court house was burned. The following tabular exhibit will illustrate the politics of the county since 1856.

November, 1856.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.	AMERICAN.
TOWNSHIPS.	Buchanan and Breckinridge.	Fremont and Dayton.	Fillmore and Donelson.
Jackson	137	17	31
Curry	147	3 0	40
Fairbanks	108	44	30
Turman	190	28	40
Hamilton	355	72	64
Cass	126		${f 2}$
Jefferson	: 146	4	29
Haddon	300	21	82
Gill	141	41	79
Totals	1 ,650	257	397

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Douglas	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and	DEMOCRAT. Breckinridge and	UNION. Bell and
	Johnson.	Hamlin.	Lane.	Everett.
Jackson	136	42	1	13
Curry	2 01	95	4	8
Fairbanks	133	80	1	2
Turman	219	100	1	4
Hamilton	430	200	22	1
Cass	144	25	3	4
Jefferson	165	43	20	4
Haddon	252	144	66	8
Gill	178	127	10	11
		070		
Totals	1,858	85 6	128	5 5

NOVEMBER, 1864.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
	McClellan	Lincoln
Townships.	and	and
Jackson	Pendleton. 150	Johnson. 78
Curry	205	70
Fairbanks		63
Turman	228	82
Hamilton	44 8	206
Cass	145	16
Jefferson	213	29
Haddon		113
Gill	164	54
m-4-3	0.050	
Totals	2.009	711

NOVEMBER, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	Seymour and Blair.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Colfax.
Jackson	. 179	136
Curry	. 252	147
Fairbanks		82
Turman	. 267	141
Hamilton	. 511	291
Cass	. 176	46
Jefferson	. 246	68
Haddon	. 420	171
Gill	. 211	212
Totals	. 2,457	1,294

NOVEMBER, 1872.

L	IBERAL RI	EPUBLICAN.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.
TOWNSHIPS.		Greeley and Brown.	Grant and Wilson.	O'Conor and Julian.
Jackson		128	140	
Curry		252	167	
Fairbanks		148	69	1
Turman		211	136	-
Hamilton		472	321	
Cass		193	44	_
Jefferson		158	72	42
Haddon		374	209	23
Gill	• • • • • •	181	221	5
Totals	- 	2,117	1,379	71

NOVEMBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Tilden and Hendricks.	REPUBLICAN. Hayes and Wheeler.	INDEPENDENT. Cooper and Cary.
Jackson	224	151	8
Curry	326	162	_
Fairbanks		87	1
Turman	. 284	149	
Hamilton	. 577	363	35
Cass	263	5 5	13
Jefferson	. 247	94	29
Haddon	483	233	15
Gill	. 264	242	_
Totals	. 2,888	1,536	 96

NOVEMBER, 1880.

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.	INDEPENDENT.
TOWNSHIPS.	Hancock and English.	Garfield and • Arthur.	Weaver and Chambers.
Jackson	261	162	45
Curry	. 326	179	20
Fairbanks	241	78	6
Turman	277	167	8
Hamilton	641	375	22
Cass	272	57	10
Jefferson	286	112	16
Haddon	496	236	6
Gill	249	241	7
Totals	.3,049	1,607	140

CHAPTER V.

BY SEWELL COULSON. ESQ.

THE EARLY BENCH AND BAR-JUDGE WILLIAM PRINCE-DEATH OF MCGEE

-THE PENALTY-OLD ENGLISH CASES-OFFICERS OF THE COURT-THE
FIRST RESIDENT ATTORNEYS-COUNTY CLERKS AND SHERIFFS-SAMUEL
JUDAH-HIS LOCATION IN SULLIVAN COUNTY-HIS SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER-SKETCH OF JAMES C. ALLEN-SKETCH OF COL.
NEFF-THE LAST PROBATE COURT-THE FIRST COMMON PLEAS COURTPROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF JOHN T. GUNN, JUDGE PATTERSON,
JUDGE MAXWELL AND OTHERS-THE SHERMAN-COFFMAN MAL-PRACTICE SUIT.

ON. WILLIAM PRINCE was, on the organization of Sullivan County, President Judge of the First Judicial Circuit. Joseph Latshaw and Richard Maxwell were commissioned Associate Judges on the 28th day of March, 1817, by Gov. Jennings. Morgan Eaton was commissioned the first Sheriff of the county January 1, 1817. A dedimus was issued by the Governor to John Benefiel, empowering him to take and approve Eaton's official bond as Sheriff. Robort Buntin was the first Clerk of the Circuit Court. At the same time Eaton was appointed Sheriff, William Ledgerwood was appointed Coroner. The first term of the Circuit Court was held early in the spring of 1817, at the residence of James Sproule, William Price, President Judge, and Joseph Latshaw and Richard Maxwell presiding thereat. There is no means of knowing anything whatever as to the amount and character of the business that was before the court at its first session, or indeed but little is known in reference thereto prior to the burning of the court house on January 7, 1850.

JUDGE WILLIAM PRINCE.

The President Judge, William Prince, was an old citizen of Knox As early as the year 1810, he acted in conjunction with Francis Vigo, Toussaint Dubois, Joseph Barron, Pierre LaPlante, John Conner and M. Brouillette as messengers between Gen. Harrison and the Prophet's Town and the principal villages of the Miami, Delaware and Pottawatomie Indians. On account of his influence with the Indians, he was frequently employed on these missions of peace. Judge Maxwell was the father of John Maxwell, late of Cass Township, now deceased, and Levi Maxwell, Esq., still living in Sullivan. Levi Maxwell very distinctly recollects the early courts of the county when his father was one of the Associate Judges of the Circuit Court. The county had not yet erected a court house, and after the commission had located the seat of justice at Carlisle, which town had been laid out in the year 1816, when the weather was favorable the courts were often held beneath the spreading branches of a large beech tree that stood in the northern limits of the G. R. C. Sullivan was Prosecuting Attorney for some years after the organization of the courts of the county. The descendants of Judge Latshaw still continue to reside in the vicinity of Carlisle.

THE KILLING OF M'GEE.

In the fall of 1819, one McGee, a tailor, who resided in Carlisle, was suspected of being guilty of larceny; three men, George Smith, Benjamin Byram and Jonathan Netherton, the latter one of whom was a giant both in size and strength, while on a spree, took McGee in the night time to the small branch, north of where Speake's flouring mill now stands, and proceeded to duck him in the water with a view of extorting a confession of guilt from him. The water in the branch was quite shallow, but they continued the operation till McGee died. Smith, Byram and Netherton were indicted, tried and convicted of manslaughter.

THE PENALTY.

What the full extent of the penalty was is not definitely known, but it included fine, imprisonment and whipping. They at once made application for a pardon, which, it seems, was granted, at least it was construed to be an absolute pardon. The Governor, however, did not intend the pardon as absolute but only a remission of part of the penalty, whereupon he made the following order: "Whereas, on the 29th day of May, 1820, a pardon was granted to George Smith, Benjamin Byram and Jonathan Netherton, convicted of the crime of manslaughter by sentence of the Sullivan Circuit Court at their last term, which pardon has been construed to be a remission of their fine and release from imprisonment; so much thereof is hereby revoked, and they are duly pardoned from the sentence of the lash."

OLD COURT PRACTICES.

The Territorial law in force at the adoption of the Constitution of 1816 did not authorize whipping as part of the sentence for manslaughter.

By a provision of the Territorial code of 1807, which probably was taken from the legislative enactments of Pennsylvania, the crimes of treason, murder, are and horse-stealing were each punished with death. The crime of manslaughter was punished according to the common law. The crime of burglary and robbery were each punished with whipping, fine, and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Larceny was punished by fine or whipping, and in some cases by being bound to labor not exceeding seven years. Forgery was punished by fine, disfranchisement and pillory. Hog-stealing, fine and whipping. Where the court found the authority for assessing whipping as part of the penalty for the crime of manslaughter is mysterious. At common law, and it remained so until changed by Statute 23, Henry VIII, the penalty was death.

"A man was arraigned upon an indictment for murder; upon trial the jury found him not guilty of the murder, but guilty of the homicide or manslaughter; and the judgment given in the King's bench was that he should be hanged." "The reason given by the report is, that manslaughter is comprehended in murder." 4 Rives' History of English Law, 893. Again, during the reign of Edward VI, the question came before the court on the circuit, and after referring to the case in the reign of Henry VIII the report says: "In the present case, the jury found that Salisbury killed the deceased, but not of malice prepense; and so they acquitted him of the murder, and found him guilty of manslaughter. Upon this, it was privately debated upon the bench, whether he should be entirely acquitted by this verdict, inasmuch as he was arraigned for murder, and was acquitted thereof; or whether he should have judgment to be hanged for the manslaughter; or thirdly, whether this verdict should serve as an indictment of manslaughter." "In support of this, they said that the jury might give a verdict at large and find the whole matter; as if one was arraigned of the death of a man, and he pleaded not guilty, the jury might find that he killed him in his own defense." "In this case, therefore, where he was arraigned for killing a man with malice prepense, the substance of the matter was, whether he killed him or not, and that the malice prepense was but matter of form, or the circumstance of the killing." * * * "The substance and manner, both being put in issue together, if the jury find the substance and not the manner, judgment shall be given according to the substance." 4Rives English Law, 334-5. The peculiarity, the novelty, it may be said, of the case, has led to this digression. The penalty assessed was not authorized by the common law, perhaps there might have been some statute then in force that long since has disappeared that justified the judgment of the court.

OFFICERS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Robert Buntin resigned his office as Clerk of the Circuit Court in the fall of 1818, and Samuel Coleman was appointed to fill the vacancy and served until 1830, being re-appointed in 1823. On September 8, 1817, Bailey Johnson was commissioned Sheriff, and served till 1821. George Boon was commissioned Sheriff and served till 1825. In the year 1820, Richard Maxwell resigned his office as Associate Judge. 20, 1820, the Governor issued a writ of election to the Sheriff of Sullivan County, for the election of an Associate Judge to fill the vacancy caused by Maxwell's resignation. James Drake was elected, and received his commission September 24, 1820. Josiah L. Mann having been elected Associate Judge to succeed Latshaw, who resigned, received his commission dated August 20, 1821. Judge Josiah Manu was the father of Mr James B. Mann, of Turman Township, and grandfather of the present worthy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sullivan County. Hon. H. K. Wilson (deceased) and his brother William Wilson, each married daughters of Judge Mann.

THE FIRST RESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

The first lawyers to locate in Carlisle, Sullivan County, was Samuel Whittlesey and —— McDonald. To use the language of Hon. Samuel Judah, in speaking of the latter. "he was a man blessed with fine mind, and possessed of much knowledge and very pleasing manners." As to Mr. Whittlesey, many of the older people remember of hearing of him, but no one is able to give any definite account of him, further than he was appointed and commissioned Probate Judge May 14, 1831, and held that office till August 13 of the same year. —— McDonald practiced law in the county several years, and probably died at Carlisle. The President Judges of the Circuit Court of Sullivan County, following Prince, were Call, Dewey, Amory Kinney, Elisha Huntington, Bryant, Samuel B. Gookins and John Law, who was on the bench at the time the court house was burned. It is scarcely possible, on account of the various changes made in the circuits, to furnish the precise dates that each served in Sullivan County.

The Associate Judges that followed those already named were: Jonathan Rogers, commissioned August 22, 1822; Josiah L. Mann and Jonathan Rogers were both commissioned September 1, 1823; John H. Eaton was commissioned November 26, 1824, in the place of Judge Mann, who had resigned; on the same date, Andrew Hamilton was commissioned in the place of Jonathan Rogers, removed. On the 5th of September, 1825, Andrew Hamilton resigned, and on the 3d day of November following, a writ was issued for an election to fill the vacancy. Joseph Latshaw was elected, and on the 22d of February, 1826, received his commission. On August 14, 1829, James Brooks was commissioned Associate Judge, and again on September 8, 1830, on same date, Joseph Wilson was also com-

missioned Associate Judge. On August 15, 1833, Jacob Houts was commissioned; Samuel Silvers was commissioned March 9; 1837; Joseph Wilson, August 14, 1837; John Huff, August 14, 1837; Silas Osborn, August 11, 1840; William M. McKee, August 10, 1844, for seven years; Isaac Shannon, August 10, 1844, for seven years; the two last, their term to commence March 28, 1845. On August 16, 1849, Justice Davis was commissioned Associate Judge; he and Shannon served until the office was abolished by the adoption of the Constitution of 1852.

THE FIRST PROBATE COURTS.

While there undoubtedly was a Probate Court in Sullivan County prior to 1829, the records in the office of the Secretary of State fail to show that any commission issued prior to August 14, 1829, to Probate Judges. On August 14, 1829, John W. Davis was commissioned Probate Judge, and served till November 14, 1831, when he was succeeded by Samuel Whittlesey. Whittlesey served until August 13, 1831, when he was succeeded by Josiah L. Mann. Judge Mann served till November 30, 1835, when he was succeeded by Joseph W. Briggs. Judge Briggs served from the date of his appointment to August 9, 1836, when he was succeeded by John S. Davis. John S. Davis was again commissioned August 14, 1848, and served until August 15, 1849, when he was succeeded by William Alsop. On August 15, 1849, William Alsop was commissioned Probate Judge for seven years, and held the office up to and for a short time after the adoption of the new constitution, which abolished it.

SAMUEL JUDAH.

Among the first lawyers that located in Sullivan County was the late Samuel Judah, who, not only on account of his early settlement there, but also because of his profound learning and eminent standing as a lawyer and jurist, is entitled to a place in the judicial history of the county. He was born in the city of New York in the year 1799. His parents were Samuel Bernard Judah and Miriam Hart Judah. They were Jews, of English descent, but whose early ancestors came from Protugal to England about two centuries before the American Revolution.

Samuel Judah was educated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. He was very precocious, and graduated at the age of sixteen, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1819. He determined to go West. Vincennes was then the city of the far West. On arriving there, he found Vincennes well peopled with lawyers, and thought it best to settle in a new town; so he went to Merom, then the county seat of Sullivan County.

HIS ARRIVAL IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Mr. Judah at this period was still quite young; he had but little or no money and great pride; and his earlier life had by no means fitted

him for the hardships of the frontier. He was for some months sick with malaria, and solely dependent upon strangers for kind offices. That he appreciated the attention bestowed upon him by the then inhabitants of Carlisle, where he was at that time, is shown by the following extract from a letter written by him to a younger sister about this time, which is also valuable as a candid statement of the condition of society at that time:

"Merom, Ind., August 24, 1821.

"MY DEAR SISTER:

"The sources of mental improvement are reading and therewith reflection, and the society of well-informed people. Of the latter, the most important, I shall write first. In the society of well-informed people you may, by proper attention, acquire a very general knowledge of men and things. Whenever I meet with a man who has traveled, either in America or the old world, I give particular attention to his conversation, from which I am able to judge of the truth and accuracy of books written on foreign countries, and also can soon discover whether the traveler is a man of discernment and observation or not.

"To me there is nothing so amusing as the conversation of men of general information and practical knowledge. During a three months' sickness last fall at Carlisle, a neighboring village, I should most certainly have fretted myself to death had not the periods of intermission and the time of convalescence been relieved by exceedingly good company and books.

"Two young lawyers, two young doctors, one of whom had served in the Mediterranean, the other my friend McDonald, blessed with a fine mind, and possessed of much knowledge and very pleasant manners, an editor of a newspaper whose genius was only excelled by his lightness of heart, a gentleman who as a commission merchant had resided in many of the cities of continental Europe, a disbanded United States Major, absolutely the most pleasing and best-natured companion I ever met with, and two old sea captains who had been all over the world, formed an assemblage affording more pleasant amusement and enlivening conversation than I expected to find in the backwoods among ten persons laboring under the effects of sickness, at a season almost unexampled—strangers and assembled at the same place by chance. Capt. Wasson lived in Carlisle, and when the others were gone, in company with him or his books, I enjoyed much pleasure and spent the time pleasantly."

The latter part of the same letter is addressed to his mother in reference to a proposition advanced by him that a younger brother should be sent out to Merom to grow up with the country. He says: "By this mail, my dear mamma, you and papa will receive a letter from me containing a few propositions concerning Edward. I would never have

made these was I not certain that the result would be more beneficial to him than almost any other course you could mark out for him. Of the health of this country I am entirely satisfied, and a boy-so young as Edward would very soon and without danger get seasoned to any climate; but this is healthy and I have no fear on that account.

"The people here are very kind to strangers, and have been particularly so to me. * * The greatest difficulty will be in removing here. * * If you could send him to Wheeling, I know a gentleman there who would either bring him here himself in the spring or send him by a steamboat (in perfect safety) to Louisville, where I am acquainted with some highly respectable gentlemen who would take care of him and send him in the stage (a ride of three days) to Vincennes. You, not as well accustomed to wandering as I am, think this a dreadful place for the conveyance of a boy of fifteen or sixteen. I, however, know it to be perfectly feasible and destitute of danger, not half so madeap-like as my own excursion of ever-glorious memory hither."

HIS HOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER.

Mr. Judah lived in Sullivan County about three years, and then removed to Vincennes, where he continued to reside till his death. Judah'was not only a good lawyer, but a very profound one. His principal characteristics in connection with the practice of his profession were industry, care and perseverance. His cases were always well and elaborately prepared, and when once convinced that he was in the right, he never ceased to prosecute his side of the case, so long as there was a court to appeal to. In arguing legal questions, he was not profuse in presenting authorities as general rule, but when more were demanded he always had them. He relied much on authorities, however. While living in Merom, on one occasion, the court seemed inclined to decide a legal proposition against him. The decision, however, was withheld till next morning. That night Mr. Judah rode on horseback from Merom to Vincennes and back, a distance of over sixty miles the entire trip, to get a book, and was on hand at the calling of the court next morning, with his authority, and gained his case. His name first appears in the Supreme Courts Reports, in the case of McIntosh et al. vs. Chew, et al., 1 Blackf., 289, decided at the November term of the Supreme Court in the year 1823. He appeared as counsel in thirteen causes reported in 1 Blackf., which included appeals from the Knox, Daviess and Gibson Circuit Courts. The first cause ever appealed from the courts of Sullivan County was Eaton, Associate Judge, on the relation of Jesse Haddon and Henry Harper, against Benefiel et al., 2 Blackf., 52, in which Mr. Judah appeared for the plaintiff in error. This cause was decided at the May term, 1827, of the Supreme Court. Mr. Judah's reputation as a lawyer was by no means local, or confined to the State of Indians. At one time or another he was engaged in a number of important causes in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving large interests and grave legal questions. In the case of Ogilvie et al. vs. Knox Ins. Co., 16 Howard's U. S. Rep., he, for the first time, raised the question and established the doctrine of mandamus, to compel officials to levy and collect taxes to meet public debts. Mr. Judah was several times elected a member of the Legislature; was once Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1840, he came within one vote of being elected United States Senator.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

In 1843, the resident members of the bar of Sullivan County were Joseph W. Briggs, Hugh S. Ross, Thomas Marks, of Carlisle, and Andrew J. Thixton and James C. Allen, of Sullivan. Hugh Ross was a man of much natural ability, wonderful facility in the use of language, sometimes brilliant, but he disliked books (that is, law books). Ross, it is said, could cite whole passages of law from memory that suited his side of the argument much better, and was far more decisive of the point in the issue than anything found in the books. When practicing before Justices of the Peace his mind was very fertile in that direction, and to the unlearned it seemed the very depository of the law. He, however, lacked stability in purpose; he could not adhere to any one thing for any great length of time, consequently his life as a lawyer was a failure. More anecdotes have been told of Hugh S. Ross than any other attorney that ever practiced at the Sullivan bar.

Thomas Marks was a man of a good deal of force of character, but inclined to consult his prejudices rather than his deliberate judgment. He had obtained license to practice without having read much law, and, not being a student, his career as a lawyer was a failure. Andrew J. Thixton was a well-read lawyer for one of his age. He evidently had been a close student, but lacked energy. He was easily discouraged. He lacked in will-power (in common parlance, backbone), but with proper surroundings he would have made a good lawyer had his life Grafton F. Cookerly located in Merom while the county seat still remained there, and made some progress in his profession, but on the re-location of the county seat at Sullivan, Mr. Cookerly removed to Terre Haute, where he still resides. No young man ever delighted more in having a good time and in using life while fresh, than Mr. Cookerly. Wherever he was there was life and jollity. He was always ready with a speech on any side of any question-anything to please the crowd.

James C. Allen was born in Kentucky in 1822, and in 1841 began the study of law, and in 1843 was licensed to practice. In August of that year he went to Merom, and in the following January to Sullivan, the new county seat, where he opened an office and practiced until 1845, when he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and at the expiration of his term of office removed to Palestine, Ill. He was a man of fine natural ability, eminent in his profession, a critical observer, and occupied many positions of high responsibility. In 1850, he served in the Legislature; in 1852, was sent to Congress, and re-elected in 1854; in 1860, was defeated for the Governorship of Illinois by Richard Yates; was elected Circuit Judge in 1861; was elected to Congress for the State at large in 1862; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1870; was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and Supreme Judge in 1874, and is now practicing his profession at Olney, Ill.

Col. Francis L. Neff, for several years a practicing attorney at the Sullivan bar, was born in Boyle County, Ky., in the year 1831. He received such an education as was then afforded by the public schools of his neighborhood, and graduated in the year 1853, at Bloomington. Upon receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, he at once opened an office and commenced the practice of the law in Danville, the county seat of Hendricks County. After practicing law about one year in Danville, he removed to and located in Sullivan County, and commenced the practice of the law in partnership with his brother, Willis G. Neff. very soon succeeded in gaining a good practice, which they followed up with much energy and industry. Col. F. L. Neff was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, in the year 1857, which office he very creditably filled for two years. Col. Neff was enjoying a lucrative practice in the law, with every reasonable prospect of its still improving, at the breaking-out of the rebellion. He, together with some others of the attorneys belonging to the Sullivan bar, were at the time in attendance at the term of the Circuit Court of Greene County, then in session. Col. Neff and his brother, Willis G. Neff, were stopping at what was then called the Eveleigh House; the other parties were at the Stropes The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter arrived at Bloomfield during the night of the 15th of April. Although Col. Neff was engaged as counsel in a number of cases that were expected to come up for trial during the term, he was up and out before daybreak on the morning of the 16th, visiting the lodgings of the Sullivan members of the bar, and insisting that all must at once return home and enter upon the work of recruiting soldiers to put down the rebellion. It was finally agreed, however, that the two Neffs. who were not engaged in any causes set for trial on the 16th, nor till their clients would have time to employ other counsel, should proceed home at once, call a meeting of the citizens, and commence recruiting a company of volunteers, and the other attorneys to follow on the next day. This plan was carried out, but not with complete success on the first attempt.

The first meeting called together by Col. Neff and others on the

night of April the 16th, was broken up. This result, however, only stimulated him and his friends to more determined work. Another meeting was called for the night of the 17th. This meeting was largely attended. Col. Neff made a most powerful appeal in behalf of the Government. Volunteering commenced in earnest, and in a short time a full company was enrolled, which was tendered to the Government, and accepted and mustered into the United States service as Company I, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On the organization of the company, he was elected First Lieutenant, and received his commission and was mustered into the United States service September 5, 1861. His company was incorporated into and formed Company D in the organization of the Thirty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted Adjutant, Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel in rapid succession, and was in many important battles. He was killed near Kenesaw Mountain by a sharpshooter June 24, 1864, while sitting at the root of a tree reading a newspaper. His promotions were due to his bravery and gallant service. He knew no such thing as cow-He was beloved by his men and his fellow-officers; kind and affable to all, he always had a word of cheer and comfort for the sick and wounded of his command. His corpse was sent home, was met at the depot by a large crowd, and amid appropriate and touching ceremonies was conveyed to the cemetery and buried, a squad of his fellow-soldiers firing a volley over his grave.

THE LAST PROBATE COURT.

The last entry in the old Probate Court, which was an order continuing all the unfinished business of said court to the next term, was signed by William Alsop, the last of that race of officials, was dated August 1, 1852. Judge Alsop, although not a lawyer, made a very intelligent and upright Judge. In his decisions, he was governed by good sense, of which he had an abundance, and what seemed to be the equity of the case; his administration was entirely satisfactory to the people. The Probate Court was superseded, under the new constitution of 1852, by the Court of Common Pleas.

THE PIRST COMMON PLEAS COURT.

On the 12th day of October, 1852, Hon. William M. Franklin was elected Common Pleas Judge for the district of which Sullivan County constituted a part, for a period of four years. He received his commission on the 21st day of October of the same year. Judge Franklin then resided and still resides in Spencer, the county seat of Owen County. Mr. Franklin was a conscientious and honest man, with some considerable knowledge of the law. The court over which he was called to preside was an inferior one, of limited statutory jurisdiction; although a court of record, its common law jurisdiction was very narrow and cir-

cumscribed, both in amount and subject matter. In consequence of these limitations, few causes came before the Common Pleas Court that elicited much interest. Judge Franklin was well adapted to preside in this court, and probably acquitted himself with more credit while Judge.*

Frederick T. Brown was the first District Prosecuting Attorney of the Common Pleas. He also resided in Spencer. Mr. Brown afterward was promoted by the people to the Common Pleas bench. He now lives in the city of Greencastle, and is engaged in the practice of the law. The first term of the Common Pleas Court convened in January, 1853. The following is the order adopting a seal for the court:

STATE OF INDIANA, SULLIVAN COUNTY,

I, Joseph W. Wolfe, Clork of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, certify that the following is an accurate and full description of the seal devised for the use of said court, together with the impression thereof, to wit: The words—"Common Pleas of Sullivan County, Indiana," with a female figure in the center, bearing the cap of liberty in her left hand, and her right hand placed on a shield. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the impression of said seaf this 4th day of April, 1853.

JOSEPH W. WOLFE,

Clerk, C. C. P. S. C.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF JOHN T. GUNN.

At the May term, 1853, the following persons were admitted to practice as attorneys at law: Isham W. Allen, Henry D. Caldwell and Isaac F. Sexton. At the May term, 1854, John T. Gunn was admitted to practice as an attorney at law. Mr. Gunn studied law in London, England, and came to the United States about the year 1854, and located in Sullivan, where he continued the practice of the law till shortly before his death, which occurred in 1884. Mr. Gunn was thoroughly founded in a knowledge of the law. He relied greatly upon authorities either in forming an opinion or trying a cause. If there was any written law upon the question at all, Mr. Gunn never failed to find it. lected together a very fine law library of well-selected authors and re-His manner of doing business was methodical, and everything was done with great care and precision, and with great promptness. He was a good lawyer. It was generally thought that Mr. Gunn was not a successful advocate; nevertheless he always made a strong logical argument, and sometimes was brilliant.

In the case of Sherman against Coffman, which will be noticed hereafter, Mr. Gunn, as counsel for the defendant, made one of the best and most eloquent arguments ever delivered in the Sullivan Court House. All of his best speeches were carefully prepared.



^{*}He was afterward elected Circuit Judge, and is now a member of the Supreme Court Commission.

In 1854, Oliver Ash, of Bowling Green, Clay County, was elected District Prosecuting Attorney, and served two years. Israel W. Booth, of Sullivan, acted as his Deputy. At the August term, 1855, Henry I. Cawthorn was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas. At the June term, 1856, Sewell Coulson was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Common Pleas Court. Frederick T. Brown, the former Common Pleas Prosecuting Attorney, was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas on the 10th of October, 1856, and received his commission on the 28th of the same month. Judge Brown, by nature, was not constituted for a Judge, even of the Court of Common Pleas. He lacked in dignity and was extremely irritable, and before the expiration of his term, he became very unpopular in Sullivan County at least.

The Legislature of 1859 created a new Common Pleas district, composed of the counties of Sullivan, Vigo, Parke and Vermilion. Chambers Y. Patterson, of Vigo County, was elected Judge at the regular election in October, 1859.

From the time the new district was formed until the election of Judge Patterson, Judge Jones, of Terre Haute, was the Judge of the new district.

CHARACTER ON JUDGE PATTERSON.

Judge Patterson received his commission October 29, 1860. already been spoken of as Judge of the Circuit Court. It is not the province of a history like this to discuss the propriety of constitutional provisions or the wisdom of legislative enactments, but only to record events as they have occurred. Judge Patterson was a Democrat, though quite moderate and temperate in his views, and consequently had many friends in the Republican party, who supported him whenever he sought official position. He was not a close student of the law, and consequently his knowledge of the law acquired from books was limited. He possessed a good judicial mind, and gave close attention to the evidence in causes tried before him, and decided according to the natural equity or the right of the case. In all cases involving fraud, he was peculiarly apt in outlining the transaction long before the parties had closed their evidence. After hearing the evidence upon the principal features of the alleged fraud, he seemed intuitively to anticipate the minutia. He transacted business rapidly and impartially. His decisions stood the test in the Supreme Court far above the average of Judges.

CHARACTER OF JUDGE MAXWELL.

In 1864, Hon. Samuel F. Maxwell, of Rockville, Parke County, was elected Common Pleas Judge, and James T. Johnson was elected District Prosecuting Attorney. Judge Maxwell was put in nomination and elected by the Republicans; he received his commission October 31, 1864, and served four years. Judge Maxwell possessed a good judicial



Very Truly Yours Devill Coulson

mind, thoroughly trained by reading and study in the elements of the law. He was cool and deliberate in all of his proceedings in court. Few Judges in the State of Indiana have been so fortunate as Maxwell in their decisions. His judgments were seldom reversed on appeal.

Judge Maxwell was succeeded by Hon. John T. Scott, who received his commission November 2, 1860, and continued on the bench until the abolition of the court in 1873. Judge Scott was appointed to the Supreme bench by Gov. Williams, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Perkins, and served until the next general election, when he was defeated by Judge Elliott. Judge Scott was very popular with the members of the bar, on account of his uniform kindness and the great patience with which he tried causes. As long as the parties had anything to present in their cases, Judge Scott patiently listened to both evidence and argument. During his term of office as Judge, the only cause that excited any considerable public interest ever tried in the Common Pleas Court of Sullivan County was disposed of. This was an action brought by Jesse Sherman against Stewart S. Coffman for mal-practice. The facts of the case are as follows:

THE SHERMAN-COFFMAN MAL-PRACTICE SUIT.

The plaintif, Sherman, fell from the second story of Mr. Alexander Snow's warehouse to the floor in the first story. In falling, his thigh struck a scantling two inches thick by four inches wide, causing a fracture of the lower third of the femur. The defendant was a physician and surgeon, then practicing in the town of Sullivan, and was called upon to adjust said fracture, and to treat plaintiff therefor. From some cause, the fractured bone did not readily unite, which required plaintiff to remain in bed for several months. In adjusting the fracture, which was compound and comminuted, the defendant applied the Liston splint, fastening the foot of the injured leg to the foot of the splint by a figureof eight bandage; the extension was procured and sought to be main. tained in the usual way. The plaintiff's constitution was sluggish, without much recuperative powers, and finally sores appeared upon the instep and over the tendon Achilles. These the plaintiff attributed to the malpractice of the defendant, and were made the foundation of his action. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. N. G. Buff, E. E. Rose, of Bloomfield, and Calvin Taylor. The defendant was represented by Sewell Coulson, John T. Gunn and Samuel R. Hamill. The plaintiff procured the evidence of a number of expert witnesses, professors of surgery in the Chicago medical schools, to show that, in their opinion, the defendant's treatment of the fractured limb was censurable, and not justified by the most recent experience of the profession. He also had Prof. Commingon present, as well as some other surgeons of note from a distance. The only expert witness employed by the defendant, outside of

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the county, and really the only one needed by the defendant, was the late Dr. Ezra Reed, of Terre Haute, a man of great learning, added to a broad and deep philosophizing mind. It would occupy too much space to give an outline of the facts proven and the opinions of the experts upon those facts. It would only further tend to establish the fact that if surgery is a science, many of those who pretend to practice the profession have failed to comprehend it, as scarcely any two of the witnesses examined as experts agreed as to the proper treatment of the plaintiff's case. Some professional men, who, as expert witnesses, attempted to criticise the conduct of the defendant in the treatment of plaintiff's broken leg. exhibited the most profound ignorance, and made the most ludicrous and laughable statements that were ever detailed in a court of justice. The arguments, by agreement between the attorneys, were to have been made in the following order: E. E. Rose to open for plaintiff, followed by S. R. Hamill, for the defendant; then N. G. Buff, for the plaintiff, followed by John T. Gunn, for the defendant; Calvin Taylor, for the plaintiff, followed by Sewell Coulson, for the defendant, and E. E. Rose to close.

Mr. Coulson had both examined and cross-examined all the witnesses, while both Mr. Gunn and Mr. Hamill took copious notes, and as the trial progressed, arranged the facts preparatory for their arguments. Mr. Rose made an excellent and strong opening argument, and was followed by one from Mr. Hamill of great strength. Next came Mr. Buff. In his argument he made a most powerful and almost irrisistible effort for the plaintiff. Following Mr. Buff came Mr. Gunn, who had had time to arrange the evidence, and to some extent his argument. Gunn spoke near two hours; his argument, as a literary production, would have been creditable to Sheridan, Philips or Webster, and was replete with sound logical arguments. At the close of Mr. Gunn's argument, it was evident that the jury were fully satisfied, and the cause then having been on trial over a week, Mr. Coulson announced that he would not argue the cause at all, and that the attorneys for the prosecution might then close. This announcement caused some change in the arrangement on the part of the plaintiff's counsel, but Mr. Rose closed the argument. The jury were out but a short time till they returned a verdict for the defendant.

CHAPTER VI.

BY SEWELL COULSON, ESQ.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR—DESTRUCTION OF THE COUNTY RECORDS
—FIRST TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT—LOST DOCUMENTS, HOW SUPPLIED—
REMINISCENCES—OTHER SESSIONS OF COURT—JUDGE ECKLES—THE OLD
JAIL—FIRST COURT UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION—WOOLY VS.
WOOLY—JOHN DOE VS. RICHARD ROE—THE MURDER OF UNDERWOOD—
THE UNDERWOOD MURDER CONTINUED—TODD'S EXECUTION.

THE court house in Sullivan was destroyed by fire on the night of L the 7th of January, 1850. The building was an isolated two-story frame house, situated on the northeast corner of Washington and Court streets, where Solomon Goodman's clothing store is now located. lower or ground floor was used for county offices, and the second floor for a court room. With the court house, all the records of the courts, Recorder's office, Treasurer's office and Auditor's office were also destroyed. All matters adjudicated prior to that date, except where transcripts had been made, decreetal orders and executions issued and preserved from the devouring flames, rested alone in the memory of man, and could no longer be pleaded and proven as matters appearing of record, but as matters that had been of record and the record thereof accidentally destroyed. As every one can see, the few minutes required by the flames to reduce to ashes the entire proceedings of the courts of the county opened many titles to impeachment, and many disputed causes to a reinvestigation that long before had been legally adjudicated. Few calamities more dire can happen a community than the destruction of its rec-The proceedings both of the Circuit and Probate Courts, covering a period of thirty-three years, and involving the titles, as we may reasonably suppose, to a vast amount of lands sold, and decreetal orders, executions, executors', administrators' and guardians' sales, were at once swept away. The accounts between the officers and the State and county were in a moment obliterated, and left naught but ashes to testify how .the account stood. The State could lose nothing, as she kept her own books and accounts; the people of the county were not so fortunate, how-The records of the Auditor's office, where the accounts with the people were kept, were all destroyed. Scholars unite in the belief that the civilized world has never recovered from the loss occasioned by the destruction of the Bruchion Library, of Alexandria. It, however, affected the literary world alone.

For aught we now know, the Alexandrian Library may have been entirely made up of the Ancient Sutras, the Braminical Vedas, and the philo-

sophical dissertations of Anchorites, or the dogmas of Califs; but be that as it may, the curiosity of the scholastic world to know the books and their contents contained in that library, is by no means satisfied with a supposition that that vast collection of books contained only idolatrous poems and songs, and taught an impossible philosophy and a cruel religion. While our public records were not a library, neither were it, as we may well suppose, a storehouse of the learning of ages past, yet these records had an intrinsic as well as a historic value that will be felt for time yet to come. The statute of limitation, justly entitled a statute of repose, has now about bridged the vacancy, yet the freeholder never feels so well satisfied with a missing link in his title as he does when he can trace it back through every transfer to the Government. In Sullivan County, a clear line of descent in the title to real estate is more admired, and sought after with greater avidity by the owner or purchaser than is a connection by descent from a great or noble family. The ownership in fee simple in lands elevates the holder to the high standard of a freeholder and lord paramount of the fee, while family relationship attaches him by affinity or consanguinity to that which is often a hollow title annexed to a degraded subject.

THE FIRST TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the Circuit Court held after the burning of the court house convened on the 4th day of March, 1850, Hon. John Law President Judge, and Isaac Shannon and Justice Davis, Associates, presiding. Henry K. Wilson was Clerk, and Henry Dooly, Sheriff, both of whom are now (1884) dead. The first entry made at this term, and which is in the following words: "The court house in said county, having been destroyed by fire [February 7, 1850], it is ordered by the court that the present term thereof be held in the Methodist Church in the said town of Sullivan." The original record, except the words and figures included in brackets, which have since been interpolated, is in the hand writing of Henry K. Wilson, the then Clerk. Thomas Marks discharged the duties of Prosecuting Attorney during the term. A grand jury, composed of the following-named persons, was empaneled: Samuel Mason, Anthony Mason, Hardy Hill, George B. Wilkins, Henry Nyman, Washington Ladshaw, John Maxwell, Alexander Shields, John A. Cummins, Peter South, James L. Johnson, James M. Sanford, William McKee, Preston Nash and John Y. Dodd-in all fifteen men. McKee was appointed foreman. The only attorneys whose names appear of record during the term are Joseph W. Briggs, Thomas Marks and Samuel B. Gookins. Four convictions were had in criminal causes, and nineteen judgments and decrees were rendered in civil actions. The grand jury returned thirteen indictments, as follows: Six for gaming, one for obtaining goods under false pretense, two grand larceny and one

for perjury and one for riot. Only one civil cause was tried by a jury, and one by the court; in the remainder, judgments were taken by default or decrees pro confesso. The principal suits of the term were prosecuted against Freborn Garritson, late Sheriff of the county, and his sureties on his official bond, in which two judgments were rendered, one in favor of the county and one in favor of Peyton A. Key.

LOST DOCUMENTS SUPPLIED.

In many of the civil causes, the destroyed papers were supplied on affidavit on motion, which was undoubtedly correct practice. Mr. Fookins, at this term, however, introduced a practice for supplying lost and destroyed records, which it seems was adopted by the court, and which, if persisted in, might become alarmingly dangerous. That was the restoration of a record by a nunc pro tunc entry, based entirely upon the affidavit of the party, or his attorney, and without any court memoranda whatever indicating what order had been taken in the cause; and this, too, without notice, so far as appears of record to the opposite party. It might possibly be justified by the necessity and emergency of the occasion, to which all rules and forms of law are sometimes compelled to surrender; or in other and more recent parlance, it may have been a "war measure," but the precedent is neither a safe or discreet one to follow.

THE SECOND TERM

Between the March term and September term, 1850, of the Sullivan Circuit Court, Hon. John Law, who, for a number of years previous thereto, had been the President Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, resigned, and on the 27th of July, 1850, His Excellency, Joseph A. Wright, then Governor of the State of Indiana, appointed and commissioned the Hon. Samuel B. Gookins, of Terre Haute, to fill the vacancy. He filled the office till the meeting of the Legislature in the following winter, when a Judge was elected by that body. The September term of the Circuit Court was held by Judge Gookins as President; Isaac Shannon and Justice C. Davis as Associate Judges. The term continued five The grand jury, which at this term was composed of sixteen members, returned twenty-two indictments, as follows: Two for grand larceny; one for burglary; one for having counterfeiting implements; one for assault and battery with intent to commit murder; four for retailing; one for riot; ten for unlawful gaming; one for seduction and one for official There were seven convicted in criminal causes, and ten final judgments and decrees rendered in civil causes. The Circuit Court at this term appointed James H. Hinkle, Joseph W. Briggs and James Crawford School Examiners. Joseph W. Briggs served as Prosecuting Attorney by appointment during the term. Hiram S. Hanchett and Aden G. Cavins were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law. Mr. Hanchett had previously prepared himself for the practice of the law

by a regular course of reading in the office of the Rousseau Brothers, at Bloomfield, and on his admission to the bar, which at this time required an examination, he located in Sullivan, he and Dr. John J. Thompson occupying the same office; and in connection with the practice of law and medicine, they carried on a tailor shop on a small scale.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Hanchett removed from Sullivan to Woodstock, Ill., in 1857, where he continued the practice of the law till 1863. He assisted in raising the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain of one of the companies in that regiment. He acted as Judge Advocate in some military court martials at Springfield, Ill., and was also detailed to and served on Gen. Stoneman's staff. He and his regiment were captured by the rebels near Columbia, Tenn., and he was taken to Cahaba, Ala., where he and sixty others matured a plan for and made an ineffectual attempt to escape, but before their plan was fully consummated, it was discovered and frustrated. Up to this time, his captors supposed that he was a private soldier belonging to the Union army, but that he was an officer was by some means discovered about this time. The rebel commandant of the post, Lieut. Col. Jones, also conceived the idea that Hanchett had originated and matured the scheme before referred to for escaping, and for that reason took him from the military prison and confined him in the county jail, where he was ironed and chained to the wall of his cell. The jailer at first refused to receive Capt. Hanchett and confine him in jail, and was only induced to do so by threats made by Lieut. Col. Jones that if he did not receive him he himself should be imprisoned. Lieut. Col. Jones entertained a strong hatred toward Capt. Hanchett, and laid plans to have him tried and condemned as a spy. To this end, he caused charges to be made out against him, which were to have been tried by a military court martial, of which Jones was a member. The court martial adjourned from Cahaba to meet at Selma, Ala., and try the case. Before the court had time to try the case, Gen. Wilson captured Selma, and the court took to its heels. The news arrived at Cahaba of the capture of Selma on Sunday evening, April 2, 1865. Mayor, a Mr. Haywith, and some of the Town Council, assumed command of the city, and on that evening released the prisoners, except those in the jail-they were released next morning. The Mayor invited Capt. Hanchett and the other prisoners to take breakfast with him. While at breakfast, a call was made for Capt. Hanchett. He and two others went out, but they were informed that Capt. Hanchett was the only one want-He was taken away and taken to Jones' house, and from there was started, as Jones claimed, for Demopolis, but never arrived there. deed, Capt. Hanchett was never after seen or heard of. It was the opinion of Mayor Haywith and others that he was murdered within three miles of Cahaba.

Mr. Cavins, the other gentleman admitted to the bar at the same time that Capt. Hanchett was, is still living at Bloomfield, the county seat of Greene County, and engaged in the practice of the law. He also has seen service. He was in the war, and commanded the regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry as Colonel. He, however, was more fortunate than Capt. Hanchett. The bloom of age is now budding upon his locks. Time has touched his hair, and left an imprint upon his person. He, however, carries his years as though they were days, only assuming that dignified and graceful appearance that makes age desirable and gray hairs respectable.

OTHER SESSIONS OF COURT.

On the 8th day of January, 1851, the General Assembly in joint convention elected Hon, Delana R. Eckles, President Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit for a term of seven years. His commission bore date January 13, and on the same day he took the oath of office, which was administered to him by Chilton A. Darnell, a Notary Public of Putman County. The winter term of the Sullivan Circuit Court convened in February, 1851, with D. R. Eckles, President, and Isaac Shannon and Justice C. Davis, Associate Judges, presiding. The grand jury was composed of fifteen members with Squire McDonald as foreman, and Michael E. Chase, their bailiff. They returned at this sitting nineteen indictments, mostly for retailing spiritous liquors without license. There were thirteen convictions in criminal causes. Twenty-one judgments and decrees were entered in civil causes, five of which were divorce cases. The business of the term was transacted in five days. tween August the 11th and September the 1st, 1851, the commission of Hon. Harvey D. Scott as Prosecuting Attorney for the Seventh Judicial Circuit was placed on record in the order book of the Circuit Court. The official oath was administered to him by William B. McCord, then Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County. Harvey D. Scott, since that date, has filled many honorable positions. He has several times represented Vigo County in the State Legislature, having at different times been elected to both the House of Representatives and the State Senate. He served one term in the House of Representatives in the United States Congress, and was elected and served a term as Treasurer of Vigo County. On the death of C. Y. Patterson, he was appointed Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, and is now holding by election the office of Circuit Judge for the Forty-third Circuit, composed of Vigo County. In all of these various positions he has discharged his duties with honesty, fidelity, and credit to himself and his friends.

The September term, 1851, of the Circuit Court, convened September 1, with Hon. D. R. Eckles, President, and Isaac Shannon and Justice C. Davis, Associates on the bench. At this term of court, Judge Eckles promulgated a series of rules for the government of parties to action, jurors,

witnesses, counsel, and the court in the transaction of the business, many of which were somewhat unique, and to be fully comprehended it is essential to know Judge Eckles personally.

JUDGE ECKLES.

Judge Eckles, as a lawyer, was an exceedingly technical practitioner, thoroughly versed in the principles of the common law and an excellent special pleader. When promoted to the bench, he carried with him, and enforced, with an iron will, the theories advocated by him as counsel at the bar. His stringent rules may have been salutary, still, considering the paucity of the trial docket, it would not seem that such were then at all necessary, except as a show of order and to impress those in attendance with the dignity of the court and the solemnity of the proceedings. The grand jury at this term returned nineteen indictments, mostly for gambling. Seven criminal causes were tried and six convictions were had; two convictions for felonies, and one acquittal. Fifteen final judgments and decrees were rendered. The term continued five days, made thirty-two pages of record, including two pages covered by the rules of the court. At the following March term, the grand jury returned fortysix indictments, mostly for retailing and gambling. There were twelve trials in criminal cases which resulted in six convictions and six acquit-Eight judgments and decrees were entered in civil actions. court appointed Hiram S. Hanchett and Henry K. Wilson Masters in Chancery. The grand jury reported the county jail both unsafe and unhealthy, and suggested some sanitary improvements, and recommended that a different lock be procured and placed on the outer door.

THE OLD JAIL BUILDING.

The old jail which was among the earliest foundations in Sullivan, is certainly entitled to a place in history, and all the more so as it for a time was used by the late Hon. H. K. Wilson, the Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, as a residence. The jail, which stood upon the same lot now occupied by the jail and Sheriff's residence, and then as now was used for both purposes, was a two-story log building consisting of two, or double walls of logs, ten inches square, about thirty-two feet long by sixteen feet wide. The south end in the lower story was intended for the Sheriff's residence. There was one window in the lower jail part on the east side fronting on Broad street. The upper story had three windows-one on the east, one on the west, and one on the south. These openings, which furnished all the light and air that penetrated this ancient bastile, were about eighteen inches square, and were latticed with double horse shoe bars of iron riveted together at their crossings, with interstices of two inches through which light and air could pass. windows were unadorned with either sash or glass, but were provided with wooden shutters made of two thicknesses of two-inch oak plank

shutters were closed, the occupants within were reasonably secure against all outside intrusion; they excluded the chilling March winds and were impervious to the frests of a January night, but the abode within was as dark as Erebus. The walls, floor and ceilings of the cells were ornamented with bars of iron crossing each other in an artistic manner, leaving but small portions of the wood exposed. Whether intentional or not, the manner in which the internal part of the old jail was constructed and arranged greatly abridged the natural rights of the dwellers therein in striking for liberty and freedom. The iron, so generously distributed, to a great extent interfered with the free and successful use of the knife, saw and the national tool—the little hatchet.

On the 12th of March, Joseph W. Wolfe filed his official bond, took the oath of office, and became Clerk of the Sullivan Circuit Court, and ex officio Clerk of the Probate Court. The August term, 1852, of the Circuit Court convened August 30, with Judge Eckles presiding. The grand jury at this term returned twelve indictments for miscellaneous offenses. A number of criminal causes were tried and disposed of; sixteen final judgments and decrees were rendered in civil actions. Allen T. Rose, William E. McLean, John Hanna and Frederick T. Brown were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law.

FIRST COURT UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

On the 23d of October, 1852, Hon. James Hughes was commissioned as Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, which included the county of Sullivan, he having been elected to that office by the people under the new constitution making the judiciary elective. He took the oath of office on the 28d of October, before Milton McPhetridge, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County. On the 28th of February, 1853, the first Circuit Court under the present State Constitution was convened in Sullivan County, with Judge Hughes on the bench. William E. McLean' the Prosecuting Attorney elect under the new constitution, was present, and represented the State in all criminal causes. To give a summary of the business of each term would extend the judicial history to an unreasonable length, without furnishing information of material value, and it will, therefore, be omitted in the future. Noted cases will be referred to as fully as space will permit. No business of importance was transacted at the August term, 1853, of the Circuit Court. The records show that a grand jury was duly impaneled, if they returned any indictments the records fail to show it. Nothing whatever is known as to the transaction of that inquisatorial body beyond the fact that they were impaneled; it does not appear that they were ever discharged. Ambrose B. Carlton and Robert N. Hutchison were admitted to practice as attorneys at law. The February term, 1854, of the Circuit Court convened on the 27th of February, with Judge Hughes presiding. A grand jury was duly impaneled, but at the last previous term the record from the date of impaneling is wholly silent as to their doings. The grand jury is not again named in the record during the term. The opinion and judgment of the Supreme Court affirming the judgment of the Sullivan Circuit Court in the case of Terre Haute Draw Bridge Company against Elias H. Hallady and William Beach was spread of record. Willis G. Neff and Francis L. Neff were admitted to practice at this term.

The next term of the Circuit Court convened August 28, 1854. An unusually large amount of business was transacted, but little of it was of general importance. A. F. Estabrook, our present worthy County Surveyor, was admitted to practice as an attorney at law. Two slander suits, one of Tennis vs. Cummins, et rex., and Tennis et rex. vs. Cummins et rex., were tried at this term and attracted a great deal of interest, the male parties being brothers in law. In the case of Samuel Tennis vs. Cummins and wife, Tennis recovered a judgment for \$18; in the other case the jury found for the defendant. The stigms fastened upon the reputation of Tennis by the verdict of the jury, as the finding of nominal damages so far as reparation is concerned, amounts to a defeat, clung to him as long as he remained a citizen of the county, and undoubtedly satisfied him that courts are poor cobblers when engaged in repairing a shattered reputation. The winter term of the Circuit Court in 1855, convened February 26, with Judge Hughes presiding. William F. Pidgeon, who is still living and engaged in the practice of the law in the city of Vincennes, was admitted to practice as an attorney at law.

WOOLY VS. WOOLY.

The case of Wooly against Wooly, tried at this term, subsequently attracted attention throughout the entire county. Thomas Wooly, the plaintiff, who was a wealthy farmer residing in one of the eastern counties of the State, came to Sullivan County for the purpose of purchasing a farm and making the county his home in the future. Simultaneously with his arrival he filed a petition in the Circuit Court of Sullivan County, against his wife, Catharine Wooly, praying for a divorce on the alleged grounds of desertion. Notice of the pendency of the petition, based apon an affidavit that his wife was a non-resident of the State, was made by publication in a newspaper. In due time, he obtained the desired decree and at once returned to his home. Mrs. Wooly, who it appears was a very worthy lady, appeared within a year from the rendition of the decree and filed a complaint to renew or set aside so much of the original decree as affected the question of alimony, upon the trial of which the following facts were made to appear. Mrs. Wooly was an invalid, and at the suggestion of Mr. Wooly went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for medical treatment, Mr. Wooly accompanyed her and making all necessary arrangements for her care and treatment; Mr. Wooly then returned to Indiana, came to Sullivan County and procured the divorce. Mrs. Wooly it seems was entirely ignorant of the pendency of the proceedings, and was not only surprised but indignant at the conduct of her husband, and in procuring a divorce in that clandestine way, and in being cast off without a cent of money for no fault of hers. The judgment was afterward opened up and decree rendered, giving her \$1,500 alimony, but not in time. This decree, on appeal to the Supreme Court, was reversed, because the order granting the new trial was not made within the time limited by the statute, and Mrs. Wooly was finally turned off without anything whatever. This case, however, had a great influence upon the Legislature, and contributed largely toward securing the changes that from time to time have since been made in the divorce laws of the State.

The summer term of 1855 of the Circuit Court convened on the 27th of August, with Judge Hughes presiding. The official bond, commission and path of office of Francis L. Neff as Prosecuting Attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Theodore Reed, was ordered to be spread of record. commission bore date of August 6, 1855. There was business of significance transacted during the term. Hon. James M. Hanna, by the appointment of Judge Hughes, presided as Judge during the term, Hon. Delana R. Eckles, Samuel H. Buskirk, Martin M. Ray and William Mack were admitted to practice as attorneys at law. The August term, 1850, of the Circuit Court was held by Hon. Ambrose B. Carlton, by the appointment of Judge Hughs. It convened on August 25, and adjourned No important business was transacted; James C. Denny on the 29th. and Sewell Coulson were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law.

JOHN DOE VS. RICHARD ROE.

The code practice has been in force in Indiana since May 9, 1853; there were still some lingering relics of the old system found among the causes still pending. At this term, the remains of John Doe and Richard Roe, who from time immemorial had been familiar to every lawyer and had supplied a legal fiction in actions for the recovery of real estate, were forever buried beneath the reform in pleading and practice, which provides that every action shall be prosecuted by the real party in interest, and upon the real party complained of. While John Doe and Richard Roe were mythical personages, our acquaintance with them as plaintiff and defendant is so many common law actions extending over a period of time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The alacrity with which John always stepped in to vindicate the alleged right of the man out of possession and the equal promptness of Richard to insist that the man in possession was the lawful owner and entitled to retain his possession, that we cannot take a final leave of these knights

errant of the common law without some feeling of regret. With the abolition of these fictions, and a modification and simplification of many of the terms by which land was held in feudal times, much of the intricate learning of the old common law has also faded away and is now mere matter of history. Those who had thoroughly studied the common law and by long years of practice had become thoroughly imbued with its principles, looked and admired it for its grandeur, wisdom and equal justice, and because it was the embodiment of great and just principles of social and political economy, founded upon the wisdom and experience of ages, stood in awe when the ax was applied to even its smallest branches. Many of the old practitioners in the law regarded the renovation as sacrilegious, and never became fully reconciled to the change. That the practice of the law has been greatly improved by legislation, there no longer remains a doubt, but because the mode of administering justice has been thus improved, it is not certain that all legislation is equally wise and beneficial. The truth is, we have far too much legislation in most all of the States of the Union.

The February term, 1857, of the Circuit Court convened on the 23d. Hon. James M. Hanna having been elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, presented his commission, bearing date October 30, 1856, and it was spread of record. He took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of his official duties in Monroe on the 31st of October, 1856. A roll of the attorneys made out by the Clerk for the use of the court, and found preceding the court docket of the term, shows the following attorneys had business in the court during the term: Samuel B. Gookins, John P. Usher, Delana R. Eckles, Samuel Judah, Joseph W. Briggs, S. R. Hamill, John T. Gunn, W. G. Neff, F. L. Neff, I. N. Booth, Michael Malott, Martin M. Ray, B. B. Moffitt, A. F. Estabrook, James C. Denny, W. E. McLean and Sewell Coulson. The August term, 1857, convened on the 31st of August, Judge James M. Hanna presiding. roll of attorneys shown in addition to those in attendance at last term, the following, mostly attorneys residing in other counties: John W. Blackburn, David McDonald, Richard M. Thompson, Abner D. Scott Among the civil causes and by far the most imand Usher F. Linder. portant one that had appeared upon the docket of the Circuit Court of the county up to that date, was the Trustees of the Vincennes University against Samuel Judah, brought from the Knox Circuit Court on a change A short history of this very interesting case will be found on a subsequent page of this history. No business of note was transacted at this term.

THE MURDER OF UNDERWOOD.

The February term, 1858, of the Circuit Court, convened on the 22d of February. On that day, Solomon Claypool presented his commission as Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, which bore date December 21,

1857, and was spread of record. The official oath was administered to Judge Claypool by Thomas H. Nelson, as Notary Public of Vigo County, on the 27th of December. During this term, the case of the State of Indiana against Henry Todd, for the murder of M. Underwood was tried. The State was represented by John P. Usher, Samuel R. Hamill and Sewell Coulson, the regular Prosecuting Attorney, the late Milton Osborn, of Greenecastle, Putnam County, not being present. The defense was represented by Messrs. Joseph W. Briggs, Francis L. Neff and Willis G. Neff. Since the August term, 1857, of the Circuit Court, the Hon. Samuel B. Gookina, who had been elected to the Supreme Court bench October 10, 1854, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Addison L. Roach.

Claypool was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit at the first ensuing election after his appointment, which took place in October. He held the office during his full term of six years. His attachments to home and his family were unusually strong. Toward the close of each term of court when away from home, he became restless and anxious for the closing scene. He was always glad to see the curtain drop, and hear the court Bailiff in his monotonous tone proclaim the words: "Oh yes! Oh yes! Oh yes! the Circuit Court of Sullivan County now stands adjourned till court in course." Claypool is not a poet—so far as the public is advised he has never composed a poem. He never repeats even a couplet, or illustrates an argument by a poetical quotation. His mind is mathematical, and deals in matters of fact; his logic or mode of reasoning is not uniform and systematic; neither adopting the inductive or deductive system, but rather attempting to establish his point by exposing the absurdity of the proposition laid down by his opponent. He adopts the theory that everything inconsistent with a falsehood is a truism; and everything inconsistent with an absurd proposition must of necessity be correct, which of itself is a sophism. Judge Claypool can and in several instances has made very strong logical and telling arguments.

CONTINUATION OF THE UNDERWOOD MURDER.

The case of the State against Henry Todd referred to, in which all the parties were colored persons, deserves some notice. The alleged murder occurred in the neighborhood of Sullivan. Todd, no doubt, was a vicious man; still there may well exist doubts as to whether he deserved the extreme penalty of the law that he afterward suffered. A number of the colored people of the neighborhood were assembled at Underwood's house, and had been, during the day and evening, drinking to some extent. Todd, as well as Underwood, had retired to bed. A disagreement of some trivial nature arose between Underwood and his wife, over which they quarreled for some time. Todd espoused the cause of the female, and without much ceremony shot and instantly killed Underwood. The

trial resulted in the conviction of Todd of murder in the first degree, and that he suffer death. He was sentenced to be hung on the 2d day of April, 1858. The records of the Circuit Court fail to show that any indictment was returned against him. The cause was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, but at the time the Governor was absent from the State, perhaps at New Orleans, and there being no person anthorized to grant a respite in the execution of the sentence, he was executed before the Supreme Court had time to pass upon the case.

THE EXECUTION OF TODD.

The place of execution was surrounded by a high board pen, situated near and on the west side of the track of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. about twenty rods east of south from Adam Marschino's present residence. At the same time that Todd was indicted, and as one of the same batch, an indictment was returned against William Adams for the larcery of a horse belonging to Thomas Turman. Adams was afterward tried and convicted, and sent to the penitentiary. His case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and was reversed because of the failure of the record to show that the grand jury had returned the indictment against him (see Adams vs. the State, 12 Ind. R.). Upon the announcement of the opinion of the Supreme Court in Adams' case, the execution of Todd savored somewhat as a judicial murder-accepting the decision of the court in the Adams case as the law. The trial, conviction, sentence and execution of Todd was illegal. The Supreme Court has however expressly overruled the law laid down in Adams vs. the State, and as the law now stands, Todd's con-Henry Todd is the only man ever executed under a viction was legal. sentence of the law in Sullivan County.

Thomas B. Long, since for many years Judge of the Vigo County Criminal Court, was admitted to practice as an attorney at this term. The business of the court being unfinished at the close of the February term, and adjourned term was held on the 30th of August, 1858, at which very considerable progress was made in clearing the docket. C. Dunning, Hon. John W. Foster, present Minister to Spain, David Sheaks, Lewis C. Stinson and Isaac Adkins were admitted to practice as Judge Solomon Claypool, having been elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit at the fall election in 1858, at the February term, 1859, of the Circuit Court, which convened February 28, presented his commission and oath of office which were spread of record upon the order book. The commission covered the constitutional period of six years, and bore date November 6, 1858. John C. Moodey, of the city of St. Louis, Mo., and afterward one of the Judges of some of the courts in that place, was admitted to practice as an attorney as a matter of comity between States.

CHAPTER VII.

BY SEWELL COULSON, ESQ.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR CONTINUED—THE TRUSTEES OF VINCENNES UNIVERSITY VS. SAMUEL JUDAH—DECISION AND APPEAL—VINCENNES UNIVERSITY—OPINION OF CHANCELLOR KENT—EJECTMENT CASES—DISPOSAL OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE LAND SALES—END OF LITIGATION—OTHER TERMS OF COURT—WAR TIME—NUMEROUS INDICTMENTS—PREVALENCE OF CRIME—JUDGE ECKLES' SUPPER PARTY—THE LLOYD MURDER—THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASES—MURDER OF A STRANGER—MURDER OF A NEGRO—THE COMMON PLEAS COURT A BOLISHED—THE STATE VS. JOHN A. MCKEE—THE SHEPARD—ENGLE MURDER CASE—THE RAILROAD CASES.

T the February term, 1859, of the Circuit Court, the case of the L Board of Trustees for the Vincennes University against Samuel Judah came on for trial. This cause deserves more than a passing notice on account of the interest involved in the subject matter and amount in controversy, and the eminent counsel employed on either side of the cause and the extreme bitterness with which the litigation was carried on. Hon. David McDonald, afterward appointed United States District Judge for the District of Indiana by President Lincoln, was a profound lawyer with fine literary acquirements, noted for his accuracy of judgment, high integrity as a lawyer, and moral and social worth as a citizen; Usher F. Linder, of Illinois, one of the ablest and most eloquent and successful advocates that has at any period appeared at the Western bar; Abner T. Ellis, of Vincennes, F. L. and W. G. Neff, of Sullivan, were present, and represented the plaintiff. The plaintiffs had several other able counsel employed who took part in the cause at some of its stages, but were not present at the trial. The defendant, a sketch of whose life and eminent learning and ability as a lawyer will be given, appeared in person and by Hon. John P. Usher, late Secretary of Interior under Mr. Lincoln, then of Terre Haute and now of Leavenworth, Kan., and by Sewell Coulson, of Sullivan. Mr. Usher was a very thorough and painstaking lawyer, advocate and practitioner. In the management of a cause, he had The cause involved some \$25.000 or \$30,000. no superior. tricate questions of pleadings and practice under the code that had never before been adjudicated were raised in this case and finally settled. The trial commenced March 4, 1859, and ended on the 9th, resulting in a verdict and judgment in favor of the plainliff for \$10,435.75.

APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The cause was promptly appealed to the Supreme Court by Mr. Judah, and was there reversed and remanded to the Circuit Court for a

new trial. After the cause was returned from the Supreme Court, the venue was changed back to the Knox Circuit Court. The cause was twice in the Supreme Court. On the last trial, the university obtained a judgment of \$500, which Mr. Judah paid.

At this term of court, John Thaddeus Gunn, who then had been practicing as an attorney in the courts of Sullivan County for seven years, was naturalized and admitted to the full rights of citizenship. not a resident within the limits of the district of lands subject to sale at Vincennes but what had an interest in the subject matter that was in litigation in the suit of the Board of Trustees for the Vincennes University against Samuel Judah. It is true that under the management of the Trustees, the benefits had heretofore been almost exclusively local, and benefited no one outside of the immediate vicinity of Vincennes. This, however, does not change the beneficent interest of Congress, nor alter the character of the trust. Indeed had it not been for the indefatigable labor and most earnest perseverance of the late Samuel Judah, in the face of the most persistent obstructions both without and within, not a dollar of this fund would have been preserved to the Vincennes University. The origin of the cause is best stated by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of "The Board of Trustees for the Vincennes University against the State of Indiana, as found in 14 Howard, United States S. C. Reports, 268, and 20 of Curtis, Reports, 172, and is here partially followed.

The Indiana Territory was organized by act of Congress of the 7th of May, 1800, Section 2, Statutes at Large, 58, with powers to legislate given by ordinance of July 13, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River. The ordinance contained the following provision: "The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time: which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the annual Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress, but afterward the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they think fit. On the 26th of March, 1804, an act of Congress was passed for the survey and disposal of public lands; by which these land districts were established and an entire township in each was reserved for the use of a seminary of learning to be located by the Secretary of the Treasury. The boundaries of the Vincennes Land District were the same as designated in a late treaty with the Wabash Indians. The Secretary of the United States Treasury, by letter of the 10th of October, 1806, located Township No. 2 south, Range No. 11 west, in Gibson County, for the use of a seminary in that district.

THE VINCENNES UNIVERSITY.

The Vincennes University was established by a Territorial act, dated the 29th of November, 1806, and an act supplemental thereto adopted September 17, 1807, which incorporated the same by the name of the Board of Trustees for the Vincennes University. The corporation was duly organized at Vincennes, on the 6th day of December, 1806, under the first-mentioned Territorial act, and has since continued as such incor-The second section of the act of incorporation, after reciting the seminary lands granted under the act of Congress referred to, provided "that the Trustees, in their corporate capacity, or a majority of them, should be legally authorized to sell, transfer, convey and dispose of any quantity not exceeding 4,000 acres of said land, for the purpose of putting into immediate use said university; and to have on rent the remaining part of said township to the best advantage for the use of said public school or university. The university, by virtue of said act, and the organization of her Board of Trustees thereunder, and the acceptance of the proposed Congressional bounty, became possessed of the Gibson County Township of lands and the title thereto, in fact became vested in the university, or in the Board of Trustees for the use of the university, and so remained till the organization of the Indiana Territory as a State in On the organization of the State government, the rights and powers of the corporation were expressly secured by the first section of Article XII, of the constitution then adopted. Between the date of the organization of the Board of Trustees of the university, in 1806, and the year of 1820, the Trustees had disposed of 4,000 acres of the lands in said township, and had leased a part of the residue, and had erected a college building at Vincennes. In the meantime, some of the members of the Board of Trustees of the university had died, others had removed to France, so that there was not a number left sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The State Legislature of 1820 came to the conclusion that this township of land belonged to the State, and to preserve her rights therein, on the 22d of January of that year, by joint resolution of the two Houses, appointed a superinterdent to take charge of these lands, and rent the improved portion and collect the rents, etc. On the 2d of January, 1822, the Legislature, upon the assumption either that the title was originally vested in the State, or that the Board of Trustees had expired through their neglect to preserve their corporate rights, appointed a Commissioner to sell these lands, and pay the money into the State treasury. The Commissioner thus appointed sold large portions of this land, and as far as he had made collections, had paid the sums into the State treasury. Mr. Judah, in the meantine, had given the matter some attention, and was convinced that the title to the lands, notwithstanding the legislative action, remained in the university. Mr. Judah was a member of the

Legislature of 1838, and was chosen Speaker of the House. During that session, he secured the passage of an act reviving the incorporation, and supplying the vacancies in the members of the Board of Trustees: but only upon the condition that the act should contain a proviso that nothing therein should be construed to in anywise affect the right of the State in and to the Gibson County Township Seminary lands. This act was approved February 17, 1838. Shortly after the passage of the above act, through the efforts of Mr. Judah, the Board of Trustees of the university was re-organized, perhaps with Mr. Judah a member of that body, and Secretary of the Board. Mr. Judah at once called the attention of the Board of Trustees to what he conceived to be its rights in the Seminary Township of land. The Board of Trustees, it seems, were not fully satisfied with the correctness of Mr. Judah's opinion as to its legal rights; at all events, they employed a promising young attorney of Vincennes, by the name of Gibson, to collect all the legislation, National, Territorial, Constitutional provisions and State enactments which, with a statement of the facts furnished by Mr. Judah, were forwarded to Chancellor Kent, of New York, for his opinion thereon. Chancellor Kent prepared and furnished to the Trustees an opinion in every particular, except one, coinciding with Mr. Judah.

OPINION OF CHANCELLOR KENT.

The point of difference was upon the statute of limitations—Chan. cellor Kent held that, owing to the unaccountable neglect of the Board of Trustees their rights had slept the sleep of death. On this point, Mr. Judah differed from Kent, and insisted that the statute of limitations did not apply. While that point was neither raised or decided in the after litigation, yet the opinion of Kent gave Mr. Judah much trouble, as, through the inexcusable officious conduct of one of the members of the Board of Trustees, who, without Mr. Judah's knowledge, and after the cause had been argued and submitted in the United States Supreme Court, found his way to Washington City, hunted up Judge Taney. and placed Kent's opinion in his hands, and came near losing the case for his corporation. It raised a new question in the minds of the Judges that had not been before investigated. A re-argument of the case was ordered, in which it appears Mr. Judah was entirely successful in convincing the court that it had no application to the case; at all events, no mention is made of the point in the opinion of the court. After the receipt of Chancellor Kent's opinion, the Board of Trustees had so little faith in its rights to the land, that it refused absolutely to invest any money whatever in trying the title in the courts. After much persuasion, the Board of Trustees consented to bring actions of ejectment against the occupants of these lands, claiming title by purchase from the State of Indiana, but, as part of the contract, it was expressly stipulated that

in no case was the Board of Trustees to be held liable for costs, and in case the board was defeated in the suits, Mr. Judah was liable to pay all costs and receive no compensation for his labor and expenses. In the event that the university was successful. Mr. Judah was to receive a fee of \$5,000.

EJECTMENT SUITS.

Mr. Judah, under this agreement, in 1845 instituted sixty odd ejectment suits in the Gibson Circuit Court, to recover of the Seminary lands sold by the State, but the excitement and opposition was so intense that Mr. Judah did not deem it safe to attend the courts in Gibson County to try the causes, and the Presiding Judge, Embry, who was a purchaser of a part of this land himself, refused to grant a change in the venue in the causes. Matters remained in this condition till the meeting of the Legislature of 1845-46, when a law was passed authorizing the State to be substituted in the place of the defendants to the actions of ejectment then still pending in the Gibson Circuit Court. This act provided that a bill in chancery in the nature of an action of decision might be filed by the Trustees for the university against the State, in the Circuit of Marion County, setting up the facts, which should take the place of the pending suits in Gibson County Circuit Court. Accordingly, Mr. Judah, as the attorney for the Board of Trustees, prepared and filed the bill in Chancery in the Marion County Circuit Court, and from that time forward the State became the defendant. The cause was tried in the Circuit Court, and resulted in a finding and judgment in favor of the plaintiff. State appealed from this judgment of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed. Judah took an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the State to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the judgment reversing the judgment of the Marion County Circuit Court was itself reversed, and the decision of the Marion County Circuit Court was approved, and the cause was remanded to the Supreme Court of Indiana. with directions to affirm the judgment of the Circuit Court, all of which was done.

The Legislature of the State had, by sundry laws, appropriated all the moneys collected into the treasury arising from the sale of the seminary lands in Gibson County to an endowment fund of the State University at Bloomington. The amount, with the interest, found due the Board of Trustees for the Vincennes University and final settlement of the decree was in the neighborhood of \$66,000, but before it was finally paid amounted to about \$72,000. Various mandamus suits were brought in the Circuit Court of Marion County against the State officers, to compel them to pay over the money, and while the same were pending a proposition for a compromise was advanced. By this arrangement, the State was to assume the debt, issue her bonds due in thirty years, bearing

seven per cent annual interest, payable at the office of the Treasurer of the State for the amount, and the State University was to retain the money already received from the sale of these lands. The two universities were anxious that this arrangement should be consummated, especially the Vincennes, whose Board of Trustees appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. Judah, A. T. Ellis and Mr. Bishop, to labor with the Legislature to secure the passage of a bill to that effect, and directed them, or, in the absence of Ellis amd Bishop, directed Mr. Judah to spend of their portion of the money such amounts as might be deemed necessary to secure the passage of the bill. A majority of the Legislature did not look upon the measure with favor. It required a great deal of lobby work and log-rolling to get it through; it, however, finally passed, and the bill became a law. Under this law, the State issued her bonds, a part of which were received by Mr. Judah, which he claimed to hold for his fees and expenditures in getting the bill passed providing for the settlement. This suit of the Trustees for the Vincennes University against Samuel Judah was to recover these bonds or their value.

OTHER TERMS OF SULLIVAN CIRCUIT COURT.

The February term, 1860, of the Circuit Court passed off without any notable cause coming on for trial. John Mastin was admitted to practice as an attorney. Between the close of the August term, 1859, and the February term, 1860, the term of office of Joseph W. Wolfe, as Clerk of the Circuit Court and ex officio Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, expired, and James W. Hinkle, the Clerk elect, took possession of the office, and appointed Daniel Langdon his Deputy. Mr. Wolfe had filled the office for two terms of four years each, discharging the duties of his office faithfully and acceptably to the reople having business in the courts of the county. After his retirement from office, Mr. Wolfe commenced the practice of the law, confining his business to probate matters. It is worthy of note that during Mr. Wolfe's official, as well also as while engaged in the practice of law, he also exercised the functions of a minister of the Gospel in the Christian Church, of which society he was and still is a devoted and exemplary member. Some of Mr. Wolfe's sermons are said to have been replete with learning, and delivered with great force and emphasis, and were frequently delivered with flights of the most sublime eloquence. His speaking was principally extempora-He is still living in Sullivan, a venerable old gentlemen, a type of the men three generations back, full of honors and a conscience void of offense toward God and man. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the August term, 1860, of the Circuit Court. John E. Risley was admitted at the same term. Hon. M. F. Burk was at this term appointed to hold an adjourned term of the Circuit Court, commencing November 7. Mr. Burk was an Irish lawyer of fine culture and high standing in the legal profession, both on account of his learning and courteous deportment toward the members of the bar. He resided in Washington, Daviess County. It is said he was a blood relation to Edmund Burke, the eminent Irish advocate. But little business was transacted either at the regular August or adjourned terms. The political campaign of that year, with accompanying excitement, crushed out the law business almost entirely. Capt. Joseph W. Briggs, the oldest resident member of the Sullivan bar, died very suddenly on the — day of January, 1861. He had been for so long a time and so intimately connected with the courts of the county, and so wide and favorably known that a sketch of his life and family connection would seem to be altogether appropriate.

A large amount of business was transacted at the February term of court, but all of a commonplace character. On the 24th of February, during the sitting of the Circuit Court, Israel W. Booth, a resident member of the Sullivan bar, died. A meeting of the members of the bar was convened, over which John T. Gunn presided. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be reported to the court and recorded in the order book, but owing to the inexcusable neglect of the Secretary of the meeting, a copy of the resolutions were never furnished to the Clerk, and consequently do not appear of record. (See note made by Mr. Hinkle, Clerk, in Order Book B, p. 688.) Mr. Booth was a native of Ohio, where he had an excellent family connection.

COURTS DURING THE WAR.

The August term, 1861, of the Circuit Court developed no litigation outside of the ordinary routine of business. Stephen G. Burton was admitted to practice as an attorney at law, he having located in Sullivan with a view of making that place his permanent home. Mr. Burton, shortly after his location in Sullivan, engaged in the business of selling drugs. He was elected to represent the county in the Legislature of 1862-63; was once a candidate before the Democratic primary election for Auditor, and defeated by Murray Briggs. Mr. Burton was a graduate of the State University of Bloomington, both in the classical and law departments, and was a good scholar and plausible stump speaker.

The war had called to the field many of the parties to suits pending, and many witnesses whose testimony was relied upon, and without whose presence causes could not be tried, and in addition, men's minds were steadfastly fixed upon the national flag every moment, praying for its safety, so that all interests in courts and law suits were buried beneath the one great anxiety. The business transacted in the Circuit Court after the year 1862 up to 1864, was of such commonplace character that it cannot be of interests to any one further than the terms of court were regularly held, and the routine business disposed of. At the February

term, 1862, John M. Humphreys was admitted to practice as an attorney at law. At the August term of the same year, James M. Hurst was admitted to practice as attorney at law. Mr. Hurst then resided in Fairbanks Township. He afterward removed to Vigo County, and was elected District Attorney on the Democratic ticket for the Common Pleas District, composed of the counties of Sullivan, Vigo and Parke. R. Cavins, a sketch of whose life will be found in the history of Greene County, and Peter Y. Buskirk were admitted to practice as attorneys at law at the February term, 1863. Mr. Buff, for several years previous to his admission to the bar, had been connected with the Union Christian College of Merom, Ind. He came to the bar with a pretty thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of the law. The foundation of his legal knowledge was deeply and well laid, and by assiduous study, connected with an extensive practice, he has become an excellent lawyer. Mr. Buff, in addition to his legal acquirements, was a great lover of literature, and by his studious habits and constant reading acquired a general knowledge that for variety and accuracy is excelled by few. He is a fine conversationalist, kind, social and gentlemanly in his deportment, both in court and society. At the same time, G. W. Willis was also admitted to practice as an attorney at law. At the February term 1864, Hon. Benjamin F. Havens was admitted to practice as an attorney at law. Havens thus resided in Sullivan, but since that time he removed to Terre Haute, where he has been honored by his party, by an election to the Legislature, and also as Mayor of the city of Terre Haute. No causes of importance appeared in the docket of the August term, 1864.

GREAT NUMBER OF INDICTMENTS.

At the February term, 1865, the grand jury returned fifty-eight indictments against John Ellis, Elias Walls, Francis M. Walters, Nathaniel Duchman, Martin Smith, James Hughes, Benjamin F. Walls, Harlam Walters, John Tohn alias Burnsides, James Sales alias James Greene, George Walters, Nimrod Walls, Stephen Lovelace, William V. Storm alias Vaughe, John Sutton, George Walters, James Niman, Andrew J. Tolan alias Burnsides and David P. Cummins. The parties had all been arrested before the return of the indictments. George Walters, John Ellis, David P. Cummins, Elias Walls and Nimrod Walls gave bond for their appearance in court; the remainder were committed to jail. A special guard was employed to guard the jail; the prisoners, nevertheless, cut their way out through the jail floor and made their escape in the night. Not one of the latter number ever was retaken. Those of the defendants who were under recognizance applied for, and was granted a change of venue, at the August term, 1865, and the causes were sent to the Greene Circuit Court. One of the defendants had a separate trial in that court, and was convicted, but he obtained a new trial. Nothing

further ever came of the cases. At the time the arrests were made, the public feeling against the prisoners was very bitter and the excitement was very great. The persons arrested and indicted, it was alleged, had banded themselves together for the purpose of raiding and stealing.

PREVALENCE OF CRIME.

A vast number of houses and stores had been broken and entered in the night time and the inmates compelled to give up what money there was in their possession; men were also stopped in public highways and forced to give up their money; houses, barns, grain and hay stacks were burned; the depot of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad at Sullivan was broken into and a large amount of goods were stolen therefrom; an express train on the same railroad was derailed between Sullivan and Paxton, and the express box stolen. Crimes of the character of these had become so frequent and daring that the people became alarmed. A detective was set to work, who soon got the whole secret and in due time the arrests were made. The Board of County Commissioners, at their March term, 1865, made a contract with Hon. William Mack, by which they agreed to pay him \$1,000 for prosecuting said criminals. The contract was general in its terms and purported to require Mr. Mack to prosecute all criminals in the county, but it was certainly understood that the crimes spoken of gave rise to and was the cause of his employment. It is not certain, and probably may well be doubted that the same band of men that committed the burglaries and larcenies committed the arson.

TERMS AFTER THE WAR.

The February term, 1866, of the Circuit Court convened February 21, with D. R. Eckles Preciding Judge; Michael Malott, Prosecuting Attorney; Edward Price, Clerk; and Alexander Snow, Sheriff. Solon Turman, James A. Scott and James I. Smiley, all of the Greencastle bar, were admitted to practice as attorneys. On the evening of the 21st, Judge Eckles gave a bar supper at a restaurant kept by Mr. Orson Moor, at which a great variety of wild game was served.

JUDGE ECKLES' SUPPER PARTY.

The bill of fare included, among other wild game, venison, bear meat, rabbit, squirrel, opossum, etc.; and of the fowl, wild turkey, grouse, pheasant, quail and snipe. Those who attended the supper had lots of fun that night, but those who did not attend it had lots of fun the next day. One dignified limb of the law supposed he was stowing away a slice of nice cake in his stove-pipe hat, but in place thereof it proved to be a two-pound roll of butter. The room was warm, the butter melted, the gentleman discovered that he was perspiring wonderfully, and the more he plied his handkerchief, the more freely he perspired, till his en-

southern gentleman, had been born, raised and educated on the sunny shores of the Southern Pacific, where opossum is the standard of excellence among all wild game. While the butter in his stove-pipe hat was gradually melting and finding its way down the back of his head and neck and lubricating his spinal column, filling his eyes and ears and anointing his fine beard; and while with a large bandana, which he held in his left hand, and with desperate effort attempted to dry up the moisture that seemed to issue from every pore in his head. In his right hand he held the carcass of a full-grown opossum, well roasted, to which ever and anon he applied his incisors. The oil running down on the outside and the opossum on the inside, he presented a spectacle that would have charmed the pencil of even the dullest artist. It was the mixture of the great varieties of wild meats that caused all this. It confused many of those who partook of the bountiful repast.

THE MURDER OF LLOYD.

At this term of the Circuit Court, the case of the State of Indiana against William Caraday, wherein the defendant was charged with the murder of John Lloyd, was tried. The State was represented by Michael Malott, the Prosecuting Attorney, and Sewell Coulson, and the defendant by Hon. James M. Hanna and Samuel R. Hamill. The defendant's counsel were very apprehensive of the result of this trial. Judge Hanna, especially, felt that it required every exertion that could be put forth by them to save their client from the death penalty. It gave him great anxiety. Every thought for weeks, both day and night, was how to save this man's life. The first perceptible indication of the insidious disease that finally terminated Judge Hanna's life made its appearance during and about the close of this trial. He was the first to notice it, and up to his death it is said attributed his ailment to an over-taxation of his mind in that case. He believed his client was insane, and defended him upon that theory. The jury, however, thought different, and found him guilty of murder in the first degree, and that he be imprisoned in the State Prison during life. Judge Hanna, it is believed, accomplished all in the case he expected.

THE PALSE IMPRISONMENT CASES.

A number of causes worthy of a place in the judicial history of the county, for the first time appeared upon the Circuit Court docket at this term. These cases grew out of matters that transpired during the war, and are so intimately connected therewith, that an account thereof is not only a part of the judicial, but general, history of the county, an omission of which would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The cases referred to are those of Andrew Humphreys against Samuel McCormick et al.; William Holdson against Samuel McCormick et al.;

Thomas Mayfield against Samuel McCormick et al.; James Leach against Samuel McCormick et al.; John Sisson against Samuel McCormick et al., and the State of Indiana against Samuel McCormick et al. the reader may more fully understand the character of these causes, it is necessary to reproduce a statement of the facts constituting the injuries complained of, and the manner in which the defendants, McCormick and his associates, became involved in the same. The February term, 1864, of the Circuit Court was held partly by Hon. C. Y. Patterson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and partly by Michael Malott, Judge Claypool, on account of sickness in his family, being unable to attend. The August term was held by Judge Claypool. This was the last court held by him in Sullivan County, his term of office expiring with the coming October election. Hon. D. R. Eckles was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit at the October election in 1864. to the usual custom in such cases, Judge Eckles never caused his commission to be placed of record upon the order book of the court. ness of importance was transacted either at the February or August terms, 1864. The February term, 1865, was held by Judge Eckles this term, also, came in a new Clerk-Edwin Price-and Alexander Snow, as Sheriff. No causes involving general interest or worth, of historical mention, were disposed of at this term. The same may also be said of the August term of that year. Samuel McCormick was Captain of a company of State militia, regularly mustered, and constituted a part of the State Legion in Sullivan County. James Hughes was a Major General in the Legion and in command of all the southern part of the State. Alven P. Hovey was a Brigadier General in the United States Volunteer Army, and as such was, by the direction of the President of the United States, in command of all the United States forces within the State of Indiana. On the 5th of October, 1864, General Hovey issued a military order, from which the following is an extract:

"Headquarters, District of Indiana, (
"Indianapolis, October 5, 1864.)
"Special Order, No. 142—Extract:

"10. Capt. John W. Day, First Heavy Artillery Indiana Volunteers, with the force turned over to him for that purpose by Maj. Gen. James Hughes, will arrest Andrew Humphreys and bring him to this city without delay. A special train and guard will be at the depot at Sullivan, Sullivan County at twelve (12) o'clock M., seventh (7) of October instant, to bring the prisoner to this city. The officer in charge of this train and guard will be directed to report to Capt. Day at the time and place named.

"By order of Brevet Maj. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey,
"And. C. Kemper Assistant Adjutant General."
"Capt. John W. Day, First Heavy Artillery Indiana Volunteers."

On the 6th of the same month, Maj. Gen. James Hughes issued the following special order:

"Headquarters Second Division Indiana Legion, Cotober 6, 1864.

"Special Order, No. 29.

"Lieut. [Captain] Samuel McCormick will report forthwith to Capt. John W. Day, First Heavy Artillery Indiana Volunteers, with twenty picked men of his command, well mounted for special duty.

"JAMES HUGHES, Major General Indiana Legion."

THE ARREST OF ANDREW HUMPHREYS.

Capt. Day, with the forces under command of Capt. McCormick, on the 6th day of October, 1864, proceeded to Linton, Greene County, where they arrested Andrew Humphreys, and conveyed him to Sullivan, where a special train was in waiting, which conveyed him to Indianapo-He was, in company with William A. Bowles, Lambdon P. Milligan, Stephen Horsey and Horace Hefron, tried before a military commission, on sundry charges of disloyal and treasonable practices, and found guilty. Afterward the whole matter came before the Supreme Court of the United States in exparte, the United States ex rel. don P. Milligan, on habeas corpus, in which it was held that the commission was convened without authority of law. That inasmuch as there was no war in the State of Indiana, and the civil authorities were in the full and uninterrupted license of their functions, and the courts of both the State and United States were open, in full operation, and possessing competent authority to prosecute and punish all violation of the laws, it was illegal and unwarranted by the constitution to try civilians by a Military Court within the State of Indiana, and that the trial and conviction was therefore void. This decision liberated said parties. Humphreys immediately commenced a civil action against Capt. McCormick and others who composed the force turned to Capt. John W. Day, by Maj. Gen. James Hughes, by his order of October 6, claiming \$50,-000 damages for his said arrest and imprisonment. He was represented by Hon. James M. Hanna, D. W. Voorhees, Samuel R. Hamill, William Mack, Calvin Taylor, Michael Malott and others, his attorneys. The defendant was represented by Col. R. W. Thompson, who appeared on two occasions at this term and then abandoned the cases, and by Sewell Coulson. On their first appearance, the defendants filed their petition and motion to remove the cause into the United States Circuit Court, within and for the district of Indiana, and tendered the statutory bond. Judge Eckles overruled the petition and motion, and the cause was continued to the next term. On the 10th of February, 1865, Col. R. W. Thompson, then Provost Marshal for the Seventh Congressional District, issued the following order:

"PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, TERRE HAUTE, February 10, 1865.

"If any quanity of arms or ammunition shall be found concealed in the county of Sullivan, Capt. McCormick will please seize the same wherever found, and report it to me. He will of course employ the necessary force to make the seizure, taking care not to trespass [on] any rights of persons or private property. Let the seizure be only of such as may be found concealed in unusual quantities.

"R. W. THOMPSON.

"Captain and Provost Marshal, Seventh District, Indiana."

A detachment from the invalid corps, numbering about 400, under the command of Capt. O'Neal, arrived in Sullivan in December, 1864, and remained some two or three months. On the first arrival of the soldiers, there were four companies of the invalid corps and about the same number belonging to the State Legion. Among the latter was Capt. McCormick's company. Capt. Ostril directed Capt. McCormick to bring William Holdson and James Leach to his headquarters, for the purpose of obtaining information from them about some matters he was required to investigate; this Capt. McCormick did. The defendants in each cause filed their petition and motion, and tendered their bond to remove the causes to the United States Circuit Court, for the district of Indiana, and each of which was overruled by the court. The causes were all continued till the August term.

THE MURDER OF A STRANGER.

At this same term of the Circuit Court, the grand jury returned an indictment against Haydon Cuppy, William W. Rogers and James T. Allen, charging them with the murder of a stranger, by hanging him by the neck. The circumstances of the case were substantially these: Shortly previous to the sitting of the grand jury, two strange men, claiming to be from Louisville, Ky., got off the cars at the town of Shelburn, and started to the country for the ostensible purpose of looking at some land one of them claimed to own, and proposed to sell to the other. They had not been long gone when one of them returned. Some time during the day, a lady and some children were attracted into a thick wood by the moans of a person, where they found the other stranger apparently in a dying condition. He had been beaten over the head with a club in a terrible manner, and had also been stabled a number of He was entirely insensible, and no hopes of his recovery were entertained. He had been robbed of all his money and other valuables carried upon his person. The news of the supposed murder and robbery spread rapidly, and soon there were several hundred people on the ground. The man that had returned to Shelburn was recognized as the person that had got off the train in company with the murdered man. He was promptly arrested, and admitted his crime. He was taken to the

woods east of Shelburn, and, in presence of a crowd of from five to seven hundred people, was hanged. The cause was not tried till the February term, 1867, and the defendants were admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 each.

THE PAYNE MURDER CASE.

The August term, 1866, commenced August 20. At this term of the Circuit Court, the case of the State of Indiana against Frank Payne, on charge of murder, brought to the Sullivan Circuit Court on change of venue from the Vigo Circuit Court. It was claimed that Payne, without any provocation, except that the murdered man was a negro, shot and killed him in the field while plowing. The State was represented by Col. John P. Beard, and the defendant by Hon. D. W. Voorhees and William Mack. During the progress of the trial, through some remark made by Mr. Mack, Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Beard got into a fight, but were separated by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, who was present. Judge Eckles to vindicate the dignity of the court, fined Mack, Voorhees and Beard each \$25. The defendant was acquitted.

THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASES CONTINUED.

The cases of Humphreys v. McCormick et al., and Mayfield v. Mc-Cormick et al., were tried, the first by a jury, which resulted in a judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$25,000; the latter was tried by the court, and resulted in a finding and judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$500, both of which were appealed to the Supreme Court, and the judgments were reversed, and the causes remanded, with directions to certify the same to the United States Circuit Court, which was afterward They remained in the United States Circuit Court for some time, and finally, in 1868, were dismissed for want of prosecution. prosequi was, by the direction of the court, entered in the case of the State vs. McCormick et al. The cases of Holdson vs. McCormick et al., Leach vs. McCormick et al., and Lipon vs. McCormick et al., were sent to the Knox Circuit Court, on change of the venue granted upon the application of the defendants. They were afterward certified to the United States Circuit Court, and finally dismissed for a failure on the part of the plaintiffs to plead under the rules of the court. William H. De Wolfe, of the Vincennes bar, and Nathan D. Miles were admitted to practice as attorneys at law. Mr. Miles continued to reside and practice his profession in Sullivan for several years. He was, while a resident of Sullivan, elected to the House of Representatives, where he served with credit to himself and constituents. He afterward moved to Kentucky, and is now engaged in the practice of the law in Lexington and his own

The February term 1867. of the Circuit Court, which convened on the 18th day of February, was held by Sewell Coulson as Judge pro

tempore. Jacob S. Brodwell, who had been elected at the preceding October election, was Prosecuting Attorney. The case of the State of Indiana against Haydon Cuppy, William W. Rogers and James T. Allen was tried by a jury and the defendants were acquitted. Although it was claimed that over five hundred persons were present and witnessed the transaction, no witness was produced, although many were examined and testified that they were present and witnessed the hanging as previously stated, who were able to state who the parties were that hung the man. The excitement and confusion seemed to have been so great that no one knew how or by whom the hanging was done.

:The Legislature, during its session of 1867, created the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Vigo, Parke, Vermillion and Sullivan. On the 1st day of March, 1867, Gov. Baker appointed Col. R. W. Thompson Judge, and on the 18th of March, he appointed Sewell Coulson Prosecuting Attorney for the new circuit. The first term of court held in the new circuit for Sullivan County, convened September 9, No causes of importance was tried. At the March term, 1868, Chambers Y. Patterson, who had been elected Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, at the regular State and county election in October, 1867, presented his commission bearing date November 4, 1867. missioning him as Judge of the circuit for six years. Burton G. Hanna was elected Prosecuting Attorney at the same election for two years. No important business was transacted during this term. So far as business is concerned, the same may be said of the September term, 1868; March term, 1869; September term, 1869; March term, 1870, and Sep tember term, 1870. Michael Malott, a resident member of the bar in Sullivan, died January 25, 1869. The members of the bar held a meeting and prepared and adopted appropriate resolutions, which by order of the Judges both of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts, were directed to be spread of record. There was a record of what were resolutions of a committee of the members of the Sullivan bar, but there is nothing to show that they were ever presented to the bar; on the contrary from their reading it would seem they were not. The resolutions reported to and adopted by the bar, were creditable alike to the memory of the deceased and the brethren of the bar that adopted them. They are not at hand, however, to be inserted in this sketch. Michael Malott was born in Lawrence County, Ind., February 24, 1826, and removed with his family to Sullivan County about the year 1834. The date of his admission to the bar, has been heretofore noticed. He was commissioned Prosecuting Attorney of the Common Pleas Court November 10, 1858; Notary Public September 10, 1859; Justice of the Peace November 1, 1860; Notary Public February 14, 1867. He also served one term as Prosecuting Attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, which has heretofore been fully spoken of.

At the March term, 1870, M. C. Mills, of Meroin, and James F. Allen were admitted to practice as attorneys at law. The March term, 1871, of the Circuit Court, convened March 13. John C. Briggs was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit at the October election, 1870. His commission was dated October 24, and was sworn in on the 1st of November, 1870. W. M. Martyn was admitted to practice as an attorney at law March 24, 1871. Mr. Martyn then resided at Carlisle, where he continued to practice law until about the year 1882, when he removed to the city of Evansville, where he still resides. The September term was held, commencing September 11, during the two weeks allowed by law. The court was unable to clear the docket of the causes which, for several terms, had been accumulating on it in the allotted time, for the purpose of cleaning up the arrears and an adjourned term was called for October 31. The business of the court was not of a character to involve or excite any public interest. The March term, 1872, convened March 11. Jesse Bicknell, who was elected at the October election, 1871, took possession of the Clerk's office on March 5, 1872, and served in that capacity for eight years, being elected his own successor in 1875. Mr. Bicknell was a faithful and honest official. He was kind, courteous and obliging in his office, and had the respect and friendship of every attorney having business with him. The continued close confinement to his office greatly impaired his health and ultimately caused his death. Robert B. Sears, of Newport, Vermillion County, was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit at the October election 1871, and served for two years from October 24. Sears appointed John R. Highfil, a brilliant young attorney of Sullivan, his Deputy. Mr. Highfil's health was very poor, being afflicted with pulmonary disease. He was induced to go to Colorado with a hope that his health would be restored, but instead thereof he soon died.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS ABOLISHED.

The Legislature, during its session of 1874, abolished the court of Common Pleas, transferred the business thereof to the Circuit Courts of the respective counties, redivided the State into circuits and providing for four terms each year of the Circuit Court in place of two. Under the new arrangement, Vigo and Sullivan Counties constituted the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, with C. Y. Patterson, Judge. Samuel R. Hamill was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the new circuit. A thorough examination of the records of the Circuit Court fails to disclose any business of historic interest from the September term, 1872, to the January term, 1874. C. Y. Patterson was re-elected Judge at the October election in 1873, notwithstanding he had a very considerable opposition. His commission was dated October 26, 1873. On the 15th day of December, 1873, Ferdinand Basler, a resident member of the Sullivan bar

died, and on the 18th of the same month a meeting of the members of the bar was held at the office of N. G. Buff, Esq., at which the follow-preamble and resolutions were adopted:

- "At a meeting of the bar of Sullivan held at the office of N. G. Buff, Esq., on Thursday, the 18th of December, 1873, Joseph W. Wolfe, being the Chairman thereof, the following proceedings were had respecting the death of Ferdinand Basler, Esq., who departed this life on the 15th of December, 1878.
- "Resolved, That Sewell Coulson, Samuel B. Hamill and John T. Gunn be and they are hereby appointed a committee with John T. Gunn, Chairman thereof, to draft resolutions expressing the sense of this meeting.
- "On motion, the following resolutions reported by the same committee were adopted:
- ^a Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in the wise dispensation of His providence to take from among us our friend and professional brother, Ferdinand Basler, who died on the 15th day of December, 1878, in the meridian of his usefulness in public and private life.
- "Resolved, that we sincerely deplore the early death of our friend who by his public services and private virtues had won the gratitude of his fellow citizens and the esteem of his numerous friends.
- "Resolved, That in the death of Ferdinand Basler our profession and the community have lost a worthy and most useful member.
- "Resolved, that the bar of Sullivan offers to the bereaved family of the deceased, our warmest and most heartfelt sympathy.
 - "Resolved, That the bar attend in a body the funeral of the deceased.
- "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Sullivan papers, and that a copy also be sent to the family of the deceased."

 "JOHN T. GUNN, Chairman Committee."
- "Resolved, That Sewell Coulson, Esq., Calvin Taylor, Esq., and N. G. Buff, Esq., with Calvin Taylor as Chairman, form a committee to present the foregoing resolutions to the Sullivan Circuit Court at its January term, 1874, and ask that the same be spread of record in said court.

 "JOHN T. GUNN, Secretary."

The Circuit Court convened January 18, 1874, with a large docket, but the causes were of ordinary, commonplace character. From and including the March term of the Circuit Court, 1874, to and including the adjourned June term, held on the 12th day of July, 1876; no important business came before the court. Jesse Bicknell was elected Clerk of the Sullivan Circuit Court, and John E. Lamb, Prosecuting Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the regular State and county election in the fall of 1874. Mr. Lamb took possession of his office immediately. Mr. Bicknell's first appearance in court as Clerk was at the January term, 1875. The grand jury which was re-convened at

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the adjourned June term, on the 13th day of July, 1876, returned an indictment against John A. McKee for murder, of the trial and final disposition of which more will hereafter be said. At the October term, 1876, a new indictment was returned against McKee, and he was again admitted to bail in the sum of \$7,500. Nothing worthy of note transpired in court during either the January or April or June terms, 1877. At the October term, William A. Massie was admitted to practice as an attorney at law. The journal entry of his admission reads as follows: "On motion of John N. Humphreys, Esq., and after being duly sworn, William A. Massie set up the cigars." The case of the State of Indiana against McKee, by agreement of parties, was set for trial on December 18, 1877, to which time the court adjourned.

THE STATE OF INDIANA VS. JOHN A. M'KEE.

The case of the State of Indiana against John A. McKee, which came on for trial at the adjourned October term, that convened December 18, 1877, was probably one of the most remarkable criminal trials, and most hotly contested one ever tried in the county. The indictment charged that the defendant McKee, on the 1st day of June, 1876, feloniously and with premeditated malice, murdered one Mary Jane De Hart, by hanging her. Mr. McKee, was a well-to-do and reputable farmer, who lived two and a half miles from Sullivan, on the road leading from Sullivan to Terre Haute. He had a family consisting of a wife and a number of children, mostly grown. He was regarded as a man of considerable wealth and a good citizen. The woman alleged to have been murdered lived with a brother, a young, single man, in a small, one-story frame house, with two rooms in the main building, a back shed kitchen at the northwest corner, with one window in front in each room, one window in the kitchen and one door in the front opening toward the street, and one door opening out into the back yard. The partition dividing the main building into two rooms was made of rough, undressed oak plank, and the door shutter between the rooms was of the same material. house fronted east on Jackson street, in the southeast part of the town of Miss De Hart, for many years, had borne an excece bad reputation for virtue. She had made repeated attempts, by threats of exposure and otherwise, to blackmail reputable citizens, in some of which she had been successful. She had, for some time, with the assistance of paramour, named Thomas Daugherty, been endeavoring to extort money from McKee, by writing, and procuring Daugherty to write letters to Mc-Kee, demanding money from him under threats of preferring a false charge of bastardy against him, some of which were dropped in the Post Office at Sullivan; one was delivered to him by his brother, one by Capt. Storey, and others were dropped about his premises. On the morning of June 1, 1876, between 7 and 8 o'clock, she was found dead, suspended to the

partition door, with a piece of cotton clothes line rope around her neck and over the top of the door. McKee, at the time of this occurrence, had carpenters at work repairing his dwelling-house. The workmen, while removing the old roof, had thrown a piece of timber on the clothes line, which caused McKee to take it down and place it in his smoke house. A Coroner's inquest was held over the dead body of Miss De Hart, during the progress of which Daugherty made the charge that McKee had murdered her. No rope resembling the piece with which she had been hung, and which was about eight feet in length, could be found about the De Hart premises, nor anywhere in the vicinity of them. Parties, on going to McKee's house, and getting the clothes line, found, on a comparison, as they supposed, that the two exactly corresponded. On getting McKee's daughter to stretch the line in the usual place, it was discovered that the line had been cut, and was about eight feet short, and that by adding the piece, found around Miss De Hart's neck, it was the proper length.

McKee, early in the morning of the 1st of June, went to Shelburn, and from Shelburn to Sullivan, and from Sullivan home, where he arrived between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. On the trial, all the forgoing facts were shown; and in addition thereto, two witnesses testified to seeing McKee go into the De Hart house shortly after 7 o'clock that morning, and a third one testified to seeing him going away from, in that direction. On the other hand, it was shown that there were no marks of violence on about the person of the deceased; that when she was found by her brother the front windows were all nailed down on the inside, the back window in the kitchen was closed up with boards nailed over it on the inside. The front door was locked on the inside, and the key in The back door was fastened on the inside with a stick of stove-wood, the end of which, one on side was cut off wedge shape, and placed under the door near the center, in a way that it was impossible to have been done by a person from the outside. The door was closed so close that a man could not put his hand in. It was also shown that Daugherty and the deceased were out in the woods till between 11 and 12 o'clock the night before, and then returned to the house and slept together till morning. It was also shown by witnesses that Daugherty left the house but a short time before the deceased was found. shortage in McKee's clothes line was accounted for in a way entirely consistent with McKee's innocence. Medical experts gave it as their opinion that it was a case of suicide. Mr. Briggs argument was undoubtedly the most forcible and effective one, made on either side of the case, although Mr. Lamb, in the closing argument, caused the knees of the weaker friends of McKee to tremble. Mr. Briggs spoke two hours and a half, in which he reviewed the evidence in a masterly way. manner, language, delivery, in short his entire speech was all that the finest forensic critic could desire. For logical reasoning, and plain natural elecution, it has never been surpassed by any one in the Sullivan Court House. It was the ablest effort of Mr. Briggs' life, and an argument of which he or any attorney might well feel proud.

McKee was examined as a witness on his own behalf, and admitted being in Sullivan that morning, but denied being at the De Hart house. denied all complicity in the homicide, but admitted the frequent attempts made by deceased and Daugherty to blackmail him; also the receipt of letters written by her, demanding money, under a threat to prefer a charge of bastardy against him. It was also shown by the physician that made the post-mortem examination that the deceased was not enciente. The trial commenced December 18, and ended on the 24th of the same month, in a verdict of not guilty. The State was represented by Hon. John E. Lamb, Prosecuting Attorney; Ambrose B. Carlton, and Thomas J. Wolfe. The defendant was represented by Sewell Coulson, whom Mr. McKee selected to lead in the defense, John C. Briggs, George W. Buff, John T. Hays and James B. Patton. It is only fair to counsel, in behalf of the defense, to say that it is very difficult to say who did the most toward securing the defendant's acquittal. Each and every one did his whole duty. The arguments to the jury on the part of the defense were made by Messrs. Buff, Briggs and Coulson in the order Wolfe opened the case for the State, followed by Carlton and Lamb. The arguments on both sides were earnest and logical, marked, however, with more invective and acrimony than was necessary.

The defendant, from the commencement to the close of the trial, never closed his eyes to sleep. The interest taken in the trial was intense. On the one hand, McKee had bitter enemies, who became such during the war, that used every exertion to crush him in this terrible struggle for his life; a knowledge of that fact brought to his side scores of warm and sympathizing friends, who were willing to aid him in any way they could. The court house was crowded at all times during the trial. After the conclusion of the arguments and the court had instructed the jury, they retired to make up the verdict. The jury was sent out on Saturday evening. The suspense that followed their retirement and continued till their return into court on Monday morning is indescribable. The very clouds that hung in the horizon or lazily floated across the sky seemed to bow their heads in ominous silence to catch a whisper from the jury room. Anxiety was depicted on every countenance. Men sat in the court room from morning till night and from night till morning, anxiously hoping for something to transpire that would indicate how the jury stood. Every incident, however trifling, was seized upon and discussed by those around, and its probable bearing pointed out. On entering the court room, it presented more of the appearance and solemnity of a death chamber than that of a court of justice; though crowded to its

utmost capacity, not a whisper, not a stir, and not a sound, but the heavy and sonorous breathing of the crowd, superinduced by the intense feeling that had fallen upon the crowd, that caused the blood to throb and flow irregularly, and the heart to forget her ordinary labor, that brought forth the involuntary sigh as nature gasped for relief. could be heard. A painfully deep, solemn and inexpressible silence pervaded the room. Anxiety and suspense was visible in the manner and countenance of the Judge on the bench; the court officials, as they quietly discharged their official duties; the attorneys, as they sat about the bar. and the spectators. The atmosphere was filled with this feeling—the walls of the court room, the frescoing, the Judge's stand, and even the members seemed to express the most agonizing feelings of suspense, mingled with fear. This terrible feeling was relieved about 9 o'clock on Monday morning, when the jury filed into court and took their seats and answered to their names as follows: Thomas McClung, James M. Douthell, David Fry, James D. Howard, Alonzo Colton, John O. Collins, Martin Robbins, Thomas Douthell, John Rohammel, Samuel M. Howard, John Cleavland and Washington Booker. When the verdict of not guilty was read, the tension gave way, not in wild rapturous shouts of rejoicing, but to that peaceful gladness that swelled up from the heart and brought with it tears mingled with smiles, the most soothing balm his friends could apply to the wounds and bruises McKee received in the terrible contest just ended. The ordeal was too great for his physical constitution, it shattered his health; in a few months thereafter he was attacked with pneumonia and only survived a few days.

THE SHEPHERD-ENGLE MURDER CASE.

No cases of much importance came before the court till the April term, 1878, at which the case of the State of Indiana against Thomas Shepherd, charged with the murder of one Mason Engle, came on for trial before Hon. Thomas B. Long, Judge of the Criminal Circuit Court of Vigo County on a change of venue from Judge Patterson. The transactions that gave rise to this prosecution are substantially as follows: The deceased, Mason Engle, was a worthless kind of a man in possession of an extremely vicious temper. He was married and had at least one child. He had frequent quarrels with his wife, which on several occasions led When living separately, Mrs. Engle made a living by to separations. various kinds of labor. The defendant was a young unmarried man, but was carrying on farming on a large scale, and had two unmarried sisters keeping house for him. He also had a couple of farm hands employed Shortly previous to the homicide, Engle and that boarded with him. his wife were living separate, and Shepherd had taken some material to Mrs. Engle for the purpose of and employed her to make soap for him. When he went after the soap, he found Engle at home with his wife.

difficulty at once ensued between the two men. Engle attempted to strike Shepherd with a stick of stove wood. Shepherd proved to be the stoutest and best man, and administered a severe beating on Engle. caused Shepherd to be arrested and fined, and also brought a civil action against him for damages before a Justice in Greene County. This cause was pending and was to have been tried on the day following the homi-Engle and wife lived in a log cabin near the cross roads east of Mr. Samuel Buddin's residence. Shepherd lived nearly six miles east of Engle's, in Greene County. Engle's house stood on the south side of the road and fronted north. The north door was in the center of the house east and west. There was a small four-light, eight-by-ten glass window close by, and on the west side of the door, with the lower and east pane of glass broken out. The bed was located in the southeast corner of the house, with head to the south. There was a stand table in the southwest corner. Just after dusk and before it was dark, Engle lay down on the bed with his head to the north, resting his head upon his right arm, with his face to the west. The child was on the bed back A lamp was sitting on the stand table. A shot, it was claimed, was fired through the place in the window where the glass was broken out, which struck Engle, and from the effects of which he died.

The first indictment against Shepherd was returned by the grand jury at the June term, 1875. He was tried upon this indictment and found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The cause was appealed to the Supreme Court, and reversed at the November term, 1876, and remanded to the Sullivan Circuit Court with directions to quash the indictment.

On the 17th of April, 1876, a new indictment was returned against Shepherd; this indictment was quashed on the defendant's motion at the June term, 1877. On the 19th day of June, another indictment was returned. Upon this indictment, Shepherd was again put upon his trial at the April term, 1878, and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary during life. An appeal was again taken to the Supreme Court, but on the allotment of causes, Shepherd had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Judge Biddle, then one of the Judges of that court—a man deficient in every element necessary to make a good Judge—and the cause was affirmed. Shepherd was sent to the Southern prison, where he still remains. The State was represented by Hon. John E. Lamb, Prosecuting Attorney, and Thomas J. Wolfe, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney. The defendant was represented by Hon. George W. Buff, John T. Hays and Sewell Coulson.

THE RAILROAD CASES.

Nothing of special importance came before the Circuit Court from this time up to the March term, 1880, except the initiation of the case of Levi Overbolser, et al., against the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Construction Commany, and others at the December term, 1878. This proved to be the most fruitful cause for litigation ever in the Sullivan Circuit Court, and for some time gave almost constant employment to the entire Sullivan bar as well as a number of attorneys from other places, especially Chicago. John T. Hays, Esq., was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit at the regular State and county election in 1878, which office he very creditably filled till 1880, when Perry H. Blue was elected his successor, and discharged the duties of his position with ability and integrity till 1882.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF SULLIVAN COUNTY—SOLDIERS OF THE INDIAN WARS—THE COMPANY FOR THE MEXICAN WAR—SKETCH OF THE SECOND REGIMENT—THE BEGINNING OF SECESSION—WAR SENTIMENTS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY—FIRST UNION MEETING—THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER—THE FIRST COMPANY—ITS RE-ORGANIZATION—ITS FIELD SERVICE AND PERSONAL RECORD—UNION MASS MEETINGS—THE FOURTH OF JULY—THE SECOND COMPANY—ITS SERVICES—THE THIRD COMPANY AND ITS INDIVIDUAL RECORD.

O'LLIVAN COUNTY had nothing to do with wars prior to 1846. A number of the early residents had fought with Harrison at Tippecance, or with Jackson at New Orleans, or in some of the many Indian battles during the latter part of the eighteenth century or the former part of the nine-teenth century, or perhaps had been with Washington or Greene or Marion in the famous war of the Revolution. These old heroes at all the militia musters and Fourths of July were the center of attraction, and were placed on the stand and cheered by descendants and by all levers of country. They all have passed away except, perchance, a few lingering survivors of Indian campaigns or of the war of 1812.

THE MEXICAN WAR COMPANY.

In May, 1840, when the news was received in Sullivan County that the President had called for volunteers for the war with Mexico, steps were introductery taken by Joseph W. Briggs and others to form a company. Mentings were held at Carlisle and Sullivan and perhaps Merom, and in a shirst time the complement of men was obtained. In June or July, the company left the county, going to New Albany, where they were assigned to the Second Regiment as Company H. The muster roll of this company at the time of muster-in cannot be given. It is on file in Washington, D. C.; but the War Department refused to furnish a copy,

probably for the reason suggested by Mr. Carnahan, Adjutant General of Indiana, that the record might be wanted for information upon which to base a suit against the Government by some crippled, diseased, or helpless survivor! The following is a copy of the muster roll at the time of muster out: Joseph W. Briggs, Captain; Justus Davis, First Lieutenant; Israel Benefiel, Second Lieutenant; Solomon Loudermilk, Third Lieutenant; Henry Dooley, R. McGrew, James H. Wier and James Hancock. Sergeants; Harvey Wilson, John B. Hughes, Hosea C. Buckley and Thomas E. Ashley, Corporals; and the following privates: Henry Adams, Wilie Adams, N. Brower, Phillip Brower, John Borders, Willis Benefiel, Michael Borders, James B. Booker, Nelson F. Bolton, Robert Calvert, Patrick Carley, Charles Child, Thomas Coulter, George Davidson, Alfred Davis, John Edds, Joseph Engle, William Essex, Richard Goss, H. M. Gilliam, James Garrett, Nathan Gatson, King Hamilton, Jonathan Hart, A. A. Hamilton, James Holstein, John Hill, Joseph Hooten, E. D. Hart, William Ireland, Henry Jones, J. J. Loudermilk, Preston Mosieure, Redmon Malone, Gabriel Moots, Levin Nash, Benjamin Plew, John Ravenscroft, Charles Reisinger, Charles G. Readay, Michael Ring, John L. Robinson, Joseph Strong, Volney E. Swaim, William Shepard, Alfred Smith, Elijah Voorhies, Mark Wilson, Andrew Winters, William D. Wier and William Wheeler. The following account of casualties in the company covers the period from February 28, 1847, to June 23, 1847, at which last date the men were mustered out of service, their year of enlistment having expired: Deaths in battle-Meshack Draper, Richard Jenkins and Thomas Price; deaths from disease, etc.—John Shepard, John Marlow, F. J. Copeland, Enoch T. Reeves, John Vanosdoll and James W. Beauchamp; discharged-Edmund Jones, W. B. Patton, Samuel A. Thompson, John Engle, Benjamin Johnson, John Mosieure, Hugh McCammon, Henry Ransford, William Readay, Joseph Wells, Lewis F. Duncan, H. J. A. Burgett, Thomas Evans, Bonaparte D. Walls and John O. Watson. Upon the return of the company, a barbecue, it is said, was given in their honor, and held near Sullivan in the woods. Speeches were formally made by one or more of the citizens, who welcomed the boys home from the perils of war. The Captain and several other members of the company responded in fitting words, outlining their campaign, and interspersing their remarks with the mingled gall and honey of humorous anecdote and sorrowful death. A meeting of this character was also held at Carlisle.

Under the shadow of the last great war, the boys who went to Mexico must not be forgotten. It was no holiday undertaking to go from the comparatively cold climate of the Northern States to the hot and peculiar tropical climate of Mexico. The appalling sacrifice of life from disease abundantly attests the peril which the men assumed for the country's good. Many were left there in lonely, deserted and forgotten graves;

and the rugged cactus comes and kisses with its crimson blossoms the silent mounds where they sleep. The rich flowers of the stately magnolia shed their fragrant perfume around; the long festoons of silvery moss hang pendant above the quiet graves; the rustling wind and the dancing rain pay their passing tribute to the glory of the departed, and over all the strange, bright birds of that sunny clime chant the sad requiem of death. The boys are gone, but their names are living jewels in the bright casket of memory.

SKETCH OF THE SECOND INDIANA REGIMENT.

Capt. Briggs' men became Company H of the Second Indiana Regiment. In July, 1846, the Second Regiment was transferred to New Orleans, and soon afterward across the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Bio Grande River. After occupying various positions along the river and elsewhere, where many of the boys died or suffered from the deadly diseases and peculiar climate of that tropical region; the regiment at last, in February, 1847, found itself, with other troops, numbering in all about 5,000 men under Gen. Zachary Taylor, in the Buena Vista Pass, awaiting the approach of about 20,000 Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna. The Pass was between mountain ranges, and was narrow and cut up by deep ravines, which extended up and down the sides of the elevations, and running about half way across it, thus narrowing the Pass still more, was a broad plateau, about 200 feet above the general level. The Second Indiana was posted on the extreme left of Gen. Taylor's battle line, on the plateau already mentioned, and near the mountain side, which extended upward, it was thought, too abruptly to permit the Mexicans to flank the Americans on the left. At last the enemy was seen moving up the Pass in solid column, with banners flying and lances and carbines glittering in the sun. With overwhelming numbers, he at first attempted to force the Pass in solid column, but Washington Battery, which was posted on a high mound on the right, was so well served that the enemy, cut to pieces by storms of grape and canister, was forced back in confusion, and a temporary check was given his advance. He next attempted to flank the Americans on their left, and succeeded. Large columns of his troops, on foot and on horse, poured around on the mountain side, and up over the plateau, throwing themselves upon the Second Indiana and several Kentucky regiments like an avalanche. The Mexican Lancers, on their ponies, swept around to the rear of the Americans, captured several pieces of Bragg's Battery, and the crisis of the battle was reached. The Second Indiana fired its twenty-one rounds, and was ordered to retreat, but not having been drilled in that important maneuver, an omission in military discipline afterward corrected, and having been deserted by its commanding officer, could not be stopped in the face of the swarming Mexicans, even though the officers had tried, which they did not, to stem the torrent of rout, and continued on down off of the plateau as though pursued by the Furies. Here they were at last halted in the forks of two deep ravines, the Kentucky regiments having followed them. On came the enemy, and when their eyes could be plainly seen, a fearful storm of lead was poured into them, checking their advance, and encouraging the American forces, which, with a newly formed battle line, resolutely held the position against the repeated charges of the Mexican foot and the Lancers on ponies. The battle was stubbornly fought until night, when the Mexicans withdrew, leaving the victory with the American forces. After this battle, the Second saw no more fighting, but occupied various points, guarding supplies, etc., and at last, at the end of the year of enlistment, was sent home and mustered out of service.

SENTIMENT IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Public feeling in Sullivan County on the question of slavery, secession, State rights and kindred subjects for some time before the fall of Fort Sumter, and even before an act of secession had been passed by any Southern State, or before the hot Presidential contest of 1860 had unmasked the coming calamity, had risen to fever heat. At the Presidential contest of 1860, each party in the county had exerted its utmost strength with the following result: Douglas, 1,858; Lincoln, 856; Breckinridge, 128; Bell, 55; total, 2,897. The effect in the county was to bring the questions dividing the North and the South squarely before the people, and to establish in their minds a definite opinion. The great majority of people of the county stoutly denounced any interference whatever on the part of the North with the institution of slavery, and many Republicans were of this opinion. The sprinkling of Abolitionists was ridiculed without stint. It was soon developed that many of the citizens believed in the right of secession-believed that the Union was simply a convenient confederacy, and that each State was sovereign, and could withdraw at will when her citizens deemed that by so doing she was bettering her condition. On the other hand, the great majority of all parties in the county was opposed to a dissolution of the Union. As soon as the Southern States, led by South Carolina began to enact ordinances of secession and make preparations to set up a separate government, the question of the constitutional right of coercion became, for a time, the all-absorbing topic. The able editor of the Sullivan Democrat, Murray Briggs, was in doubt as to whether the Government had the right, and hoped that matters might be so compromised that the Union would be preserved, and a bloody war between relatives avoided.

THE FIRST UNION MASS MEETING.

A Union meeting was called at Sullivan late in December, 1860, to consider the state of the country. H. N. Helms was chosen Chairman, and Michael Malott and C. N. Browning, Secretaries. On motion of

Murray Briggs, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. A long series of resolutions was reported and adopted, advising a compromise to preserve the Union and to avert war, and the "Crittenden Compromise" was suggested as a basis upon which the Union might be maintained. The Congressmen of the Seventh District and the United States Senators were memorialized to effect any honorable compromise. Fiery speeches of all shades of politics were made at this meeting. S. R. Hamill denied the right of coercion, and said: "Your humble speaker, so help me God, would rather fight, and if need be die, under the Palmetto banner than to fight under the black banner of Northern abolitionism. 'If this be treason, make the most of it.'" He was in favor of compromise, and would rather see slavery extended over all the States and Territories than see the Union destroyed. This meeting was of the most enthusiastic character.

The editor of the Democrat in a later issue said it was difficult to concede the right of a State to secede, and thus destroy the Government, but would rather see the Southern States go than have the country precipitated into a bloody internecine war. At a still later issue (April 11, 1861), he said, in a long editorial: "If Mr. Lincoln supposes that the people of the country will sustain him in any effort to compel the cotton States to remain in the Union, or return to it, by force of arms, he is vastly mistaken." The citizens of the North and of the South were too closely related by blood to carry on a war for that purpose. Immediately after the receipt of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, he said calmly, and without bitterness, that he thought it best for the Government to let the fort go. In his issue a week later (April 25), in reply to a petition from sixty-five citizens of Merom and vicinity, who thought his paper "unpatriotic," he said: "We reiterate our remarks of last week, that if the war must come, and nothing will satisfy the powers of either section but a resort to arms, our wishes are for the success of the regularly constituted authorities under which we live."

NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

Great excitement prevailed over the entire county by the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter. The rural districts were depopulated and the towns and news stations were crowded with anxious citizens, eager for the latest news. The Democrat of April 18 contained the following notice:

"ATTENTION! There will be a meeting of the citizens of Sullivan and vicinity, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of raising a company of volunteers to tender their services to the Government."

In pursuance of this notice, a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the court house at the time mentioned. The room was

tastefully decorated with banners and loyal mottoes and several martial bands enlivened the occasion with the stirring national airs. One after another, interspersed with martial music, speeches were delivered full of fire and patriotism by Mr. Crane, of Terre Haute, F. L. Neff, J. W. Blackburn, Sewell Coulson, J. T. Gunn and John Mastin. Tumultuous cheers greeted every speaker and fired his energy, and the most intense expressions of loyalty were heard on every hand. Unfortunately the details of this meeting were not published and cannot be given here. A long series of loyal resolutions was adopted. Almost an entire company was raised on this day, and by the 23d of April over 100 volunteers had appended their names to the roll.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST COMPANY.

On that day (the 23d), the company met at the court house and elected the following officers: John Mastin, Captain; Uriah Coulson, First Lieutenant; Thomas B. Silvers, Second Lieutenant; W. S. Robertson, Third Lieutenant; Stewart Barnes, L. H. Case; James M. Ayres and James M. Thompson, Sergeants; J. W. Dix, Albert Merrick, John R. Lane and F. M. Byers, Corporals. On the 30th of April, this company, under orders from Gov. Morton, started for Indianapolis. Before their departure, a large crowd gathered in the court yard to witness the ceremony of the presentation of a flag to them by the ladies of the town. Miss Harriet Hays delivered the presentation speech, her closing words being: "In behalf of the ladies of Sullivan, I have the honor of presenting you with this flag of our Union as an expression of the deep interest we feel in the victories you are to win and as a memento of remembrance. When you gaze upon these stars and stripes, remember there are those at home who are more than anxious for your safety; there are those whose prayers will continually ascend in your behalf. Remember the ladies of Sullivan and be true to the stars and stripes." To her long and eloquent address, Lieut. Robertson replied on behalf of the company, pledging the lives of the volunteers to preserve the flag. At the conclusion of his reply, a select choir of ladies and gentlemen sang with thrilling effect the "Star Spangled Banner," and then the company with colors flying and drums beating, marched out to the depot to take the train, followed by the large crowd. Ah, it was hard to see the boys go. There were brothers and fathers and husbands and sous there-some going away forever, brave, valiant, beloved, to die amid the cypress or magnolia swamps of the Sunny South, or perhaps to return with empty sleeves or broken constitutions. The company was drawn up in single file at the depot to give the friends the last opportunity of taking them by the hand, looking in their flushed faces and blessing them, and bidding them Godspeed and good bye. It was a moment of bitter sorrow, and all hearts were rent with anguish; but all willed it to be so, and as the train came

in and was boarded by the boys and steamed away again, the last fare-wells were spoken with pale lips but brave hearts, and repeated cheers for the Union followed the departing company. Upon their arrival in Indianapolis, the volunteers endeavored at first to get into the three months' service, but as this was found impossible they next tried for the one year's service, the period for which the men had really enlisted, but this was also found out of the question, whereupon the company returned to Sullivan where it was re-organized for the three years' service.

ITS RE-ORGANIZATION.

By the 14th of May, the company was so nearly full that it was transferred to Indianapolis, where it was soon joined by the complement of recruits raised by Lieut. Robertson and Sergt. Barnes and perhaps others who had remained in the county for that purpose. The company became I of the Seventeenth Regiment, three years' service, and was mustered into the United States service on the 12th of June, 1861, and on the 1st of July started for Virginia, but on the 23d moved to Mary-Prior to the 7th of August it worked on the fortifications known as Camp Pendleton. It then moved to Webster, thence to Huttonsville, thence to Cheat Mountain Pass and thence went into camp at Elkwater. In this vicinity the regiment participated in the battle of Greenbrier, on the 3d of October, with the loss of one killed. November 19, it reported to Gen. Buell at Louisville, Ky., and about the middle of December it moved to Camp Wickliffe, but February 10, 1862, started for Green River and marched to Nashville by the 12th of March. Nashville was left March 29, and the battle-field of Shiloh was reached on the 8th of April. It participated in the siege of Corinth, and later moved to McMinnville where, on the 30th of August, it attacked and routed Gen. Forrest. September 3, it started for Murfreesboro, thence to Nashville, Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, West Point, skirmished with Bragg's forces near Munfordville and reached Louisville September 25.

October 1, it moved to Bardstown, and on the 18th to Nashville, arriving November 26. Here, until February 1, 1863, it participated in various movements. On the 12th of February, the regiment was ordered to mount itself, and was thus engaged for some time. On May 18, the regiment was armed with Spencer rifles, and on the 24th of June moved to Hoover's Gap, and here over five regiments and a battery of rebels charged upon the Seventeenth, but were repulsed. The rebels were held at bay until re-enforcements arrived, when they were driven from the field. The regiment lost 48 killed and wounded, and captured 75 prisoners and 125 stands of arms. After this, it warched to Manchester, fighting the enemy and capturing many prisoners. It scouted and skirmished near Chattanooga and Ringgold, and later (September 19), fought at Chickamauga, breaking the enemy's line at every charge.

The next day it repulsed a severe charge of the enemy, but then drove them back, killing and capturing many. On the 1st of October, it started in pursuit of Gen. Wheeler, and on the 3d attacked a body of rebels, capturing many prisoners and a fine battle flag. It skirmished at Mc-Minnville, beyond Shelbyville, and at Farmington, where it charged the rebels, capturing three of Wheeler's guns, many small arms, and 300 prisoners, losing in return 48 killed and wounded, including three commissioned officers. It moved to Huntsville, pursued the rebels under Forrest, Roddy, et al., and October 27 went into winter quarters at Maysville. In November, 250 of the regiment on horses marched to near Ringgold, and destroyed rebel wagons and stores and other property, and skirmishing several times with the enemy. About the middle of December, the majority of the regiment dismounted, and early in January re-enlisted, 286 becoming veterans, and went home on veteran furlough. While at home they were re-mounted, and then moved back to Louisville, thence to Nashville, thence joined Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign May 10, 1864.

From this until the 31st of October, it was constantly engaged in scouting and skirmishing, particularly at Pumpkin Vine Church, Big Shanty, Belle Plain Road, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochie River, Stone Mountain, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, Rome, Coosaville, Leesburg and Goshen. After this, it moved back to Louisville, but early in January, 1865, moved back to Nashville, and soon to Gravelly Springs. Ala., remaining there until the 12th of March. It fought the rebels under Forrest at Ebenezer Church, capturing 100 prisoners and one gun, and losing eight killed and eleven wounded and missing. On the 2d of April, it fought at Selma, Ala., capturing four guns and about 300 prisoners, and losing out of 421 engaged 12 killed and 80 wonnded. 20, it fought near Macon, and with other troops, by a ruse, captured the city, with four Generals, 3,000 prisoners, 5 stands of colors, 60 pieces of artillery and 3,000 small arms. It did post duty at Macon until August 8, 1865, and was then mustered out. During its term of service, the regiment lost 69 men killed and 189 wounded.

PERSONAL RECORD OF MASTIN'S COMPANY.

The following is the personal record of Company I: John Mastin, resigned January, 1862; James W. Louthan; Uriah Coulson, resigned January, 1862; Stewart Barnes, dismissed August, 1862; James B. Patton; T. B. Silvers, resigned January, 1862; J. S. Preas, resigned June, 1863; Oscar H. Crowder; W. S. Robertson, discharged April, 1862, disability; J. M. Ayres; J. W. Thompson, discharged September, 1861, disability; G. W. Sergent; J. W. Dix, discharged May, 1862, disability; F. M. Byers; Laban Frakes, died September, 1861; W. M. Collins, discharged October, 1861, disability; Peter Kelley, discharged April, 1862,

disability; J. D. Branham; A. O. Merrick; Thomas Reed, Jr.; M. W. Perdue, discharged September, 1861, disability; James R. Austin; William Austin; R. M. Bennett; T. A. Bennett; G. H. Boles, discharged October, 1861, disability; R. J. Bowman, died February, 1862; J. W. Bunch, died September, 1861; A. Cantwell; J. M. Case, died at Rome, Ga., of wounds; A. W. Chase, died October, 1862; D. B. W. Chastain; H. W. Cochran; T. B. Compton; James Crosby; W. C. Cuppy, discharged November, 1861, disability; M. R. Dowling; William Eston; John Ellsworth; J. T. Emery; M. W. Evans, discharged October, 1861, disability; G. M. Everhart, W. F. Gill; G. W. Graham; H. D. Hough; Charles Hazlerod; R. R. Hunt; H. H. Lane; Rufus Mason; R. B. Mason; W. A. McBride; W. S. McMain; M. V. Miller; G. A. Milan; W. M. Montgomery; J. S. Moore, died April, 1862; Pleasant Moore; Edmund Moore; Z. B. Myers; Michael O'Brien; Calvin Overstreet; Samnel Owens; J. L. Padgett, discharged June, 1862, disability; H. H. Patton, promoted Lieutenant; G. W. Patton; F. M. Plew; S. D. Price; R. H. Price; S. M. Rolph, discharged August, 1862, disability; T. D. Scott; J. L. Silvers; L. A. Stark; F. M. St. John; S. F. Stratton; D. H. Stratton; J. H. Tautlinger, captured July, 1864, lost on steamer Sultana April, 1865; Abe Teverbaugh; J. H. Thompson; Zadock Thompson, died February, 1865; C. J. Thompson; Benjamin Watson; J. D. Watson; James Williamson; J. T. Youngman, discharged July, 1862, disability. The following were recruits: William Adams; J. G. Booth; J. H. Crowder; J. J. Cuppy, died October, 1864; C. M. M. Griffith, killed at Plantersville April, 1865; Jasper Gowens; J. R. Lane; Samuel McElroy, killed at New Hope Church May, 1864; Ranson W. Reed; Jesse Trueblood. Only names are given of those credited in the Adjutant General's reports to Sullivan County. Where no remarks are made, the men were in most cases mustered out.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETINGS.

On the 22d of April, 1861, a large Union meeting was held at the court house in Sullivan, where it was resolved to organize two companies of home guards. On the 25th of April, another large Union meeting was held at Graysville, J. W. Hawkins being Chairman, and H. P. Hall, J. Burton and A. Wilkey, Committee on Resolutions. Eloquent speeches were delivered by Heath, Hinkle, et. al. The enthusiasm and loyalty were intense. The speakers were frequently interrupted with prolonged cheers. A long series of patriotic resolutions was adopted. A company of home guards numbering seventy men was raised at this meeting. The citizens adjourned to re-assemble May 4, when Mr. Hawkins was again called to the chair, and O. P. Gregg made Secretary. Speeches were made by Pinkston, Hawkins, Cushman, D. B. Wier, et. al. A petition was circulated and extensively signed asking the County Board to appro-

priate money from the county treasury for the assistance of soldiers' families. The following officers were elected for the company of home guards: H. P. Hall, Captain; T. K. Cushman, First Lieutenant; Basil Jewell, Second Lieutenant; Patrick Wilson, Third Lieutenant. One of the companies raised at Sullivan was called the Silver Gray Home Guard, and on the 3d of May the following officers were elected: J. S. Moore, Captain; W. C. Griffith, First Lieutenant; Levi Maxwell, Second Lieutenant. On the 3d of May, a very large meeting was held at Carlisle, to consider the political situation. Dr. J. M. Hinkle was made Chairman, and J. W. Kennedy, Secretary. Dr. J. M. Miller was the principal speaker, his loyal sallies of wit and sarcasm meeting with thundering cheers. J. W. Blackburn also spoke long, and with fiery loyalty. A. W. Springer, J. W. Blackburn and Prof. D. Edmiston drafted a long series of resolutions, which was adopted amid repeated cheers and the roll of the drum. They pledged themselves to defend the country to the bitter end.

On the 9th of May, Cass Township organized a company of home guards numbering about thirty men. William Combs was elected Captain. Speeches were made by Jeptha Moss, David Usrey and Maj. Griffith. About the 20th of April, J. S. Milam and James Garrett, of Carlisle, called for volunteers for a company for the war. About this time, about a dozen men left the county, going to Terre Haute to enlist, and being credited to Vigo County. By the 2d of May, a small company of flying artillery, under Capt. W. B. Ogle, had been organized at Sullivan. They had a small gun, and while practicing with it west of town, managed to burst it by an overload. The editor of the Democrat was accused of disloyalty, but on the 9th of May said as follows: "We have never believed in secession—the right is nowhere acknowledged in our consti-Had the hotspurs of the Cotton States waited for this means (the ballot box) to redress their wrongs, they would have done We have no sympathy for their movement. We have been given to understand that the leaders in this scheme are sustained by the people with great unanimity; we trust that it is not so, but that when the conflict comes, they will refuse to sustain their self constituted authorities in this unnatural war, and return to their old allegiance. Since we must have war, it is manifestly the duty of every man who professes attachment to the Union to sustain the President as the legally constituted head of the Government. There must be authority of government, or anarchy will prevail." A company of home guards was organized two or three miles north of Sullivan, under Capt. Valentine Moore, and late in June another was organized at Sullivan under Capt. John Grigsby, with Benjamin Plew, Craven Reed and J. B. Draper, Lieutenants.

ACTION OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In June, 1861, the County Board took possession of all the old militia

muskets to the number of about seventy five, which had been in the county since early in the decade of fifties, and though they belonged to the State. locked them up. It had been the intention to arm the home guards with them; but this was thus prevented. The arms were afterward sent to Indianapolis. In June, 152 citizens of the county petitioned the County Board to appropriate funds from the county treasury, for the support of soldiers' families, whereupon the following order was entered on the Commissioners' record: "Whilst acknowledging the right of petition on the part of the citizens of the county, we beg leave to remind the petitioners that we are sworn to discharge our duty according to law; and that as guardians of the county treasury, we intend to be governed by the law. in making allowances as well as in other duties, and that we know of no law authorizing this court to make the appropriation asked for in their petition. In all such cases of doubtful powers and questionable policy. we would desire a more decided evidence of public sanction than a petition of 152 signatures in a county with near 5,000 tax payers. is, furthermore, not the proper place for such application, the law having placed the matter in the hands of other parties. We therefore, respectfully decline making any appropriation for the purpose above set forth."

This order was signed by John A. Cummins, W. H. Griffin and C. B. Shepherd, County Commissioners. Early in June, a large meeting was held at Sullivan, and suitable resolutions were passed, deploring the death of Senator Douglas.

THE POURTH OF JULY.

Great preparations were made at Sullivan for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Notices were widely circulated, calling together all the county companies of home guards and the citizens generally. The day was ushered in by the rattle of musketry and the music of fife and drum. By 9 o'clock in the morning, the streets of the town were surging with the wild waves of enthusiastic humanity. The day was beautiful, and thousands were present in gay attire, to enjoy the occasion. The small boy with sundry and devilish explosive contrivances was conspicuous for his presence. Young ladies wreathed with roses and violets, and attired in gaudy national colors were driven through the streets in fourhorse wagons, and cavalcades of young men in double file, on horses, marched through the packed streets of the county seat. Banners and mottoes flaunted and flew everywhere. But the attraction of the day was the companies of home guards. Three full companies—Companies A and B of Sullivan, and the Cottage Grove Home Guards—were in full uniform, while two or three others not in uniform marched with the procession. Capt. J. S. Moore commanded all the companies. About 10 o'clock, an enormous procession was formed around the square and off on the side streets, and amid enthusiastic cheers and the roll of fife and drum, marched to Ellett's Grove, where the programme of the day was to be enjoyed.

Elder John S. Howard offered prayer, and Robert Garvin read the Declaration of Independence. A picked chorus of singers rendered patriotic music. A fine picnic dinner was eaten in the shade of the grove. Rev. Mr. Taggart was the Orator of the Day, delivering a speech of great power, patriotism and brilliancy, and firing his audience into continuous huzzas. In the afternoon, many toasts were read and responded to by the leading citizens present. The day was greatly enjoyed. A few other localities in the county celebrated the day.

THE SECOND COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

Almost a full company of volunteers had been raised in May by Milam and Garrett, and their services tendered Gov. Morton, but as the calls were full the company was nearly abandoned when they received information that they would be accepted. This stimulated the re-organization, and by the 4th of July the company was about completed. It was certain they could get into the State service and probably into the United States service. On the 5th of July, the officers were elected as follows: John Garrett, Captain; John S. Milam, First Lieutenant; David Edmiston, Second Lieutenant.

ITS MOVEMENTS IN THE FIELD.

On the 6th of July, the company left for Indianapolis, and at this time lacked about twenty-five men of being full. Officers returned to continue recruiting, and soon the requisite number of men was obtained. The men became Company D, of the Twenty-first Regiment, three years' service, and were mustered in with their regiment at Indianapolis July 24, 1861, and the following week were ordered East, reaching Baltimore August 3. While here, an elegant sword and sash were received by Capt. Garrett from the citizens of Carlisle. Here the regiment remained until February 19, 1862, participating in an expedition to the eastern coast of Virginia. It then moved on the Butler expedition to the Gulf of Mexico, and after a time landed and marched to New Orleans, and was the first to land on the wharf, and marched up the street playing "Picayune Butler's Coming, Coming." It encamped at Algiers, making frequent forays, and capturing steamers on Red River, and the blockade-runner Fox, on the Gulf coast, until May 30, and then moved to Baton Rouge. the 5th of August, it fought at Baton Rouge for three and a half hours against an entire brigade of the enemy, losing 126 killed and wounded. It then encamped at Carrollton, and September 8 killed twelve and captured about forty of Waller's Texas Rangers. It moved to Berwick Bay in October, where on gunboats it fought often with the ironclad "Cotton" and at Cornet's Bridge, in Weitzel's expedition. In February, 1863, the regiment became the First Heavy Artillery. A portion of the regiment participated in the second battle of Camp Bisland, and later all except two companies moved up the Mississippi, taking part in the siege of Port Hudson, where it distinguished itself for accuracy in firing. During the siege of forty-two days the regiment lost twenty-eight killed, wounded and missing. On the 21st of June, part of one company fought desperately at Lafourche Crossing, and two days later nearly all of Company F were captured at Brashear City. In August, three companies fought at Sabine Pass. During July and October, two additional companies (L and M) joined the regiment. In the winter of 1863-64, the regiment "veteranized," and returned home on furlough. It took the field again in March, 1864. Companies G and H were on the disastrous expedition of Gen. Banks, and in April six batteries under Maj. Roy participated in the investment of Mobile and the reduction of Forts Morgan, Gaines, Spanish, and the capture of Mobile. After this, its duty was mostly that of occupancy. It was not mustered out until 1866.

PERSONAL RECORD OF COMPANY D.

The personal record of Company D—the men from Sullivan County -is as follows: Capt. J. H. Garrett, resigned May, 1862; Capt. David Edmiston, resigned February, 1863; John S. Milam, resigned; William Harper, resigned July, 1863; Jesse Haddon; W. S. Hinkle, discharged August, 1864; Joseph O. Whalen; John Ashley; Charles Polk; B. R. Helm, A. A. Curry, discharged 1862, disability; M. C. Tucker; William Purcell; H. B. Davis; W. P. Lisman; A. S. McGowan, died September. 1862, of wounds received at Baton Rouge; R. F. Kennerly; A. C. Davis. discharged 1865, disability; Alsimus Hunt, discharged 1864, disability; Lemuel Anderson, discharged 1863, disability; S. A. Barcus; Jesse Beck; T. C. Beck; John Berry; G. W. Brock, discharged 1861, disability; Philip Brock, died at Baton Rouge 1862; Edward Brown; J. W. Buck. discharged 1862, disability; J. W. Burnett; W. F. Catlin, discharged 1862, disability; P. H. Curtner; Peter Crance; W. J. Davis, discharged 1862, disability; Mason Dedman, discharged 1862, wounded: Jucob Ernest; James Froment, discharged 1865, disability; Samuel Gannon; George Gannon; G. H. Gott; W. H. Gregg, discharged 1862, disability; William Hackney; W. R. Haddon; N. T. Hail, discharged 1862, disability; W. B. Harper; Raymond Hassel, discharged 1861, disability; Joseph Hauke, died at Baton Rouge April, 1865; Samuel Jackson, discharged 1864, disability; Thomas Jenkins; J. R. Jewell; J. F. Jones; C. M. Lake; M. Lander; John Lloyd; Benton McConnell; John McConnell, discharged, 1862, disability; George McCormick, discharged 1864, disability; R. B. McClung; Gabriel McClure, killed at Baton Rouge 1862; George Miller, died at home November 1863; S. C. Owen, discharged 1861, disability; George Power, died 1862, of wounds received at Baton Rouge; J. H. Reese, discharged 1865, disability; James Richardson; Anthony Sandusky; Charles Shannon; Arthur Shown; W. G. Sherman, discharged 1862, disability; Seymour Slagle, died at New

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Orleans March, 1864; Francis Smith; P. W. Smith; William Soloman, died at Port Hudson 1865; Valentine Stewart, killed at Baton Rouge 1865; T. M. Strain; John Tewalt; William Wallace; Bonaparte Walls, discharged 1861, disability; George Watson; O. H. P. Walls, J. A. Weir; Eli Westner; J. O. Whalen; R. B. Whitlock; E. F. Wilkerson, discharged 1865, disability; William Wilson; Joseph Wilson; Phillip Wortman, discharged 1862, disability; J. P. Wortman, discharged 1864, disability; Simeon Yocum, and the following long list of recruits, the most of whom joined the company in 1864: John Ashley, C. G. Able, M. Berry, B. F. Buff, G. W. Buff, William Bush, W. M. Brodie, J. F. Buckley, James Cartwright, W. F. Catlin; I. B. Cox, died at Baton Rouge, 1864; C. G. Conover, John Creager, Homer Davis, Samuel De Huff, J. K. Dooley, C. S. Evans, G. D. Ferree, W. S. Foute, M. J. Glick, O. P. Gregg, D. H. Giles, B. W. Giles, A. J. Giles, T. Gill, H. Getlinger, L. B. Gregg, J. W. Gobin, J. F. Hall, F. M. Harrington, W. S. Hinkle, B. F. Hunter, G. W. Jones, Nathan Jones; W. S. Jean, died at Newport News, Va., March, 1862; W. M. Knotts, David Lamb, died at Baton Rouge July, 1864; J. M. McCormick, John McGowen, Richard Mayfield, Thomas Mason, Thomas Morice, Philip Morice, Joshua Neeley, John Norman, Leander Neff, E. H. Pierce, J. J. Raily, S. G. Raily, G. B. Raily, J. T. Shannon, J. D. Simoral, T. O. South, George Smith, B. F. Stover, S. R. Tincher, J. N. Terwilliger, Andrew Vester, Martin Wallace, J. L. Wells, J. W. Whalen, J. K. Wilson, Anson Wilson, J. S. Wolfe, J. W. Wortman, John Whitaker, H. S. Whitaker, Andrew White, Tilman Willis, Abe Warner, Amos Wood, John Young, William Yowell. There were about twenty more men from the county scattered through the other companies of this regiment.

THE THIRD COMPANY.

In June and July, 1861, another company was raised in Sullivan County, by James Walls, F. L. Neff, C. P. Reed and others. On the 1st of August, the company was full and elected these men officers-Walls, Captain; Neff and Reed, Lieutenants. It moved to Indianapolis, starting August 6, followed to the depot by a large crowd, but as it was found that in order to get into the service the company would have to split into segments and join other fragmentary companies, the men re-About the 23d of August, the company, in wagons to turned home. gather up other recruits on the way, started for Terre Haute to join the Thirty-first Regiment, which was being organized there. This company called themselves the "Sullivan County Lions." Walls and Reed returned to the county to continue the recruiting, as the company lacked about fifteen men of being full. The necessary number was soon obtained, and on the 20th of September, the boys were mustered in as Company D of the Thirty-first Regiment. The historical sketch of this regiment will be found in the military history of Greene County.

ITS PERSONAL HISTORY.

The personal record of the company is as follows: Captain, J. A. Walls, resigned July, 1862; Francis L. Neff, killed near Atlanta, Ga.; Craven P. Reed; Samuel F. Mason, resigned 1864; W. E. Hughes, resigned 1865; J. H. Ayers; J. N. Clark, resigned 1862; C. A. Power, resigned 1864; W. G. Dudley; John B. Hughes, discharged 1862, disability; F. M. Collins, died at Evansville, October 1861; Jordan Moore; John A. Knotts, discharged 1862, disability; Hardin Bowles; J. R. Eaton, killed at Kehesaw, 1864; W. R. Strain; W. S. Woodall, died at Tullahoma, March, 1862; John P. Miller, discharged 1863, disability; J. W. Adams; S. D. Baily; Joseph Baily, discharged 1862, disability; William Bell; John Bell, discharged 1862, disability; Elias Bell, killed at Fort Donelson, February, 1864; Milton Belser; W. J. Bilyen, killed at Chickamauga, 1863; W. H. H. Boles, discharged 1863, disability; A. P. Boles, discharged 1864, disability; J. M. Brickley, died April, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh; G. F. Briggs; L. S. Burnett; W. F. Case; H. H. Chase; William Chase, discharged 1863, disability; Cleveland Coffee, died at Calhoun, Ky., 1862; D. M. Cummings, died at Shiloh, May, 1862; G. W. Daniels; J. M. Decamp; J. T. Dix; John Dodd, died February, 1862; Samuel Dodd; David Enlow; C. C. Gilkison, died January, 1862; R. B. Gilkison; Lewis Hamilton, discharged 1862, disability; G. W. Harlow, discharged 1862, disability; S. H. Hartley, died November, 1862; James O. Heck; William Hollenbeck; H. L. Houpt, died January, 1862; Robert K. Houpt; C. C. Hutchinson, died in Alabama, 1864; Jarred Johnson; A. S. Johnson, died December, 1862; W. L. Knotte; J. R. Knotte; J. E. Knotte; James Little; G. T. Marte; John McCard, died at Knoxville, 1865; B. F. Melone, discharged 1862, disability; G. F. M. Merritt; Morgan O'Neal, died at Calhoun, Ky., 1862; Joseph O'Neal; Daniel Osborn, died; P. W. Phillips; R. L. Parsons; R. C. Peter; Ezra Pitzer, discharged 1865, wounded; William Posey, missing at Chickamauga; W. B. Ridgeway; W. O. Roach; Daniel Shastine, discharged 1862, disability; S. P. Stark, died at Sullivan, Ind., December, 1862; Levi Strain; D. W. Stratton; J. P. Stratton, discharged 1865, wounded; D. W. Sullivan, died at Calhoun, 1861; Robert Turner, died at Evansville, 1862; Luke Walters; W. J. Wilkins; A. M. Wilson; and the following recruits: W. A. Bland; J. M. Bilyen; J. G. Burton, died March, 1864; Z. T. Bell; L. C. Chase, died in Texas, 1865; J. T. Eaton; V. M. Enlow; R. Gordon; W. Heck; W. H. Hogeland, died March, 1864; Jared Johnson, killed by railroad accident, 1864; J. H. Moore; James Miller; W. M. Mason; James McDonald, killed in Georgia, 1864; J. W. Nesbaum; T. E. Pearce; W. H. Peters;

D. M. Russell; J. R. Stewart; David Stewart, died at Worthington before joining the company; Solomon Walls; T. I. Watson, died at home, 1864. In most cases above where no remarks were made, the men were honorably mustered out. About a dozen men from the county were in Company F, going mostly from Shelburn.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY HISTORY CONTINUED—THE COMPANY OF CAPTAIN BRIGGS—ITS
ANDIVIDUAL RECORD—THE COMPANY OF CAPTAIN ROACH—PERSONAL
ACHIEVEMENTS—CAPTAIN VAN FOSSEN'S COMPANY—HOME OCCURRENCES
—CAPTAIN WEIR'S COMPANY—SERVICE OF CAPTAIN CRAWFORD'S COMPANY—THE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING—PERSONAL SKETCH OF CAPTAIN
HOLDSON'S COMPANY—THE CONSCRIPT OFFICERS—THE FIRST DRAFT—
THE PREVALENCE OF CRIME—THE SIX MONTHS' COMPANY—EVENTS IN
THE COUNTY—RECRUITS—THE VETERANS—THE OTHER DRAFTS—AID
SOCIETIES—SOLDIERS FURNISHED—END OF THE WAR.

A STRONG sentiment hostile to the war had existed in the county, which feeling continued to grow as time passed and the policy of President Lincoln was developed. Numerous meetings were held in the county, demanding that a compromise should yet be effected in the interests of peace, that no interference with slavery would be tolerated and that "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was" should be the great object sought. These meetings had much to do in discouraging enlistments, yet notwithstanding this, renewed efforts were made early in September. David A. Briggs, Thomas M. Allen, George W. Dailey and others were authorized to raise a company of cavalry, which they did during the months of September and October.

THE FOURTH COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

The company became I of the Second Cavalry or Forty-first Regiment, and was mustered in at Indianopolis on the 9th of December, 1861. The officers of the company were the above named men—Briggs, Captain; Allen First Lieutenant; and Dailey, Second Lieutenant. On the 16th of December, the regiment moved to Louisville, and in February, 1862, moved to Nashville, thence to the battle-field of Shiloh, at the close of the battle. April 9, it skirmished on the Corinth road, and April 15, again at Pea Ridge, Tenn., losing a number of men. It was active at the siege of Corinth, thence moved to Northern Alabama, and on the 31st of May, lost a few men in a skirmish at Tuscumbia. Later it fought at McMinnville and late in August at Gallatin, losing men. In September it was in the Bragg campaign, skirmishing at Vinegar Hill September

22, and at Perryville October 8th. In November a detachment recapured a valuable Government train, besides killing twenty of the rebels and capturing 200 prisoners, receiving the special compliments of Gen. Rosecrans. During the winter of 1862-63, it remained at or near Nashville. On the 11th of June, 1863, it fought at Triune, Tenn., losing none killed and wounded. In the fall, it did duty along the Nashville & Chattenooga Railroad, and December 29 had a sharp fight at Talbott's Station. On the 10th of January, 1864, at Mossy Creek, the regiment re-enlisted, and during the winter and spring participated in numerous scouts and skirmishes, losing men. In May, 1864, it started with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Varnell's Station, Acworth, Newman and Atlanta. In September, the non-veterans were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a ba talion of four companies under Maj. Hill. In January, 1865, the battalion was moved to Eastport, Ala., and participated in Gen. Wilson's raid, fighting at Scottsville April 2, and at West Point April 16, losing at the latter place several men, Maj. Hill losing a leg. It was mustered out at Nashville July 22, 1865.

INDIVIDUAL HISTORY.

The personal record of Company I is as follows: D. A. Briggs, promoted Major; T. M. Allen, promoted Captain; G. W. Dailey, resigned, 1864; J. W. Canary, Sergeant, promoted First Lieutenant; Henry Massy, killed at Huntsville, 1862; B. F. Cavins, Malcom McFadden, A. Cush. man. John Thompson, W. H. H. Bland, Joseph Kinnaman, W. F. Dodds; Jonathan Hart, discharged 1863, disability; W. I. Jackson, drowned 1863; Ross Nealy, Jonathan Wilson, Joseph Berry, Thomas Daugherty. Andrew Spencer; James Crow, discharged 1864, disability; Moses Arnett (discharged March, 1863, disability), J. H. Adkins, William Burnett; T. F. Bland, missing in action, 1864, mustered out 1864; Anthony Bennett, died in Tennessee, 1862; J. I. Boon, J. W. Burton, William Burks, David Bensinger, Abe Brocaw; Jesse Burton, died at Camp Wickliffe, 1862; Christian Canary, Robert Canary, G. F. Carter, J. R. Clark; Ellison Cox, died at home, 1863; James Craig, died of wounds at Knozville, 1864; Robert Craig; Richard Dillingham, died at Camp Wickliffe, 1862; G. S. Dunlap, discharged 1862, disability; F.M. Davidson, G. W. Davidson; Homer Davis, discharged 1862, disability; Columbus Gamon, John Hines, J. W. Hinkle, Marion Hindman, Basil Hindman; Abe Hammon, missing in action, 1864; Charles Hart, discharged 1862, disability; Jesse Harben, discharged 1862, disability, Henry Hogle; Jesse Hawkins, captured at Chickanauga, 1863; Lemuel Johnson, Joseph Knight, discharged 1863, disability; L. G. Kearns, Samuel Lilly; Addison Luster, died at Bowling Green, 1862; John Morris, discharged 1863, disability; James Mayfield; S. M. Miller, captured, mustered out 1865; William Milam; Walker Milam, mustered out 1864, sick; Samuel McCormick, discharged 1862, disability; A. L. Norman, died at Camp Wickliffe, 1862; Thomas Norville, discharged 1863, disability; George Price, died at Camp Wickliffe; James Sherman; J. S. Smith, discharged 1862, disability; James Shugart, discharged 1863, disability; A. Thompson, discharged 1863, disability; James Trader, discharged, 1863, disability; J. C. Taylor, died at Nashville, 1863; Jenkins Vickery, discharged 1862, disability; C. White, S. Watson; H. Wallis, discharged 1862, disability; John Whitenac, William Whipple; W. P. Wortman, died at home 1862; L. R. Wood; August Yocum, died at Indianapolis, 1864. In addition to these there were a few recruits.

THE COMPANY OF CAPT. ROACH.

In September and early in October, 1861, a full company was raised for the Forty-third Regiment, which rendezvoused at Terre Haute. Samael T. Roach, Jackson Stepp, Josiah Stanley and others were specially active in raising the company. The former became Captain and the latter two Lieutenants, and the company became E of the above regiment. The Democrat gave no account of the raising of this company. The boys were mustered in on the 9th of October, 1861, and soon afterward the regiment moved to Spottsville, Ky., thence to Calhoun. Late in February, 1862, it moved to Missouri and engaged in the siege of New Madrid Island No. 10, in the reduction of Fort Pillow, and was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis, where, with the Forty-sixth Indiana, it garrisoned the place two weeks. It was in the Hovey expedition and that of Yazoo Pass, and July 4, 1863, fought at Helena, repuising three heavy attacks on a battery it was posted to support, and capturing a rebel regiment larger than itself. It was in the campaign on Little Rock, and in January, 1864, "veteranized" to the number of about 400. In March, 1864, it was in Steele's expedition, fighting at Elkins' Ford, Jenkins' Ferry, Camden and Mark Mills. At the latter place (April 30), the brigade to which the regiment was attached, while guarding a train of 400 wagons, was attacked by about 6,000 of Marmaduke's Cavalry. fighting was close and hot, and the Forty-third lost nearly 200 men, killed, wounded and missing. After this the regiment returned home on It then moved to Frankfort, Ky., and afterward skirmished with Jesses' guerrillas near Eminence. After this, for nearly a year, the regiment did duty at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and was mustered out June 14, 1865. Ten or twelve of the 164 men captured in Arkansas and confined in the rebel prison at Tyler, Tex., died.

PERSONAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

The following is the record of Company E: S. T. Roach, resigned June, 1863; Jackson Stepp, resigned 1862, re-enlisted as First Lieutenant in Seventy-fifth Regiment; Josiah Stanley, resigned March, 1862; B. D. Hays, W. H. Thompson; Elza Walls, resigned in 1862; W. H. Powers.

resigned 1863; W. F. Willis, S. W. Chambers, J. Q. Hamilton; W. P. Mahan, discharged, disability; James Case, died at Sullivan, 1862; W. A. Sarvis, discharged, disability; G. W. Herreford, discharged, disability; John McMarts, discharged, disability; William Wright; William Lawrence, discharged, disability; John W. Hill, John E. Ryan; Thomas Basten, died 1863; Benjamin Burton; Lafayette Brasier, died 1862; John Bennett, discharged, disability; William Bennett, died in prison at Tyler, Tex., 1864; W. G. Boles; J. M. Booker, discharged, disability; A. I. Berch; Valentine Boon, died of wounds at Mark's Mills, Ark; J. R. Carico, Christian Creager; S. E. Cuppy, discharged, disability; B. Davis; John Dodd, died 1862; Jacob Dodd, J. M. Duvall; Samuel Fipps, discharged, disability; G. W. Fox, died of wounds, at Mark's Mills, 1864; B. F. Fry; John S. Gaskins, died, 1862; T. W. Glass, discharged, disability; William Goins, William Gibson; Allen Hanley, discharged, disability; W. A. Hanley, David Hixon, William Hendricks, John Kelly; J. A. Kearns, died at Eaton, Ohio, 1865; Daniel Kent, died in prison, at Tyler, Tex.; Keerford Lloyd, died, at Helena, Ark.; G. D. Lloyd, J. S. Lloyd, J. W. Lloyd; James Livingston, died of wounds at Mark's Mills; J. H. Lynn, died at Helena, Ark.; H. Martin, J. A. Mason, J. F. Mason; W. H. Mattox, died in prison at Tyler; John E. Melone, John Moore, Harrison Moore; Charles McDonald, discharged, disability; William Mc-Greeve; William McElroy, died, 1862; J. A. McKee, John Miles; Alfred Nichols, discharged, disability; Elijah Nichols, died of wounds at Mark's Mills; George Oaks, G. N. Parker; John Page, discharged, disability; Jacob Purcell, J. M. Robbins; Joseph Sarvis, discharged, disability; J. I. Smith; D. M. Scott, discharged, disability; Frederick Silvold, discharged, disability; William Simpson, died at Calhoun, Ky., 1862; G. W. Smith, Nathan Terry, Isaac Terry; Jesse Toller, drowned in White River, Ark., 1862; C. W. Toller; Newton Williams, died at Sullivan, 1862; J. A. Wymer, B.A. Wymer; R. W. Worth, discharged, disability; and the following recruits: Thomas Alsop, Uriah Brocaw, S. J. Burch, A. G. Blunk, W. R. Bennett, W. H. Bennett, James Baker, John Beaty, J. H. Beckett, John Curtis, Benjamin Curtis, Salem Curtis, G. D. Carter, Noah Chambers, John Cassady, Robert M. Dear, J. B. Dudley, J. M. Dibble, L. K. Ellis, Jesse Engle, J. G. Empson, Edward Hixon, W. A. Handley, G. W. Halstead, Elliott Halstead, John Harris, J. B. Hughes, T. C. Jeffries, John Keen, H. C. Liston, J. T. McKee, William Maddox, J. W. Montgomery, William Montgomery, Alfred Nichols, J. E. Osborn, J. F. Osborn, W. H. Osborn, Silas Osborn, Cyrus Pierce, Ephraim Stark, Job Smith, Alvin Stark, William Spencer, Elias Stephens, J. M. Thompson, Phillip Usrey, J. A. Wright, Eli Wymer, Chris Wymer, Isaac Wymer, W. H. Woodall, Robert Wilson, Patrick Wilson, W. M. Weir, and others whose names cannot be ascertained.

CAPT. VAN FOSSEN'S COMPANY.

In November, 1861, Henry Dooley, who had seen service in the Mexican war, and Frank M. Akin and Ed Maxwell issued a call through the Democrat and through widely circulated handbills for volunteers to form a company. Fragmentary companies were raised, which united, and early in 1862 went to Gosport to join the Fifty-ninth Regiment. Rev. P. M. Blankenship raised recruits for this company. Recruits were raised and sent to Gosport during January and February, and were mustered in as fast as they reported. The men from this county became Company C of this regiment. The regimental sketch will be found in the Greene County history. The following is the personal account of Company C: Capt. Will Van Fossen, resigned 1864; John S. Akin, resigned 1864; Edward Maxwell, mustered out 1865; E. F. O'Haver, mustered out 1865; F. L. Maxwell, mustered out 1865; James A. Harper, mustered out 1865; Bedellium Dooley, died at Corinth 1862; John Ford, L. G. Smock, J. W. Speake, R. T. Smock, Joseph Brant, T. A. Riggs, Virgil Davis, John Alsop, died at Memphis 1863; C. C. Ambrose, Amos Bolander, D. J. Bronson, G. W. Booker, Charles Bunch, John Botts, died 1863; A. P. Case, Joseph Cathcart, W. R. Channing, James Clark, Thomas Clark, J. S. Clark; J. E. Clark, died at Memphis 1863; H. L. Cox. died at Vicksburg 1863; William Cochran, George Davidson, F. Edds, Adam Eslinger, died at Vicksburg, 1863; Edward Eslinger, L. S. Ford, E. K. Gregg, A. J. Henning, F. M. Houck, died in Missouri 1862: Jesse Hudson, died 1863; J. W. Hindley, died 1862; George Irvin, P. R. Jenkins; J. H. Jewell, died in Missouri 1862; G. W. Jones; Easton Johnson, died in Mississippi 1862; William Lemon; John Lisman, died 1864; J. N. Land, John Meek, J. C. Mahan, Samuel Patton, H. M. Prosky; William Reynolds, died of disease at Nashville 1864; David Septer, died at Evansville, 1862; A. L. Shawn, C. P. Shelburn, died at Mound City, Ill., 1863; A. J. Toler, John Tipton, Christly Vester, Jacob Vester, J. H. Wallis, J. M. Wilson; J. W. Woodall, discharged 1863, disability; J. E. Walters, died at New Albany 1862; and the following recruits: J. M. Allsman, R. Ashbrook, D. M. Bedwell, James Boatman, Hiram Benefiel, Basil Carrico, Joseph Cutwell; Ransom Carrico, died 1864; J. V. Davis, Henry Davis, J. F. Davidson, John Eslinger, C. F. Fisher, J. H. Gilman, A. J. Hawkins, Frederick Harper, William Isbell, James Johnson, William Land, J. C. Mahan, W. J. Pain, W. R. Ransford, John Snowden, Jacob Vester.

SEWELL COULSON'S BATTERY.

It was during the winter of 1861-62 that Sewell Coulson and others raised the Thirteenth Battery, Light Artillery. About twenty men were recruited in Sullivan County, and the remainder from various points in the State. Mr. Coulson was the first Captain of the battery, but resigned in April, 1862, and was succeeded by B. S. Nicklin, of Wabash, who

continued its commander until the close of the war. Among the men from this county were: C. W. Merrick, John Dever, W. H. Waas, G. W. Butler, Jesse Dever, O. R. Daniels, Gilead Earl, Henry Howe, C. A. Lester, Thomas Moore, J. A. North, Daniel Plunket, James Richey, John H. Ryland, H. C. Shaw, John A. Wilkey, W. A. Wilkey, A. W. Dever, James P. Wilkey. The battery went to Kentucky late in February, 1862. It participated in a sharp skirmish at Monterey, capturing 100 prisoners; fought the forces of Gen. Morgan often; fought gallantly two days at Munfordville, also on the advance to Louisville and near Versailles. In December, 1862, a section of the battery at Hartsville, Tenn., after a desperate fight, was captured, with two guns, by 1,500 rebels under Gen. Morgan. Much of the time after this was spent at Fort Thomas, but early in 1865 it was removed to Chattanooga. In July, 1865, it was mustered out at Indianapolis.

INCIDENTS AT HOME.

During the spring and early summer of 1862, the enlistment of volunteers in Sullivan County was almost at a standstill. Prior to April 24, about seventy horses were purchased in the county for the army, at an average price of \$75 per head. After the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, early in April, the ladies of Sullivan hastily prepared a large box of bandages, lint, shirts, muslins, flannels, fruits, preserves, etc., for the wounded in the hospitals. Capt. Wall's company from this county was in this battle. There was much disloyalty displayed in the county at this time and later. It was reported abroad that rebel flags could be seen flying in more than one place in the county, and this reaching the ears of the editor of the Democrat, led to an editorial, May 29, of which the following is an extract: "We can find no excuse for a man who will run up a rebel flag while living under the protection of our national ensign. It is an insult to the public, and a too estentatious parade of treasonable opinions." Personal encounters where blood was shed began to occur. Insults were given with bad blood, and returned with interest compounded. The trouble was carried into several churches, to their permanent injury. It became fashionable with one class to wear butternut breastpins. which usually excited the active hostility of the other class. Thus much for fashion. Treasonable secret societies began to appear, with periodical parades. Union Leagues were organized to offset their influence. Public meetings were held, which passed resolutions opposing a further continuance of the war. The disloyal feeling continued to augment.

CONTINUED EFFORTS TO RAISE VOLUNTEERS.

In July, 1862, Lieut. Uriah Coulson and Jacob F. Hoke issued a call for volunteers for the 'Seventy-first Regiment, forming at Terre Haute. Lieut. Silvers, S. D. Baum, Lieut. Stepp, also called for volunteers, and

soon war meetings were again held throughout the county. Handbills were circulated, and calls were published in the Democrat. It was customary to secure some eloquent speaker to rouse up the flagging spirits of the citizens ere the fatal enlistment roll was passed around. Several prominent citizens at Sullivan agreed, each to give \$25 to the families of certain men if they would volunteer. On the 19th of July, a large war meeting was held at the county seat, the speakers being N. P. Heath, W. G. Neff and Rev. Taggart. About twenty recruits were secured. A week later, Col. Dick Thompson spoke to a large crowd at Sullivan, and about as many more volunteers were raised. A company was so near full at this time that the following officers were elected: A. N. Weir, Captain; Jackson Stepp, First Lieutenant; J. M. Davis, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Weir was active in raising this company.

SERVICE OF CAPT. WEIR'S COMPANY.

It became Company I, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and was mustered in at Terre Haute August 18, 1862, as an infantry organization. The regiment immediately moved to Kentucky, to assist in repelling Kirby Smith, and on the 30th of August fought at the bloody battle of Richmond, Ky., where the appalling number of 215 men were killed and wounded, and 347 taken prisoners, 225 escaping capture. The prisoners were paroled, and returned to Indianapolis to refit for the service. Late in 1862, it again took the field in Kentucky. December 27, 400 of the regiment were sent to guard a valuable trestle-work at Muldraugh's Hill, and on the next day were attacked by 4,000 rebels under Gen. Morgan, and after an engagement of an hour and a half were captured. afterward returned to Indianapolis, where they remained until the 26th of August, 1863. About this time it was changed to a cavalry organization, and in October sent to assist at the siege of Knozville, in the vicinity of which many men were lost. In April, 1864, it joined the Atlanta campaign, and participated in the battles of Resaca. Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, the capture of Allatoona Pass, and was the first to raise the flag over Lost Mountain. It was in Gen. Stoneman's raid, and lost 166 men, killed, wounded and captured. After various other movements the regiment (now the Sixth Cavalry), fought the rebel Forrest at Pulaski, Tenn., losing 23 men killed and wounded. On the 15th and 16th of December, it fought in front of Nashville, and then pursued Hood's army. In June, 1865, a portion was mustered out, and the remainder consolidated with the Fifth Cavalry, and remained on duty in Tennessee until September 15, when it was mustered out at Murfreesboro.

ITS PERSONAL RECORD.

The following is the personal record of Capt. Weir's company: Capt. A. N. Weir, promoted Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon; Jackson Stepp, promoted Captain; T. K. Cushman, promoted First Lieutenant; J. M.

Davis, resigned 1862; T. H. Collier, J. S. Springer, M. V. Shepherd, S. T. Bryant, G. R. Grant, Preston McDonald, J. R. Dilley; John Douglas, killed at Richmond, Ky.; G. B. Burton, Maynard Bell, T. E. Arnett; Richard Adams, discharged 1863, wounded; J. H. Bailey; M. M. Bailey, died 1862, of wounds: J. M. Bales; Harrison Burton, killed at Tazewell, 1864; Richard Burton, Floyd Burton, Edmund Bales, William Botimer, J. H. Colscott, J. E. Chestnut; W. R. Chase, died in prison at Florence, S. C., 1864; J. N. Davis, Richard Davis, Alexander Dehart, J. H. Daniel, William Delapp, F. C. Daniel, discharged 1863, wounded; J. C. Daniel; William Douglas, died at Madison, Ind., 1864; A. J. Douglas, Daniel Debaun; Richard Dehart, died at Indianapolis, 1863; Moses Evans, Daniel Evans, L. S. Ford; W. M. Griffin, died at Andersonville Prison, 1865; Jasper Huff; F. M. Hayworth, died at Indianapolis, 1863; William Holland, discharged 1863, wounded; J. E. Huston, H. J. Hardin, C. S. Hammond; R. C. Jewell, discharged 1862, wounded; Elijah Jewell, died at Richmond, Va., 1864; Barnett Jewell, Benson Jewell; Caleb Jennings, died at Andersonville Prison, 1864; James R. Lowe, J. E. Milam; James Mulled, died at Andersonville Prison, 1864; M. T. McCarty, L. N. McCrosky, W. H. Napper, died at Andersonville Prison, 1864; Rolland Owens, Ephraim Owens, O. N. Phillips, H. D. Pittman. Thomas Rose, Jasper Ritter; J. H. Ritter, discharged 1862, wounded; D. H. Wright; S. L. Wright, died in Andersonville Prison, 1864; John Sullivan; E. R. Squires, died at Terre Haute, 1862; Simon Sullivan, W. A. Sarris, Joseph Sarris; W. F. Swisher, discharged 1862, wounded; Joseph Starkey, died in Andersonville Prison, 1864; G. W. Starkey; J. B. Tague, died at Somerset, Ky., 1864; Miles Thairwell, Lafayette Thompson, John Whitman; E. M. Wilson, died at Cumberland Gap, 1864; Alexander Mills, died at Indianapolis, 1863; Charles Wells, killed at Richmond, Ky., 1862; James Wilkie, W. M. Warner, Moses Whitman, Williamson Whitman, Jeptha Whitman, S. L. Yeager; and the following recruits: Levi Bailey, J. R. Bailey; H. M. Bastian, died in Belle Isle Prison, 1864; E. D. Bolenbaugh, John Burton, V. Boles M. E. Boles, J. W. Burnett, M. V. Decamp, J. M. Davis; Jacob Evans, died in Andersonville Prison, 1864; W. A. Houpt, John Hammond, J. E. Hutson, H. J. Hardin, C. S. Hammond, S. E. Lane; G. W. McCrocklin, discharged 1862, disability; Peter Moore, died in Andersonville Prison, 1864; L. B. McKee, died in Andersonville Prison, 1861; H. R. Pugh, I. M. Phillips, Abraham Russell, Daniel Vail, J. T. Weaver. Where no remarks are made above, the men were usually mustered out.

SERVICE OF CAPT. CRAWFORD'S COMPANY.

About the 1st of August, 1862, the threat of drafting was circulated, which had the effect to hurry on the enlistment to fill the county quota. Coulson, Hoke and Lucas continued to recruit their company, and were

assisted by W. T. Crawford and others. About the middle of August, these fragments united and organized by electing W. T. Crawford, Captain; F. M. Lucas, First Lieutenant; C. W. Finney, Second Lieutenant; J. F. Hoke, Orderly Sergeant. At this time, the company numbered ninety-four men, and was mustered into the Eighty-tifth Regiment as Company H, with the above officers, at Terre Haute, and early in September, moved to Kentucky, occupying various points until February, 1863; then moved to Louisville, thence to Nashville, thence to Franklin, and in March marched against Gen. Forrest. At Thompson's Station. a superior force of rebels was encountered, and after a severe battle of about six hours the regiment and its brigade were captured. The regiment fought gallantly, changing front three times under a galling fire. After capture and after numerous fatal privations, the regiment was consigned to Libby Prison, Richmond. On the 31st of March, they were released with a loss of several men, and in June took the field again in Tennessee, where it was soon engaged in skirmishing with Bragg's During the following fall and winter, it guarded railroads pear Nashville and Chattanooga. In April, 1864, it started on the Atranta campaign. It fought at Resaca, Cassville, Dallas Woods, Golgotha Church, Culp's Farm and Peach Tree Creek. At the latter place the Eighty-fifth did fearful execution, strewing the ground in front with rebel dead. Fifty-three were found in one place. The regiment also fought at Atlanta and then moved with Sherman to the sea, and then in the campaign of the Carolinas, fighting desperately and with severe loss at Averysboro, N. C., in March, 1865. It did good service at Bentonville and at Goldsboro, and upon the surrender of Johnston's army moved to Richmond, Va., thence to Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 12, 1865. From May 18, 1864, to the date of discharge, the regiment lost 147 men killed and wounded.

INDIVIDUAL RECORD.

The following is the record of Company H: Captain, W. T. Crawford, promoted Major; Milton Tichenor, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain; F. M. Lucas, resigned December, 1862; C. W. Finney, promoted First Lieutenant; J. F. Hoke, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant; L. C. Risley, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant; Richard Hardesty, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant; H. L. Sherwood, A. B. Stansil, Isaiah Hoggatt; R. H. Pratt, died in Indiana, 1865; J. W. Sullivan, G. W. Larr; W. M. Collins, died at Nashville, 1863; A. S: McCray, W. C. Wolfinbarger, H. C. Potts, S. W. Asberry, T. G. Crawford, Josephus Anderson; R. D. Black, died in Kentucky, 1862; M. Cummings, died of wounds, 1864; Hiram Case, died at Chattanooga, 1864; G. W. Case; William Campbell, died at Lookout Mountain, 1864; C. D. Cochran, Thomas Doty, J. M. Donaldson, G. A. Exline; Milton Ford, died at Danville, 1862; W. T. Godwin, John Godwin,

F. A. Godwin; J. P. Gilson, died in Kentucky, 1863; Pierce Garby: Joseph Hanger, died in Kentucky, 1863; Jacob Hanger, J. A. Hays; G. W. Harmon, died in Tennessee, 1863; Harrison Jewell, died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, 1862; William Lamb, Richard Meek; J. M. Maglone, died in Kentucky, 1863; W. O. Nesbit; John Purcell, died at Richmond, Va., 1863; Samuel Romine, Jonathan Still, S. C. Smock, A. J. Stewart, Daniel Sancerman, Barnet Saucerman; Levi Sanders, died in Maryland, 1868; T. M. Swift, J. W. Toler, Jesse Talbert, V. T. Vest, L. D. S. Wilson, S. A. White, John Wright, Edward Young, W. H. Lyons, T. A. Lyons; and the following recruits: A. P. Asbury, S. M. Bennett, M. A. Bailey, C. C. Barnhart, W. J. F. Barcus, Jacob Craig, G. T. Duckworth; J. M. Doty, died at Nashville, 1864; J. T. Halberstadt, Elzo Halber stadt, S. J. Henning, Daniel Hammock, R. A. Lyons, W. H. Manwaring, C. J. McAnally, John McAnally, T. J. Mahan, J. R. Mahan, Peter H. Mc-Donald, Marion Pumphreys, R. K. Swift, J. T Spencer, James Shanks, Jacob Taylor, James Young, Henry Young.

THE BIG DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Early in August, 1862, about a dozen men were raised for Company K of the Eightieth Regiment. At this time, also, Sergt. John Ford, of Company C, of the Fifty-ninth Regiment, raised a few recruits in the 'county. The Democrat of August 14, said: "Recruiting is going on very lively in Sullivan just now." It was stated in the paper that B. Ogle, who had just called for a company of volunteers, had seventy men by the middle of August. On the 13th of August, 1862, an enormous mass meeting of Democrats was held in the grove north of Sullivan, on which occasion Voorhees and McDonald spoke to an audience of not less than 5,000. People had come from far and near the day before, and had camped out over night near the depot to be in readiness for the great day. W. G. Neff was President of the meeting. An important feature was a gay cavalcade of young ladies and gentlemen on horseback, in couples, each township but one being represented, the parade being nearly a mile in length. It was one of the grandest days of the war for the local Democracy.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF CAPT. HOLDSON'S COMPANY.

In the month of August, almost a full company was raised for the Ninety-seventh Régiment, which rendezvoused at Terre Haute. James Holdson became Captain; A. P. Forsyth, First Lieutenant: Josiah Stanley, Second Lieutenant. The company became I of the regiment. The regimental sketch will be found in the Greene County history. The following is the personal account of Company I: Capt. Holdson, promoted Major; A. P. Forsyth, resigned 1864; Josiah Stanley, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain; N. H. Hinkle, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant; J. M. Osborn, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant; J. M. Mathis, H. M. Hughes, I. J. Howard; M. Ridgeway, died in Tennessee,

1863; R. P. Akers, J. E. Bedwell; T. H. Bedwell, killed at Atlanta, 1864; T. B. Bedwell, H. L. Booker; J. M. Bedwell, died in Tennessee, 1863; T. W. Bedwell, S. J. Barcus; T. J. Blalock, killed at Atlanta, 1864; M. H. Bland, Columbus Borders, Daniel Case; J. W. Crawford, died at Indianapolis, 1864; John Dever, W. R. French; R. V. Fegg, died on hospital boat, 1863; G. W. Holdson, J. M. Holdson, W. P. Hail; John Johnson, discharged, wounded, 1865; N. P. Kenerly, died at Louisville, 1863; George Mayfield, James Mayfield; William Mayfield, died at Memphis, 1862; R. S. Montgomery, N. D. Miles, Otho Morris; J. A. McGarvey, died in Tennessee, 1863; Jacob Need; John Need, died in Mississippi 1863; Uriah Need; W. H. Nelson, died in Missouri, 1863; M. Payne, J. A. Payne; Elam Padget, died at home, 1863; F. W. Rusher, J. L. P. Rusher, Simeon Reynolds, W. A. Skinner, James Shanks, W. R. Watson, E. H. Wright, and others.

THE CONSCRIPT OFFICERS.

To be in readiness for the draft should one be necessary, William Wilson was appointed Draft Commissioner, W. D. Moore, Provost Marshal, and John M. Hinkle, Surgeon. Mr. Wilson appointed the following Deputies: Fletcher Freeman for Cass; Lafayette Stewart, Hamilton; Mr. Watson, Jefferson; J. Davis, Haddon; J. W. Reed, Fairbanks; Robert Carrithers, Turman; G. H. O'Boyle, Gill; James T. Spencer, Curry; W. N. Patton, Jackson. Late in August, ex-Gov. Wright delivered a strong Union speech in Sullivan, which had a good effect. On the 1st of September, a crowd of about one thousand men, was in Sullivan, on the occasion of the exemption of the draft. It was the most disgraceful day ever witnessed at the county seat. Scores were drunk and numerous fights and riots occurred, despite the efforts of the town authorities. Mr. Moore declined to serve as Provost Marshal of the county, and was succeeded by Lafayette Stewart. In September, the following tabular statement of the military condition of the county was published in the Democrat:

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Militia.	Total Volun-	Volunteers in the Service.	Exempt.	Subject to Draft.
Hamilton	463	258	250	97	368
Haddon	374	182	146	49	226
Gill	275	148	35	38	110
Turman	254	117	102	45	106
Fairbanks	178	73	114	48	206
Cutry	226	113	73	40	138
Jackson	151	103	62	54	144
Cass	148	42	172	88	286
Jefferson	198	62	113	47	179
	111111	-		_	-
Totals	2267	1098	1067	506	1763

THE FIRST DRAFT.

The county continued to exert herself to furnish her quotas. A Democratic basket picnic was held on the farm of James B. Mann, Voorhees being present and speaking to 2,000 people. On the 6th of October, the draft came on, and 'passed without much excitement, four being drafted in Cass Township and two in Jefferson, all the other townships having furnished their quotas. F. Basler, blindfolded, drew the ballots from the box.

THE GREAT PREVALENCE OF CRIME.

During the winter of 1862-63, scarcely any effort was made in the county to raise men for the war. The time passed without noteworthy events, except a growing hostility to the continuance of the war, and an organization of bands of burglars, horse-thieves, robbers and thugs. The worst element residing in the county joined these bands, and crime became common. Numbers of deserters sought the remote portions of the county, and were arrested from time to time by squads of soldiers. In March, 1862, Lieut. Stepp and a squad of a dozen soldiers arrested two deserters in Cass Township, and early in April five or six more were arrested, the most of whom were not really deserters, as they had simply failed to get their discharge papers In June, two soldiers, who tried to arrest a deserter in Cass Township, were prevented by his friends armed with guns. This act, and the report that there were eight or ten deserters in that township, caused the authorities at Terre Haute to send about half a company of soldiers under a Lieutenant to search the township. This was done, and on the way there the soldiers impressed a horse for a sick comrade and did other similar acts, which angered the opposing elements, whereupon several hundred men assembled, armed, to oppose their progress. The soldiers, acting under orders, when they saw that a collision was likely to occur, relinquished borrowed property, and returned to Terre Haute.

In June, and both before and after, numerous affrays occurred, caused by the wearing and snatching off of butternut breast-pins. In this month, also, the enrollment of the county militia was begun. Nearly all of the enrolling officers received letters threatening their lives, and met with bitter opposition in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Garvin, one of the enrolling officers, was threatened by the snapping of a guncap. On the 18th of June, Fletcher Freeman, the enrolling officer of Cass Township, while on his way to work the road, was shot by a concealed assassin and instantly killed. He had previously received a threatening letter, but like a brave man as he was, paid no attention to it. This wanton murder is yet said to have been the work of the Sons of Liberty, who planned the crime and carried it into execution. The funeral procession of Mr. Freeman was the largest ever in Sullivan up to that time. The crime was denounced by all parties. So great was the

hostility to the negro, that, in July, when a colored man attempted an outrage on the person of a white girl in the county, all resident colored familes, of which there were many, were notified to leave the county forthwith. Numerous acts similar to the above might be chronicled.

THE SIX MONTHS' COMPANY.

Early in July, 1863, a company of six months' men was raised in the county by Uriah Coulson, R. R. Cluggage and others, and on the 10th the officers were elected as follows: R. R. Cluggage, Captain; Z. H. Peter, First Lieutenant; David McKinney, Second Lieutenant. The company became F of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, and was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 29th of July, and early in September moved to Kentucky. The sketch of this regiment will be found in the Greene County History. The following is the personal record of Company F: Capt. R. R. Cluggage, mustered out, term expired; Z. H. Peter, First Lieutenant, resigned October, 1863; H. S. Boulds, T. A. Riggs, John McConnell, B. F. Stark, C. S. Asbury, C. T. O'Haver, M. S. Woolen, B. F. Hunter, William Thompson, Lafayette Thompson, Jacob Whitman, James Weir, W. J. Wilks, George Asbury, Preston Ambrose, G. S. Ammerman, E. K. Asbury, S. B. Brewer, G. B. Burton, Thomas Blankingbokes (died in Kentucky, 1863), Marion Burton, William Broodherd, J. R. Brooks, Peter Boulds, James Baker, Richard Cochran, George Clark, F. M. Case, John Collier, S. T. Clark, Nathaniel Carter, John Dawson, J. R. Dunlap, R. M. Dear, L. F. Daniels, Henry Dille, R. G. Eaton, Ludwick Ernest (died near Cumberland Ford, 1863), Oscar Esterbrook, G. D. Furree, John Flarety, Samuel Gaskin, George Gustin, Hubbard Graff, Monroe Glick, Henry Hill, Barton Hays, W. M. Heck, J. B. Hesselback, H. P. Hill, J. H. Hick, B. Hutson, R. M. Huff, T. S. Houpt, William Harper, Shelby Hollingsworth, Oscar Harrom, G. H. Johnson, William Johnson, Presley Johnson (died at Knoxville, 1863), J. S. Johns, Levi Johnson; Daniel Kester, G. W. Kerns, J. J. Miller, F. M. Miller, B. Mattox, Joseph Milam, Edward Mason, William Mason, J. A. Mason, C. McDaniel, Alva Marts, J. C. McKinney, G. W. McKinney, Leander Neff, J. H. Nelson, J. M. Nichols, A. E. Neal, William Oakes, J. E. Osborn, B. F. Owen, J. T. Patton, Henry Parrigo, J. L. Phillips, Thomas Phipps, Wesley Randolph, Peyton Ritchie, David Rushworth. Andrew Rhodes, George Reamer, Joseph Reagan, J. P. Snyder, W. N. Siner, Benjamin Staggs, E. Stark, John Tidd, E. Thompson, J. W. Turner, William Vanpelt, Chales Williams, John Wells.

EVENTS IN THE COUNTY.

On the 6th of August, the Democracy held a large mass meeting at Sullivan, and adopted a long series of resolutions, asserting the belief that the Conscription Act was unconstitutional, and should be tested in the courts before being enforced, and asserting the belief, also, that the

Conscription Act, aside from the question of validity, was unjust to the poor as favoring the rich, who could procure substitutes. Over 5,000 people were present, who listened to Voorhees, B. W. Hanna, Col. Cookerly and Andy Humphreys.

In July and August, 1863, a company of home guards, called the Graysville Guards, was organized under R. H. Crowder, Captain; Addison McKee, First Lieutenant; Sherrod Burton, Second Lieutenant. little later, another company was organized, under J. A. Walls, Captain; Stewart Barnes, First Lieutenant; S. B. Taggart, Second Lieutenant; and still a little later (September) another company was organized at Merom, under B. F. Stover, Captain; T. B. Springer, First Lieutenant; N. G. Buff, Second Lieutenant. In September, another was organized at Carlisle, under David Edmiston, Captain; William Grigg, First Lieutenant; Samuel McCormick, Second Lieutenant. These companies were mustered in as part of the Indiana Legion, and one company at least (the Graysville Guards) was supplied by the State with arms. The legion was organized as a means of home defense, and to prepare com-The Graysville company lost two or three of its panies for the field. muskets in September, by theft, and endeavered to arrest the guilty parties, which led to an encounter where several shots were fired without securing the muskets or doing any harm. Early one morning, a squad of soldiers from Terre Haute entered Curry and Fairbanks Town. ships, and arrested two or three deserters. Numerous incendiary fires of grain, hay, barns and residences occurred during the fall months-usually the property of strong Union men. Numerous refugees from the South, doubtless deserters from the rebel army, over-ran the county, and criminals, bold, cunning and desperate, practiced their unlawful depredations under the drowsy eye of the law. Stores, barns, dwellings and persons were robbed, often in open day. It was indeed a reign of terror

RECRUITS, ARRESTS, ETC.

In November and December, 1863, calls were issued for volunteers to clear the county quota under the new requisition. Lieut. Mason, of Company D, of the Thirty-first Regiment, with office with Sewell Coulson, called for about thirty recruits for his company. Lieut. Maxwell, of the Fifty-ninth Regiment, also called for recruits. In January, 1864, he took to Indianapolis, from Cass Township, eight or ten deserters, who, by promises of freedom from punishment, were induced to return to their respective commands. Capt. W. T. Crawford recruited a squad of men for the Eighty-fifth Regiment. Several prominent men in the southwest part of the county were arrested about this time for harboring a deserter, the arrest causing considerable commotion. By December, 1863, the county quota had been reduced by volunteers to about seventy-five men. War meetings were held at various places to raise men, and the dreaded draft

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was threatened. During the winter of 1863 and 1864, about thirty-five recruits were sent to the Eighty-fifth Regiment, and under the heavy calls of the early part of 1864, about twenty-five recruits were sent to the Twenty-first; about twenty-five to the Thirty-first; about fifteen to the Fifty-ninth; about eight to the One Hundred and Twentieth; three to the Thirteenth Battery, and a few others to other regiments.

ANOTHER COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

Late in 1863, a company was raised for the war from the County Legion, and became G of the Eleventh Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment). About the 1st of May, 1864, the regiment left Indianapolis, moved to Nashville, thence early in June to Northern Alabama, where it guarded railroads, stores, etc., and in October returned to Nashville, where it was mounted. It was then engaged in and around Nashville, and later joined in the pursuit of Hood, going to Gravelly Springs, where it was dismounted and placed on provost duty. It occupied various positions in this capacity, but in May, 1865, was transferred to St. Louis, Mo., where it was remounted, and then marched to Rolla, thence to Fort Riley, Kan., early in July. It occupied other points until September, and was then transferred to Fort Leavenworth, where on the 19th of September it was mustered out.

The following is the personal record: Capt. R. H. Crowder, promoted Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon; John C. Briggs, Quartermaster; Addison McKee, resigned January, 1865; T. B. Springer, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant; B. H. Jewell, Commissary Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant; R. A. Weir, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant; A. W. McIntire, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant; S. B. Cummins, James Parks, W. F. Knotts; B. S. Miles, died in Alabama, 1864; M. V. Boicourt; L. D. Day, died in rebel prison; W. B. Daniel; B. R. Houck, died of wounds, 1864; J. S. McKee, J. W. Atkinson, E. Arnett, Alexander Berrack, J. R. Banks; B. F. Bennett, died in rebel prison; W. R. Blalock; P. P. Borders, died in rebel prison; William Cunningham; J. M. Cunningham, died at Indianapolis, 1864; Orville Collins; John 'Clark, died in Indiana, 1865; Thomas Clark; T. T. Comaree, died of wounds, 1864, Abner Coffman, Riley Combast, E. W. Collis, John Dodd; L. D. Dehart, died in Alabama, 1864; Archy Eaton, Daniel Evans, J. J. Feitchner; A. G. Gray, died at Carlisle, 1864; J. A. Graham, Hopkins Giles, James Hunt, B. W. Houck, died in Mississippi, 1865; J. A. Handley, Charles Hart, J. F. Houck, T. W. D. Hutchinson; E. W. Hannen, died at Jeffersonville, 1865; Henry Hines; John Hamilton, died at Jeffersonville, 1865; L. S. Knotts, A. Kaufman, Joseph Lewis, John Little, A. J. McKee, T. A. Mason; Isaac Meloy, died in Andersonville Prison, 1865; Edmund Moore, J. E. Melone, W. F. Parsons, G. W. Street; J. M. Smith, died in Louisville, 1864; J. A. Starks,

J. R. Watson, J. T. Watson, John Wilkins; David Wilkins, died in rebel prison; J. R. Willis, Levi Willis, George Wiley, C. W. Webb. Alfred Williams, J. W. York, died at Gravelly Springs, Ala., 1865; S. V. Brewer; J. M. Weir, the last two being recruits of the fall of 1864.

AT HOME ON VETERAN FURLOUGH.

In the spring of 1864, the veterans of the Seventeenth, Thirty-first and Fifty-ninth Regiments came home on veteran furlough, and were received at several places in the county with the pomp and circumstance of glorious war. The friends of the war could not do too much for the boys, who were honored with dinners and dances, toasts and parties. They were feted and praised and stuffed like anacondas with delicacies until their dreams were disturbed with the red havoc of war. As the day appeared for their departure, the citizens of Carlisle tendered the boys in that vicinity a sumptuous farewell dinner, and good advice was given them in public addresses by Dr. Helms, Col. Alexander and Capt. Van Fossen. They left early in March.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

In May, 1864, nearly half a company was raised in the county for the one hundred days' service by N. G. Buff, who became Captain, and J. D. Parvin, who became Second Lieutenant. The remainder of the company was from Knox and Martin Counties, and the First Lieutenant was W. B. Mattingly, of Loogootee. The men were mustered in as Company G, of the One Hundred and Thirty seventh Regiment, on the 26th of May. The following were the Sullivan County men: Captain, Nathaniel G. Buff; Second Lieutenant, James D. Parvin; C. C. Arnett, William Berry, G. W. Buff, M. W. Beardshear, J. H. Burnett, Vigil Burnett, Green Bicknell, S. H. Coats, J. W. Casto, Thomas Cushman, Henry Conrad, Albert Dunlap, David Davis, Gerard Emerson, Charles Hammond, H. F. Harper, Josiah Harris, B. S. Hays, Levi Johnson, J. S. Jennings, Jonathan Knotts, J. P. Milam, John McIntire, J. C. McReynolds, Allen Mc-Kusey, J. D. Powers, G. H. Pharr, J. M. Pogue, William Sinex, D. M. Shoemaker, H. H. Shidler, Lafayette Thompson, Uriah Vanpelt, died of disease at Tullahoma, Tenn., in August, 1864; J. H. Weir, M. S. Wilkinson.

CRIME CONTINUED.

During the summer and fall of 1864, crime again ran riot over the county. Many horses were stolen and many houses burst open and robbed of money and other valuables. In June, the Paymaster's train on the E. & T. H. Railroad was thrown from the track a short distance south of Sullivan in broad daylight, and robbed of \$300. In July, a squad of soldiers and a number of young men in Fairbanks Township got into an altercation at a picnic, when one of the latter was killed by one of the former. A large organized gang of law-breakers connected

with similar bands in other counties overran the county, and a detective from abroad joined them to learn of their haunts and methods, and to break them up. Finally, in September, a descent was made upon them and twelve or fifteen were arrested at one time, though in different places, when lo! it was found that among the number were several well-known residents of the county. Others were arrested afterward, and all were confined in the county jail, but in November broke out, or as many suppose, were let out and escaped. During the autumn, on several occasions, squads of soldiers entered the county, often in the night, and arrested citizens charged with the offense of harboring conscripts. This created much excitement, and in some cases the soldiers were forcibly opposed, but they usually succeeded in carrying their orders into effect.

THE SOLDIERS, POLITICS, ETC.

During the political campaign of the year, the most intense enthusiasm prevailed. Enormous mass-meetings were held especially by the Democracy, and among their speakers were Voorhees, Cookerly, Mack, Smith, Humphreys, Hanna, Caulfield et al. Gov. Joe Wright spoke at Republican meetings. The campaign was very bitter and left a lasting impression. All political and war matters became quieter when the elections were over, and when it was found that the course of the administration of Mr. Lincoln and of Gov. Morton was endorsed by augmented majorities, in all the Northern States. In the early part of December, 1864, two companies of United troops under Capt. O'Neill and one company of Monroe County Home Guards came to the county, but when it was found they were well received by all parties, which was contrary to expectation, one company of United States troops and the company of Home Guards returned whence they came, leaving the other company of United States troops encamped in the court house and court yard. The company was present to arrest deserters in the county, to see that drafted men reported, to see that the excise laws were observed, and to keep order generally. On Christmas Day the soldiers were given a fine dinner by the citizens of the county seat and vicinity, including those who had been the bitterest in opposing the continuance of the war. Turkey, chicken, puddings, pies, delicious cake, luscious custard, ravishing jams and jellies, etc., etc., without limit in cost or quantity, were spread before the men of war, by those, in some cases, who a few weeks before had denounced them.

In December, another raid was made on the haunts of criminals, one place being Phelps' Ferry on the Wabash, where thirteen of the outlaws were secreted, all of whom were captured. One who fired and severely wounded a soldier was in turn shot and mortally wounded. Since the lamented death of Fletcher Freeman, efforts had been made to discover the murderer, and arrests were made from time to time on suspicion,

without being able to fix the guilt on any one. On the 29th of December, the company of soldiers occupying the court house returned to Terre Haute.

SUNDRY ITEMS OF INTEREST-THE DRAFT.

In July, 1864, Lieut. Col. Neff, of the Thirty-first Regiment, who had been kilfed in battle near Atlanta, was buried at Sullivan with military honors, by a squad of soldiers under Capt. Walls. No attempt to hold a celebration at Sullivan of the 4th of July was made, but a pleasant picnic south of town was enjoyed. Under the heavy calls of the spring and summer of 1864, the county made sorry progress in enlisting volun-The call in July for 500,000 men staggered the county, and the indications were that the requisition would not be honored with volunteers. The Democrat said, referring to the call in the district: "We have no idea it will be honored." So the indications were that a heavy draft would be the consequence. During the months of August and September, only a conparatively few volunteers left the county. Early in October, the draft took place at Terre Haute with the following result: Fairbanks, 32; Turman, 87; Jackson, 31; Cass. 20; Jefferson, 36; Gill, 32. The result in the other townships cannot be given. It is said that Hamilton furnished her quota. A few days before this draft, when it was certain it would occur, many volunteered to secure the bounty of \$600, and even after the draft many conscripts enlisted, as that privilege was extended to them. mediately after this draft, a petition was circulated and largely signed, asking the County Board to appropriate from the county treasury a bounty for drafted men, whereupon the Commissioners ordered an election held throughout the county to decide the matter, with the following result: Jackson, 53 for, 126 against; Curry, 204 for, 43 against; Fairbanks, 178 for, 5 against; Turman, 147 for, 75 against; Hamilton, 190 for, 263 against; Cass, 7 for, 119 against; Jefferson, 17 for, 199 against; Haddon, 213 for, 147 against; Gill, 213 for, 77 against; total, 1,222 for and 1,045 against. Accordingly the County Board ordered at first \$75,000 worth of county bonds sold, afterward increased to \$83,400, being \$300 for each man necessary to clear the county quota. Besides this, heavy local boun-In December, a heavy supplemental draft was held to ties were offered. supply the deficiency caused by the non-appearance of numbers of drafted men. Six were drafted in Cass, 13 in Jefferson, 19 in Gill, 17 in Jackson, 22 in Curry and 17 in Turman. The other townships had furnished their quotas, either of drafted, volunteers or substitutes. Eight men joined the Twelfth Regiment; 6 the Eleventh; 4 the Ninth; 9 the Thirteenth; 6 the Sixteenth; 14 the Seventeenth: 50 the Twenty-first; 6 the Twenty-ninth; 30 the Forty third; 40 the Fifty-seventh; 15 the Fiftyninth; and a few others joined other regiments. These mcn were mustered in in December 1864, under the call of July.

EFFORTS TO FILL THE COUNTY QUOTAS.

The call of December, 1864, for 300,000 men roused the county

again, though it was found difficult to secure volunteers, yet easier than under the July call, as the elections had practically pledged the country to crush the rebellion; and those disposed to be disloyal saw it was wiser to enlist, as it began to be discerned through the gloom that the North would be triumphant. Late in December, a large meeting was held at the court house, to devise means to clear the quotas. Other meetings were held in nearly all the townships to raise local bounties, and here and there "substitute clubs" were formed, each member of which was assessed a certain amount, to be used in procuring substitutes for such members of the clubs as should be drafted. Hamilton Township at first offered a bounty of \$300, but afterward increased it to \$350, to equal that offered in Haddon and other townships. By the 25th of January, 1865, Hamilton Township, under the December call, had raised twentysix men, and by the 1st of February had forty-two men. Gill Township paid at first \$300 bounty, but afterward raised it. On the 1st of February, the following number of men was due from each township: Haddon, 45; Gill, 18; Turman, 32; Curry, 17; Fairbanks, 23; Cass, 10; Jefferson, 37; Jackson, 6; and Hamilton had a surplus of 12. Prior to February 23, 1865, Fairbanks had paid \$7,000 for township bounty. April, another draft occurred, ten in Curry, six in Jackson, the others The men raised in January and February were not being published. mustered into the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment. raised after that, including the drafted of April, 1865, were not mustered, as the war ended, and the enlistments were abandoned about the 14th of April.

RECRUITS.

The following men were in Company A: Ruel Booker, Milton Coulton, Leroy Hanley, M. Hamilton, Squire Headly, John Headly, Thomas Headly, Fleming Jones, Robert Linder, William Nelson, N. Powell, S. R. Ridge, Wilson Ross, James Stewart, D. D. Titrick; and the following in Company D: T. A. Hughes, W. O. Pinkston, Jesse Pinkston, E. S. Wharton; and the following in Company E: Aaron Brewer, T. W. Bell, J. M. Critchfield, Samuel Farr; and the following in Company G: Jonathan Hart, M. B. Arnett, W. O. Kimble, J. J. Loudermilk, W. O. White, G. C. Youngman, Joseph Elliott, Philip Solomon, Andrew Alsman, W. H. Atkinson, P. G. Atkinson, J. M. Burnett, Virgil Burnett, J. S. Burnett, S. L. Bennett, G. W. Buck, R. M. Crawford, Uriah Douglas, Jonathan Graham, G. W. Hopewell, J. B. Hopewell, George Houts, Lewis Hamilton, Abe Kaufman, Perry Kaufman, E. D. C. Knots, J. T. Lisman, Richard Meloney, Allen McBride, Levi Miles, I. H. McKinney, William McKinley, James McKinley, Daniel Purcell, L. C. Rose, G. Reynolds, W. Roundtree, S. M. Rolph, W. H. Short, F. B. Smith, H. D. Stratton, G. A. Smith, Noble Scott, J. T. Willis, Luke A. Walters, M. F. Willis; and the following in other companies: Hiram Adams, J.

A. Canady, F. N. McCrocklin, J. C. Pierce, Isaac Patten, Perry Brown, J. N. Bennett, Samuel Dodd, J. M. Hayden, T. A. McKinney, G. W. McKinney, W. W. Wilson, James Wells, T. J. Bostick, J. E. Burnett, James Hopewell, H. T. Mattox. Company G was officered by the following men from Sullivan County: J. D. Parvin, Captain; J. H. Weir, First Lieutenant; W. F. Murphey, Second Lieutenant. This regiment took the field in Tennessee early in March, 1865, and soon afterward moved to Decatur, Ala., in which vicinity it did duty until mustered out. It received the surrender of the rebel forces under Gens. Roddy and Polk. On the 27th of September it was mustered out at Nashville.

MINGLED JOY AND SORROW.

Early in April came the news of the surrender of Gen. Lee, and the sure prospect of peace created universal joy. In more than one place in the county public meetings were held to mingle congratulations over the welcome news. The joy was yet ascendant when the news was received of the assassination of President Lincoln. A few seemed pleased at the crime, and so expressed themselves, but the majority of all parties denounced the deed and hoped that speedy death would be meted out to the murderer. The Democrat of April 20, said:

"Whatever opinion we may have entertained of Mr. Lincoln's policy in managing the affairs of the nation with respect to the great rebellion, we cannot regard the manner of his removal with any other than feelings of the utmost horror. It is not Abraham Lincoln alone, but in him the President of the nation. It has been our boast that in this country we can change our rulers and the entire policy of the Government by the peaceful means of the ballot box, and the calmness and unruffled quiet with which the people witnessed such great changes, was a marvel to Europeans. This assassination is a blow at our beautiful system of free government, which must be condemned and execrated by all who love their country. The death of President Lincoln we regard as an especial calamity at this particular juncture of our affairs. We had come to regard Mr. Lincoln as kindly disposed toward the erring and misguided people of the South, who, wasted and almost exhausted with four years of a hopeless struggle, were about ready to accept such amnesty as was indicated he would be likely to offer. He had no personal wrongs to redress, no feelings of revenge to gratify-indeed, he is represented as being eminently kind-hearted and forgiving. We wish we could say the same of his successor."

Immediately after the sorrowful news was received, appropriate memorial ceremonies were held in several of the churches, and resolutions passed, extolling the virtues of the eminent dead, and denouncing in cutting words the awful deed. The paper said: "The effect on our community was plainly visible; it cast a gloom on every countenance, and a feeling of depression on every heart."

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED.

On the 19th of September, 1862, the county was credited with having furnished 1,098 volunteers, of whom 1,067 were then in the service. Using this as a basis, the approximate number of men furnished by the county to quell the rebellion can be ascertained. Under the call of June. 1863, for six months' men, the county quota was not less than sixty men. Under the October call, 1863, the county quota was 167 men; under the February call, 1864, was 321 men; under the March call, 1864, was 128 men; under the July call, 1864, was 368 men, and under the last call of the war, December, 1864, was 239 men. The county filled her quotas in 1863, and under the calls of 1864, by the 31st of December, was credited with 771 men, volunteers, conscripts and substitutes. On the 14th of April, 1865, when all attempts to raise troops in the State were abandoned, the county was credited with having furnished under the call of December, 1864, a total of 217 men, and at this time there was a county deficiency of twenty-two men. From this it will be seen that the total credits of the county during war were the sum of 1,098, 60, 167, 771 and 217, from which sum the deficiency of twentytwo men must be deducted. This gives a total credit of 2,291 men. This is a good showing, but it must be observed that each man has been counted as often as he entered the service, which in some instances was as high as three times; and it must be further observed that under the last call of the war and perhaps others, all men who enlisted for three years, were equivalent (so counted), to three times as many men for one year. But Sullivan County, notwithstanding the hard name it received, did better than some counties of greater pretended loyalty. She did well the first two years, but fell off the closing years of the war, though the drafts brought out the troops.

AID SOCIETIES, BOUNTY, ETC.

During the early summer of 1861, the ladies of the county, and the citizens generally, contributed from their private means and labor to assist the families of volunteers, and to supply the hospitals with bandages, fruits, stores, etc. And again in the winter of 1861-62, private help was furnished quite liberally, though appropriation of public funds was not regarded with favor. In the spring of 1862, the action taken is referred to back in this chapter. The winter of 1862-63, revived the donation of local relief, but it was not until November, 1863, that a Ladies' Aid Society was organized at the county seat. At that time, at a meeting held at the court house, presided over by George Parks, President, and Daniel Langdon, Secretary, Sewell Coulson moved that a committee of one dozen ladies should be appointed to solicit money and supplies of clothing and provisions for soldiers' families, whereupon the following committee was appointed: Mrs. F. D. Neff, Mrs. Dr. Thompson, Mrs.

M. Malott, Mrs. William Griffith, Miss Matthe Stark, Miss C. M. Reed, and Messrs. J. H. Weir, J. H. Wilson, Matthew McCammon, James W. Hinkle, W. G. Neff and William Griffith. On motion, the following committee was appointed to distribute the supplies: Murray Briggs, George Parks and James W. Brodie. This organization did excellent service during the winter, hauling wood, buying clothing, groceries, meat, flour, etc., for the families of soldiers. After this winter, no action seems to have been taken in this direction. What was done in other localities of the county, if anything, cannot be stated. The county paid no bounty until near the close of the war, when a heavy drain was made upon the treasury to make up for lost time, besides which large amounts were paid by the townships. The following, taken from the Adjutant General's reports, is the best statement of the bounty paid that can be given:

	Bounty.	Relie	ſ.
Sullivan County	\$83,600	\$18,458	71
Jackson Township	1,600	600	00
Curry Township	3,300	830	00
Fairbanks Township	1,800	500	00
Turman Township	2,200	815	00
Hamilton Township	27,500	8,100	00
Cass Township,	1,200	400	00
Jefferson Township	2,750	505	00
Haddon Township	33,000	2, 125	00
Gill Township	9,800	1,075	00
Total	166,750	33,408	71
Grand total		.\$200,158	71

CHAPTER X.

BY JAMES W. HINKLE.

SETTLEMENT OF HAMILTON TOWNSHIP—FLAT-BOATING—PIONEERS—DEATH BY DAMPS—COUNTRY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SULLIVAN—THE SURVEY AND SALE OF LOTS—EARLY RESIDENTS—THE MERCHANTS—THE PUBLIC SQUARE—THE RAILROADS—THE SCHOOLS OF SULLIVAN—THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING—PRESENT BUSINESS—MILLS—LUMBER YARDS—THE WOOLEN FACTORY—OTHER MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—THE SULLIVAN BANKS—NEWSPAPER VENTURES.

THE county seat not having been located in this township until 1842, it had not so much early settlement, and consequently not so much early history as some other parts of the county. Yet a number of pioneer fathers found their way to this part of the county, and availed themselves of its advantages, and endured its privations at an early day. One of the first, and said to be the only man who is still living, that came to Sulli-

van County with a wife and children in 1816, was Christian Canary. Some time after the close of the war of 1812, he removed with his wife and three children, in a two-wheeled cart, to what is now Hamilton Township; where he has resided ever since. He found three families near enough to be called neighbors in those days-Charles Scott, Robert Polk and Moses Milam-Charles Scott having brought hands from Vincennes to aid him in erecting his first cabin home. Another pioneer of this township was Jordan Peter, who came here in 1818. Jordan Peter was a pioneer, not only in the settlement and civilization of this country, but a pioneer in Methodism. It has been said, and we believe very truly, that he was one of the most earnest, pure-hearted, sweet-spirited Christian gentlemen that this country has ever known. Another pioneer father, and pillar in the same church, was Solomon Walls, who settled here in 1819. He was a man of very great energy and perseverance; in labors abundant in subduing the forests; providing for the wants of family and friends, and aiding church and State. He built, and ran out of Busseron Creek not less than fifty flat-boats of those built on its banks before the day of railroads.

FLAT-BOATING AT CALEDONIA.

We give here a little sketch, the recollection of John C. Brodie, who came to what is now Hamilton Township in 1817: Assisted Gen. Depauw, father of the Hon. Washington C. Depauw, to load two flat-boats at Caledonia on Busseron Creek, with pork and venison hams in 1833. The venison hams of these loads, from deer killed in the vicinity, and bought by this one purchaser, were 700 pairs.

Samuel Brodie, father of John C., was Captain of these boats in running them to the Southern market. Owing to insufficiency of water at the time, they experienced great difficulty in getting these boats out of creek into the Wabash River, hanging on the dam at Ledgerwood's mill near Carlisle, shoving their boats over the dam after very great contrivance and labor. By the time they arrived ot the Ohio River, the season had so far advanced, that they declined to proceed to New Orleans in the heated season, and stored their load in a cave on the bank of the Ohio River; sunk their boats until fall, when they re-loaded, and completed this enterprise in a little less than a year from the commencement of purchase.

PIONEERS, EX-SOLDIERS, ETC.

Richard Ingle, Edmond Boles (other early settlers), Peter Moore, Robert McCreary, Abram McClellan, Joshua Walls, Benjamin Long, Andrew Mason, Robert Gilkison, Dr. Job Walls, William Eaton, John Eaton, Charles Eaton, Edward and William Marlow, Miner, Joel Thomas and William Rusher, Adam, Allen and William Rains, Thomas and Jacob Marts, Samuel Oaks, Ezekiel McGarvey, George Plew, Ed Liston, Hardy and John Hill, Thomas Nesbit, Champion and Richmond

Shelburn, Samuel McClanahan, Jacob Ridge, William Catlin, John Elliott, Jacob Borders, Isaac Draper, Jacob Gray, Jacob B. Miller, Canada Hughs, Joshua Park, William Eslinger, Elza Walls, James Eaton, John Conner, John Curtis, Gideon Curtis, Thomas, Robert, James and Ransom Dudley, John C. Brodie, Samuel Brodie, Thomas Creager, Preston Nash, David Huff, James Case, Jackson Rich, John S. and Valentine Moore. B. B. Neal, Shacklett Rogers.

THE FIRST MILL.

Thomas Hamilton was another pioneer, who owned the first little grist mill in this part of the county, propelled by horse-power attached to a sweep, situated on the farm since known as the Timmons farm, about one mile west of Sullivan.

DEATH BY DAMPS.

On this farm, before the location of the county seat at Sullivan, James Hamilton and James Crabtree lost their lives by going into a well, in which gas, called damps, had accumulated. On the circulation of the petitions for the re-location of the county seat at the geographical center of the county, this was urged as an argument against it, by those opposed to re-location, that a well could not be sunk here without men losing their lives.

INDIAN TRAILS.

There was one Indian trail passing almost centrally through this township, from the Lower Wabash to the Upper Wabash country, crossing Busseron Creek just above the present Hamilton's Bridge, at the bend of the creek, passing north through McClellan's Prairie, and almost centrally through the present town of Sullivan. There being a camping ground about the southeast corner of the public square.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse built in this township was about fifty years ago, a log house on the Gilkison farm, north of the road leading from Sullivan to Merom, about one and a half miles from Sullivan. The first teachers in this house successively were Jesse Ray, Preston Peter and Cynthia (Gilkison) Hadley. Another similar schoolhouse was erected a little later south of William Eslinger's. One near William Osborn's; one near Capt. Marlow's; one near Jordan Peter's. Probably the first professional teacher who taught some of the first schools in these houses was William McCreary, a very prudent Presbyterian gentleman. Other early teachers of the township, Enoch Walls, Jackson O'Haver, Milton McCreary and James Eaton.

There are in Hamilton Township, sixteen good brick and frame schoolhouses, in which public schools are being successfully conducted for about six months in each year.

COUNTRY CHURCHES.

There are but two church buildings in this township outside of the town of Sullivan. The Palmer's Prairie Christian Church, near the northeast corner of the township—a good frame church building—the pulpit having been filled by Elder A. Ward, and others. A Baptist Church, near the east side of the township—a comfortable log church building, owned and occupied by the Old School Baptists. William M. Moore engaged to fill the pulpit at the present. Other church buildings contiguous to this township on all sides, but outside its boundaries.

SULLIVAN.

The county seat of Sullivan County is situated in Hamilton Township, near the center of the county, having the E. & T. H. R. R. running on its eastern border, and the S. E. &. S. E. on its southern border. The town was located for the seat of justice for the county in 1842, under an act of the State Legislature, authorizing a re-location of the county seat, and requiring the same to be located within one and a half miles of the geographical center of the county. The County Commissioners, William Reed, Samuel Brodie and Abraham F. Snapp, were to designate the point. After several days spent in examination of the central portion of the county, they fixed upon the present location, had the town plat surveyed, and called it Benton. It was afterward ascertained that there was a town of that name in the State, and William B. Baker, of Palestine, Ill., who, aided by John H. Wilson and others, made the survey, when he made the plat and placed the name Sullivan upon the same, which name it has been allowed to retain, which was a great gratification to James Harris, the County Agent for the sale of the lots, who was an ardent Old-Line Whig, and could not well endure the name Benton. The survey was completed and signed up May the 25th. 1842.

SALE OF LOTS.

On the 26th of May, 1842, the first sale of lots occurred, some thirty-five lots being sold at public sale on this first day, at prices ranging from about \$20 to \$100 each.

THE WALLS' DEED.

The town, as per the original plat, was located upon eighty acres of land, entered of the United States by Enoch Walls, March the 6th, 1838, as appears of record in entry record in the Recorder's office of the county, and being the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 8 north, Range 9 west, and deeded by Enoch Walls and Naney Walls, his wife, to James H. Reed as County Agent, July 30, 1841, to be laid off into town lots, and to be held, sold and used as a site for the seat of justice for the county, and for no other purpose, Mr. Walls reserving one sixth of the proceeds of the sale of the lots in his own interest. This original deed to the County Agent, and the record thereof having been

destroyed in the burning of the court house February 7, 1850, a deed was made in lieu thereof by Enoch Walls and Nancy Walls, his wife, to James Harris, as County Agent, August 8, 1850, reciting the facts as set forth in the former deed, and with the same reservation, as shown on Record of Deeds, H or 8, page 396. Also a deed by Solomon Walls and Lucy Walls, his wife, August 8, 1850, to James Harris, as County Agent, for the same eighty acres of land, reciting that Enoch Walls and Nancy Walls, his wife, had sold and conveyed to Solomon Walls his undivided one-sixth interest in and to the eighty acres of land, and the lots laid out therefrom, and comfirming to James Harris, as County Agent, all their right, title, and interest in and to the same, binding it to the original purpose as a county seat, and retaining the one sixth interest in the proceeds of the sale thereof. Record of Deeds, H or 8, page 397. Also, ten acres entered of the United States, by Elias Walls July the 20th, 1837, Entry Record, and deeded by Elias Walls and Margaret Walls, his wife, to James H. Reed, as County Agent, July 30, 1841, to wit: Ten acres off the north end of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 8 north, Range 9 west. This deed and the record thereof having been destroyed by fire, a deed was made in lieu thereof by the said Elias Walls and Margaret Walls, his wife, to James Harris. as County Agent, August 8, 1850, specifying the same purposes and conditions as the one made by Enoch Walls, and reserving to the said Elias Walls the one-sixth interest in the proceeds of the sales there-Record of Deeds, H or 8, page 395.

Also twenty acres entered of the United States by Job Walls August 6, 1838, and deeded by Job Walls and Lovice Walls, his wife, to James H. Reed, as County Agent, July 30, 1841, to wit: Twenty acres off of the east side of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 8 north, Range 9 west. After the burning, as heretofore, a deed was made by Job Walls and Lovice Walls, his wife, to James Harris, as County Agent, August 8, 1850, confirming the same to the county for the same purposes, and on the same conditions as the foregoing ones, and reserving to Solomon Walls one-sixth of the proceeds of the sale of lots laid out thereon. Record of Deeds H or 8, page 396. The interest of the eighty acres of land deeded by Enoch Walls for this seat of justice was really in Solomon Walls, the same having been deeded by Enoch Walls and Nancy Walls, his wife, to said Solomon Walls. But the deed and the record thereof having been destroyed by the burning of the court house, February 7, 1850, they severally make deeds, as hereinbefore shown, to the County Agent. And Solomon Walls exchanged other land to Job Walls to induce him to deed twenty acres for this purpose.

Twenty acres off of the west side of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Town 8 north, Range 9 west, was entered of the United States by Matthew Mahan October 24, 1838, and deeded by him

to James Harris as County Agent March 29, 1842. This deed, and the record thereof being destroyed, a deed was made in lieu thereof May 17, 1870, reciting the purposes and conditions of the former one, and reserving to the said Matthew Mahan the one-sixth interest in the proceeds of the sale of the lots laid out thereon. Deed record 8 or H, page 338. Making in all of the original plat, according to the survey of May the 25th, 1842, $129\frac{56}{100}$ acres.

EARLY RESIDENTS OF SULLIVAN.

In 1842, we find in Sullivan about four log residences—that of Hugh S. Orr, Mason F. Buchanan, George Smith and Squire McDonald. and the blacksmith shop of H. S. Orr. The county records being brought here in 1843 gave quite an impetus to the little village. A two-story frame court house was built on Washington street, near the northwest corner of the public square; a two-story solid log jail and jailer's residence on State street, on the Lot 66, on which the present brick jail stands; a one-story frame hotel on the southeast corner of Section and Washington streets, by Sanders M. Howard, to which he soon added a two story and much more commodious addition, occupied by Howard only three or four years, then kept by Washington Lilley for a number of years. We soon find Dr. John E. Lloyd, Elias Albertson, Henry K. Wilson, Hon. James C. Allen, Dr. James H. and D. B. Weir, John Bridwell, A. J. Thixton and James W. Hinkle, all in one-story frame residences on Section street; Joseph Gray in a two-story; a two-story frame hotel, by John R. Mahan, on Court street, second lot from northwest corner of Public Square; on Washington street, residence of Maj. Isaac Stewart, Dr. William M. Crowder and of James H. Reed, and cabinet shop and turning lathe, first of L. Stewart, soon after of F. C. Freeman; residence of M. E. Chace, in the northwest of the town; of Daniel Turner, south of the square; F. C. Freeman, southeast of the square; G. W. A. Luzader, at the south end of Section street; two one-story frame store buildings on Washington street, near the northwest corner of the Square, built by Maj. Isaac Stewart, of lumber sawed entirely by hand with the whip saw by Redman and George Malone and others. These, with a very few others, and a few little eating and drinking houses, was Sullivan in 1848. These residents and their families, with John H. Wilson, James B. Holloway, Drs. James and Samuel Thompson and Dr. John J. Thompson and few others were the population of Sullivan in 1848.

The first child born in the town was Mary J., daughter of Hugh S. and Frances Orr, January 4, 1843.

The only young lady in Sullivan in 1845 was Miss Margaret Doty, now Mrs. B. C. Sherman.

THE MERCHANTS.

The first merchants of Sullivan were the Weisard Brothers, of Louisville, for a short time; Maj. Isaac Stewart, Christison & Crowder, and

John Bridwell. During the first five or six years, these early merchants kept little mixed stocks of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hard. ware, clothing, hats and caps, drugs, etc. Their entire stocks amounting probably, in the aggregate, to \$4,000. As an illustration of the merchandising of that early day, a little incident as related by Maj. Stewart himself would seem appropriate. After making his trip to Louisville, Ky., and bringing his wagon loaded with the many articles necessary to replenish his stock to his little frame store, the question was how to arrange them so as to fill his shelves and show to the best advantage. ter arranging, and re-arranging, he still had vacant shelves. He then opened his box of palm hats, and his bale of cotton batting, and spread these out to fill the vacant shelves, and had just stepped back to determine if his arrangement would do, when a stalwart young settler stepped in, took a view of the situation, and said "Hi! you are pretty well jammed up here." The Major said he thought that would do. The first political speech made in Sullivan was by James Whitcomb, who was canvassing for the Governorship in 1843. The first election held in the town was in 1844. The first sermon preached in the town was by Rev. Silas Osborn, who was afterward elected to the State Legislature—objected to by some of the electors during his canvass, on account of his ministerial office, but he convinced them that he was not a preacher to hurt, and was successful.

THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

Near the center of the original plat of the town of Sullivan is the public or court house square, 300 feet each way, containing a little over two acres—surrounded by a substantial iron fence, and carpeted with a rich sward of lawn grass, and well set in forest trees, growing luxuriantly, making a beautiful park—in the center of which stands the present court house, with an elevated foundation of solid stone, the succeeding two stories being of brick, with Mansard slate roof, and a magnificent cupola, about 120 feet in height, which, under favorable circumstances, can be seen from Merom, which is nine miles distant.

THE RAILBOADS.

The E. & C. Railroad, now the E. & T. H. Railroad was completed from Evansville to Terre Haute late in the month of December, 1854. In 1856, this road ran one mail train north and one south each day, and a freight train north Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and south Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Now we have six passenger and six regular freight trains passing over this road each day.

THE SCHOOLS OF SULLIVAN.

The first school building erected in Sullivan was a very good twostory brick building, known as the County Seminary; builders, F. G. McGrew and James Pound. The building was erected in 1844, by the county under the old seminary law. Mr. A. J. Mails taught the first schools in this building, teaching some two years.

In the fall of 1848, the Trustees, Joseph Gray, Dr. William Crowder and A. J. Thixton, employed James W. Hinkle to take charge of this school, which he did in October, 1848, continuing in charge thereof for three years, until the abolishing of county seminaries by act of the State Legislature. During these years, the one teacher was teacher of primary. intermediate, grammar and high school departments. Having charge of all those of school age in town and vicinity, and many young gentleman and ladies from contiguous counties, and if the teacher of to-day thinks his labors too arduous, let him take seventy-five students, all grades, from the alphabet to the higher mathematics, Latin, etc., and try that. And when we remember the absolute moral control exerted by the teacher in those days over all those brought under his influence both in and out of school, we fear that the new devices have not been improvements. As an example, a widow lady of Knox County removed to this town to give her fifteen-year-old son the advantages of this school. Not having been accustomed to this kind of confinement and labor, he became restless, and took to the streets and elsewhere for pastime. The mother appealed to the teacher, the teacher appealed to the young man, with a statement of the trouble and expense that the mother had been to, to give him the privileges of the school, and the order now was positive that while she remained, he must be in his place; if not, there would be a penalty, if it had to be imposed in the street, and he was in his place henceforth. Neither did we expel a lad from twelve to fifteen years of age in those days for insubordination. When a case of this kind occurred, it was " you walk the chalk or there will be a conflict right here, and now" -and he walked every time.

During the years from 1852 to 1872, some very good work was done in teaching, both public and private schools in this new town; and in the performance of this work, quite a number of teachers were successively engaged, the number and names of which we may not be expected to give in full, without some record to which to refer. But of these were Prof. Pennield, Prof. Wilkey, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Booth, James Booth, Prof. J. H. Gans and his sister, Miss Hal Gans, afterward Mrs. Dr. Tuttle; Miss Stowell and Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Coffey, a Mr. Thair, Charles R. Wallace, John Osburn, Prof. Morton, Mrs. Carrie Russell, Clark McIntire, S. T. Langdon, Mrs. Hanchett, Mrs. Ada Young, Miss Jennie Young, the Rev. Montgomery, Prof. Cain et al.

Some of these teachers, Mr. and Miss Gans at least, were employed by a school stock company, to take charge of the school there. Directors or Managers for said company: Bowyer E., Brodie J. W., Briggs J. W. Basler F., Briggs M., Hammill S. R., Hinkle J. W.

Miss A. A. Clement, of Newberry, Vt., was also employed by this county in 1866, to take charge of a select school here, which she did for about two years, with very general satisfaction to pupils and patrons. This first school building after the passage of the law abolishing county seminaries was sold to the town for school purposes, and after the erection of the new school building in 1872, the old one was sold to the Masonic fraternity.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The new school building here was erected in the spring and summer of 1872, at a cost of \$25,000. It is an elegant three-story brick structure, on the second block north of the court house square, and is said to be one of the finest in the State in architecture and furnishing. It contains nine recitation rooms, with a capacity for seating 600 pupils, exclusive of the literary hall, which has a seating capacity for 500 persons. building stands on a beautiful lot of about two acres inclosed by a substantial iron fence. We may say here that Sullivan has been most fortunate in the erection of her public buildings, very few counties or county towns in the State having so good, so commodious, and so beautiful public buildings with so little burden to the citizens, the entire expense of their construction having been paid. After the completion of this new school building in the fall of 1872, the Trustees employed Prof. W. T. Crawford to take charge of the same, which he did, associating with himself, and as assistant teachers, Profs. John T. Hays, W. H. Cain, A. P. Allen, J. C. Adams and the Misses Amanda Debaun, Sarah Cain and Alice Hawkins. Under their management and training the school became very prosperous and efficient, there being in addition to all the students of the town about 100 foreign students in the high school department. And we deem the words of one very apt who said he had never known students trained and fitted so rapidly for teaching and other business pursuits as was being done in this school by the unusual interest and vigor with which they were inspired.

Since that period very prosperous schools have been maintained in this building during almost the entire year. When the town school year closes, the Principal and others organize for a term of normal training, which has been very successful and very beneficial to those availing themselves of its privileges. During the last three years this school has acquired a great regularity and a high state of excellence under the superintendence of Prof. O. J. Craig, Prof. Craig having been given a position in Purdue University. Prof. J. C. Black is the present Superintendent. The acting Trustees at present are T. K. Sherman and Murray Briggs.

MERCHANTS OF THE PAST.

From the year 1848, when the few merchants of Sullivan had just made their start in the mercantile trade, until 1884, of course quite a

number of changes have occurred in this business, but perhaps fewer than is customary in a period of time of this length, of the early merchants, John Bridwell was quite a successful one, accumulating quite a good estate from a very small beginning. Another of the successful merchants of Sullivan, who had removed from this place, was William Wilson. Many others have been in this business here for longer or shorter periods, some of these, George Parks, James Reed, H. K. Wilson, Price Bros., L. Stewart, Joseph L. Merrill, M. E. Chace, James Kelley, W. B. Ogle & Co., George Manwarring, W. G. Hinkle, Charles Scott, Thompson Bros., J. W. Wolfe, John Giles & Sons, M. B. Wilson & Bro. and others. Many of the present merchants have been in this business for years, and are recognized as fixtures therein.

THE PRESENT BUSINESS.

The improvement or growth of the merchandising of the town has not been rapid as compared with some towns or cities, but has been regular and continuous, conducted at present as follows:

Dry goods—W. G. Young & Co., T. K. Sherman & Son, George Parks & Co., Gill & Royse.

Hardware, farming implements, etc.—Jake F. Hoke, Davis, Engle & Davis, Brewer & Burton.

Fámily groceries—Mason Bros., Carrithers Bros., Wilkey & Allen, Curry & Curry, R. H. Crowder & Co., Whitman & Whitman, W. Whitman, Squire Draper, Edmond Leach, B. Koltinsky.

Furniture-Crawley & McKinley, Brewer & Burton.

Sadlery and harness—J. P. Stratton. M. Kirkham & Son, Crowder Bros., S. Shalter.

Clothing—Solomon Goodman, McCammon & Wolfe, M. Clanahan & Brocaw, J. B. Abell.

Boots and shoes—Troll & Burks, Miles & Crowder, J. W. Hinkle, Nelson Wilkey.

Confectioners—J. A. Ritter, J. C. Ridge, W. C. Barrett, E. L. Allen. Queensware and glassware—Whitmam & Whitman.

Millinery and fancy notions—Mrs. A. M. Knotts.

Drugs, etc.—Crowder & Reed, Jamison & Marlow, William H. Burks, Weir & Reed, Mayfield & Co.

Three barber shops—Jethro Bass, J. B. Allen, Charles T. Bass.

PLANING MILLS AND LUMBER YARDS.

J. F. Hoke and A. B. Stansil, proprietors. A. B. Stansil, manager. In addition to a planing mill business, they deal in shingles and lath, and contract for the erection of buildings. They work some 500,000 feet of lumber yearly. The mill was built in 1870, by William Greenlee, Craven Reed and John H. Robertson. Mr. Reed lost his life by injuries from a buzz saw in the mill, soon after its completion.

Greenlee & Robertson ran the mill until 1875, when A. B. Stansil bought Greenlee's interest, and he and Robertson ran it-until 1879, when J. F. Hoke became the sole owner. Mr. Robertson ran it one year for him, when Mr. Stansil took his place, and in the spring of 1881, took an interest in it again, and is running it in his own and Mr. Hoke's interest.

James Devol & Sons have a planing mill, and Albert Hopewell has a lumber yard, on the northwest corner of Section and Jackson streets. Good, well seasoned lumber may be obtained here in any quantity desired, and will be dressed by Devol & Sons, and worked into any form to suit the fancy of the builder. Mr. Devol is a genius, and it has become a proverb "If you have a job that no one else can do, take it to Devol." He and his sons have a repair machine shop and gunsmith shop on his planing mill lot, and are prepared to do all kinds of work in this line.

Barney Saucerman is a pioneer gunsmith of this county; has his shop on Beech street, near Broad street. Mr. Saucerman makes an elegant new gun, or does any kind of repairs in this line.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

S. Brunger, W. E. Aydelotte and J. W. Brunger, south of the E. & T. H.depot. This mill was built in 1864, by Jewett Bros.; they ran it for two years, and then left it on the hands of Chauncy Rose, of Terra Haute, who furnished the money for its erection. Hill & Milner then ran it for a time. Hill then sold to Philip Thurman, and he and Milner continued to run it. George L. Speak bought Milner's interest, and he and Thurman ran it for two years; then Speak bought Thurman's interest and ran it alone until 1877; then let it stand idle one year. In 1879, Brunger and Whipps (George) and Aydelotte bought it, and have done good work with it ever since. In 1880, J. W. Brunger bought Mr. Whipps' interest. The Brungers are natives of Canada; came to Ohio in 1852, to Sullivan in March, 1879; have been in 'this business all their lives. Mr. Aydelotte dates in Kentucky, 1850; came to Sullivan in 1880. They manufacture yarns, flannels, jeans, blankets, etc. Their factory has a capacity of 80,000 pounds of wool per year.

Merchant and exchange flouring mill. James S. Reid and James T. Reid, North Section street. This mill was built in 1850, by Solomon Walls, M. E. Chace and James W. Hinkle. In 1855, James S. Reid moved from Pleasantville and bought the interest of Chace, and soon after that of Walls, and he and Hinkle ran it until 1872, when J. T. Reid bought Hinkle's interest, and in 1874, sold to his father. In 1880, he again bought a half interest of his father. In the spring of 1881, they shut down and spent in additions and repairs \$18,000. They have one run of corn stones, three run of wheat stones and two sets of patent rollers. This mill has now all the latest and most improved machinery for

manufacturing the finest grades of flour. Mr. James S. Reid is one of the pioneers. He was born in North Carolina, July 22, 1802; moved with his parents to Jefferson County, Ky., in 1808, and to Indiana, this county, about the close of 1819. There are in Sullivan three good flouring mills.

George Bauer & Son, merchant and exchange flouring mill, south of the E. & T. H. depot. This mill was first built at Scotteville, near Carlisle, by A. Van Fossen, and moved by him to Sullivan in 1865, and sold to Mr. Neal in 1866. It has been changed and added to so often by Mr. Neal, that little or nothing of the old mill remains. In the fall of 1882, he made extensive changes, converting it into a complete roller mill, with eleven sets of rollers, and capacity of 175 barrels of flour per day. In the latter part of 1883, Mr. Neal sold to Messrs. Bauer.

Flouring mill of Jetson and Thomas Eaton and Charles Parks, on the northeast corner of Section and Jackson streets. This was a little mill built neveral years ago by John Whitman. After changing its ownership a number of times during the year 1883, the present company became associated in its ownership, and in the summer and fall of that year razed it to the ground, and thoroughly reconstructed it, putting in new and improved machinery, and now do first-class work.

RURAL MACHINE WORKS.

Stationary or portable engines, mill machinery, coal shaft machinery, reapers, mowers, threshers, cane mills, etc., repaired, chilled plows sharpened, gas and steam pipe cutting and fitting, etc., etc.; shop near the E. & T. H. depot; Rost & Heiny, proprietors.

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

P. McEneney, proprietor, manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of plain and ornamental cemetery work, monuments, columns, urns, vases, spires, tombs, and head stones, made of the finest grade of Italian and American marble.

Sullivan has two carriage factories, both making very elegant and substantial work. E. J. C. Hilderbrand, on Court street, south of W. G. Young's store, makes the very finest grade of work, in carriages, phaetons, etc., in style to suit the most fastidious, or the lower priced to suit the customer, in solid work.

J. H. Welling, north of Sullivan, builder of fine carriages, buggies, phaetons and spring wagons, builds his work in very tasty and neat styles, and is thoroughly modern, and up with the times. John B. Gouldy, manufacturer and jobber of tinware, roofing, spouting, guttering, etc.; shop on Court street, opposite Davis' hardware store.

Two professional and practical dentists—Dr. W. T. Allison, office second story, No. 18, west side, extracting, filling and putting in teeth. Dr. William Bucher, over No. 8, south side, also doing the various kinds

of dental work. John Shields, west of Sullivan, grower of sweet potatoes and all other vegetable plants in their season.

BRICK AND TILE YARDS.

There have been some three or four brick yards vigorously run for several years in the immediate vicinity of Sullivan, supplying this demand with brick, though not so smooth as those made in some localities, yet, when well burned, of a hardness and tenacity that will cause them to last for generations. Present brick yard firms: Willoughby Nichols, J. B. Clark, Orr Brothers and Chrisman Brothers. The latter firm, Jo and Harvey Chrisman, whose shackles fell off in Kentucky, during the war of the rebellion, allowing them to make brick in their own interest, now own their residences, their own brick yard and implements, and a good farm in the vicinity of the town.

Pollock Brothers have a tile factory by the coal shaft, near the E. & T. H. depot. They use fire or potter's clay from under the first vein of coal, 210 feet below the surface, which makes the best quality of drain or sewer tile; is of a buff color until taking a salt glaze. This clay is well adapted to making roofing, tile or terra cotta ware.

It is impossible in a sketch of this kind to give every business the notice and description to which it might be entitled. Most of the business firms mentioned herein are in good two story brick buildings, inclosing the square on the north, west and south. The hardware houses are commodious, with very extensive warerooms, contiguous to them. So of most other of the business houses, they would be very creditable in any city. And according to estimate just taken, their stock in trade is of the aggregate value of \$250,000.

COAL SHAFTS.

One coal shaft opened near the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad depot, by Hanford Bros., reaching two inexhaustible veins of good coal at 210 and 260 feet. This mine went into the hands of the Shelburn Coal Company August 19, 1879, and Hugh Moore is the local managing agent. Many other coal shafts are being sunk in the vicinity, as the geological report of this county will show, and the almost inexhaustible mine of wealth in the coal beds underlying almost this entire county.

SAW MILLS.

There have been a number of saw mills in this vicinity. The first on the brow of the hill on North Section street, an inclined tread-wheel, run by ox or horse power, built by Elias Albertson for Solomon Walls, and sawing but a few hundred feet per day. Afterward, those propelled by steam, sawing great quantities of lumber, by A. F. Riley, W. H. Power, W. C. & R. M. Griffith, Curtises, Perkins and others, but these have all been discontinued or followed the timber into the interior of the country.

THE SULLIVAN BANKS.

The first banking business in the town was done in the fifties, by one or more of the merchants, who issued a limited quantity of "shinplasters," owing to the great scarcity of small change at the time. This money, if such it can be properly called, circulated quite readily, first at par, but later at a steadily increasing discount. It was convenient, however, even if it was dangerous to handle, for it could not be told at night that it would be worth a picayune the next morning. Much of it was never redeemed, and was a loss to the holders.

The Sullivan County Bank, the oldest institution of the kind in the county, is situated at the southwest corner of the public square; W. H. Crowder, President; George R. Dutton, Cashier; James M. Lang, Clerk; capital stock and surplus, \$114,000. William H. Crowder, Jake F. Hoke, John H. Wilson, David Crawley, Joshua Dix, William Dix and O. H. Crowder constitute the partnership. W. H. Crowder and G. R. Dutton have both grown up with Sullivan; Mr. Crowder in the hardware and implement trade principally, and Mr. Dutton in the grocery trade. They were well known, and their business reputations well established, before they engaged in banking; and the stockholders in this bank are of the most reliable men of this community.

The Farmers' State Bank, John Giles, President; M. P. Wilson, Cashier; W. E. Crawley and C. R. Hinkle, Clerks; Dr. J. R. Hinkle, W. G. Young, John Giles and M. P. Wilson, Directors; capital stock and surplus, \$61,000. In 1870, the Sullivan County Bank was founded, and in 1872 merged into the First National Bank. In 1875, a bank of Vigo County was moved to Sullivan, and in 1877, the Farmers' National Bank was founded, the First National having gone into voluntary liquidation. In December, 1883, the Farmers' National Bank was changed to the Farmers' State Bank, the Directors declining to pay the premium necessary to procure United States bonds upon which to operate as a National Bank, their former bonds having been called for redemption. The bank is situated at the northwest corner of the square. The bank and its President have the utmost confidence of the county.

The effect of the present reliable currency, both the greenback and other issues by the United States, and the currency of the National Banks secured by Government bonds, as compared with the former currency of individual banks under the laws of the State, the value of which could not be determined a day beforehand, whether it would be one hundred per cent, fifty per cent, twenty-five per cent, or less, has been very healthy upon the financial transactions of the country.

NEWSPAPERS.

One of the most remarkable men that has ever published a paper in Sullivan County was John W. Osborn, the history of whose life and

labors we gather principally from a sketch by his son-in-law, Judge S. B. Gookins, who terms him the pioneer editor of the Wabash Valley, and we would add, one of the pioneer editors of this continent. He was born at St. John, New Brunswick, February 7, 1794. Prior to the war of 1812, he was associated with Col. Joseph Wilcox in publishing the Upper Canada Guardian and Freeman's Journal. His love of liberty and his belief in the justice of the American cause prompted him, on the breaking out of the war of 1812, to leave country and friends (father, brothers, and others of his family, being in high military positions in the British Government), and cross to the United States, and join the American Army.

At the close of this service, we find him taking charge of and publishing the Cortland Republican, in Cortland County, N. Y., until 1816. During this time he was an ardent and devoted advocate of the United States Government.

In 1817, in a trip of almost two months, in company with Lucius H. Scott, he wended his way from New York State to Vincennes, then the far West, in the new State of Indiana, arriving on the 6th of June. He entered the office of the Western Sun, the first paper published in Indiana, by Elihu Stout. He soon secured the charge of this office, and became the champion of the rights of the colored man, as well as of the white man, as many in this vicinity had held their slaves until this time, and the Constitution of this new State now prohibited slavery.

The effort was now being made to still hold and run them to the Southern States, and realize all the profit possible out of them. He and others defended the colored man; carried the question to the Supreme Court, and obtained a decision which forever set at rest the question of slavery in Indiana.

On the 21st of July, 1823, Mr. Osborn issued the first number of the Terre Haute Register, the first paper published in that village. In 1834, Mr. Osborn published the Ploughboy, in Greencastle, and a small temperance paper called the Temperance Advocate; which he enclosed gratuitously to all the subscribers to the Ploughboy.

This was the first temperance paper published in the West. He also becomes here an ardent advocate of liberal education, and is made one of the first Trustees of Ashbury University. In 1838, we find Mr. Osborn at Indianapolis, publishing the Indiana Farmer and Stock Register, and continuing his temperance paper.

Upon the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion in 1861, Father Osborn takes his place in Sullivan, publishing a small war campaign paper, called the Stars and Stripes, doing valiant service in the cause of his country, and for the perpetuity of the Federal Union. How wonderful and how grand, the life and the labors of this noble, yet modest man. In labors, abundant. For a full half century constantly battling, and

that often in the face of bitter and violent opposition, for justice, for liberty, for the good of the farmer and the stock-raiser, for every moral and social reform, for temperance, for education, and in this, his seventh and last enterprise of this kind, as we have traced them, which is the perfect number, for the life of the greatest and best government the world has ever known. This battle fought, the Stars and Stripes was discontinued. Since the 12th of November, 1866, Father Osborn rests from his labors at Greencastle, Ind.

The Sullivan Democrat was started in August, 1854, by James M. Mayes, of Vincennes, Ind., who issued but one number, when it fell into the hands of a printer by the name of Samuel Farley, who issued two numbers. In October, 1854, the present editor, Murray Briggs, bought the material, and has issued the Democrat without intermission ever Mr. Briggs is from Newark, Ohio, and while probably not the oldest editor in the State, he has been with the Democrat longer than has any other editor been with any other one paper. Much of the time since 1854, the Democrat has been without opposition or competition in the county, a circumstance which has made it a valuable property. The present proprietors and publishers are Murray Briggs & Son. The Sullivan Democrat first appeared as a five-column folio, but had been enlarged at different times until it was of a respectable size for a town of the population and business of Sullivan. In 1869, a cylinder press was put in the office, and in 1881, steam was introduced. In June, 1883, the paper was changed to a semi-weekly, in which form it has since regularly appeared, giving fresher local news to its patrons, and being the first departure from the weekly publication in the county. Office on the north side of the public square.

The Sullivan County Union is owned and published by our worthy Postmaster, U. Coulson, and is the organ of the Republican party of the county. It was started in the county by Isaac M. Brown, of Terre Haute, in September, 1867, and by him sold to U. Coulson in November, 1872. By Coulson sold to James A. Hays in 1874, and by Hays to U. Coulson again in 1883. The Union being the organ of the Republican party, is one of the institutions of the county, and a valuable property. Office over the Sullivan County Bank, at the southwest corner of the court house square.

The Sullivan Times newspaper occupies the second floor of Masonic building. The Times was started by George W. Basler as The True Democracy, February 4, 1878. In April, 1881, he sold to the present proprietor, Dr. J. C. Bartlett, from Marietta, Ohio, who issued his first number May 7, 1881, and changed the name to that it now bears. The present proprietor, in June, 1882, traded the old presses for new ones. A Prouty-power and a Universal jobber have added very largely in types and other appliances, thus making the Times office one of the best equipped country offices in the State.

About the year 1874, M. B. Crawford and Samuel Marts conducted a small weekly newspaper in Sullivan called *The Banner*, of general and local news, and in the interest of the Grangers. They sold an interest in it to William Eckles. In 1875, Stark & Evans were the proprietors, ran it for a short time, when it was discontinued. Other short-lived papers have been issued at the county seat.

CHAPTER XI.

BY JAMES W. HINKLE.

SULLIVAN CONTINUED—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH—THE BAPTIST CHURCH—THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE—THE ODD FELLOWS—THE MASONS—INCORPORATION—OFFICERS—POPULATION—POSTMASTER—STREETS AND SIDEWALKS—CONCLUSION.

THERE are in Sullivan five Christian Church organizations, each with its own house of worship, to wit: The Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian and Reformed Christian have erected good brick buildings, the Baptist and Roman Catholic, frame buildings. We will give here a sketch of each of these churches, furnished principally by the pastors thereof.

The first church erected in Sullivan was the Methodist, in 1846. The following sketch is by the Rev. J. A. Scamahorn. The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sullivan is like the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church elsewhere. Wherever there were men and women to be saved, there went the inevitable circuit rider, with his saddle bags, Bible and hymn book, carrying words of cheer and comfort to the believer, and forgiveness and peace to repentants. So when the people of Sullivan concluded to build a town, and make it the county seat of Sullivan County, and build a house as a court of justice, the fathers of the church concluded to build a house, and proclaim from its altars mercy to dying men.

And when the town was almost a wilderness, with scarcely one hundred inhabitants, under the superintendence of the Rev. James R. Williams a good frame church was erected on the west side of the public square in 1846. This good work was performed by a few of the pioneer fathers of civilization and of Methodism—such as Jordan Peter, who came to this vicinity in 1818; Solomon Walls, who came to this vicinity in 1819; M. E. Chace, Reuben Crapo, et al., a little later. These and a few others, by their own personal labors, did most of the work in build-

ing said church. Reuben Crapo furnished all the hewed timbers, the balance of the lumber sawed almost entirely by hand with the whip-saw, then the most of the carpenter work was done by themselves, led by their pastor. Prior to this the little band had been worshiping in private houses, and in the County Seminary. On the completion of this house began a new era in Methodism in Sullivan County, and especially in the town of Sullivan.

Father Chace had organized the first Sunday school in the town in the seminary, consisting of six white and two colored scholars. The society then numbered about twenty-five members. From that time to the present the church has had a steady growth, with but little internal discord or external strife. Many strong and true men and women have fought in her ranks; have helped her to gain victories; have laid down their armor and taken their harps and crowns and are shouting on the hosts of the church militant to greater deeds of triumph, and greater victories over sin and Satan.

The following are some of the ministers who have served this church as pastors during these years of toil and triumph: James R. Williams, Elijah Burroughs, William Stevenson, William Bratton, E. E. Rose, A, W. Shively, A. Wright, M. W. Benton, Jesse Williams, R. B. Spencer, William H. Cornelius, Rev. O. Fling, J. B. Hamilton, William Erwin, Jesse Walker, John Hancock, R. L. Cushman, A. Turner, W. McK. Hester, J. H. Ketcham, William Maginnis, E. Haws, H. Gilmore, F. C. Igleheart, W. P. Armstrong, W. E. Davis, R. B. Martin, J. A. Ward, and the present pastor, John S. Scamahorn.

From a membership of twenty-five in 1846, the church has now upon its rolls over 300. The Sunday school has increased from eight to over 200. M. E. Chace was the Superintendent for some five years, when James W. Hinkle was elected Superintendent, and served in that capacity almost continuously for over twenty-five years. Prof. O. J. Craig for two years. The present Superintendent is J. W. Royse.

The official members of this church are: Trustees, J. P. Stratton, W. B. Crowder, J. R. Hinkle, J. F. Hoke, R. A. Bland, J. T. Reid, M. O. Parks, M. H. Eaton and A. B. Stansil.

Stewarts—M. E. Chace, J. W. Hinkle, Jetson Eaton, C. P. Riggs, James Wallace, A. N. Weir and A. J. Stewart.

Class Leaders—M. E. Chace, S. Shalter, James M. DeCamp and J. W. Royse.

The present church edifice was begun under the administration of W. H. Cornelius, and completed under Rev. J. B. Hamilton in 1849.

The parsonage was built under the administration of Rev. J. A. Ward in 1881, and is a very nice two-story frame residence. The church and parsonage are estimated to be worth \$10,000. The church is out of debt, and peace and Christian fellowship prevail.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The following sketch is by Elder J. W. Wolfe:

The Christian Church had been organized in the vicinity of what is now Sullivan Town, about the year 1835, by Joseph W. Wolfe and A. P. Law, the only ministers preaching for that church in this part of the country at that time. This church built a small frame meeting-house on Section street in Sullivan about the years 1848 and 1849. In the year 1854, they built an addition thereto, adding about fifteen feet to the length, built a cupola thereon and placed a bell therein.

This house answered all ordinary purposes of meetings for worship for about twelve years. In 1866, this house being too small to hold the audiences assembling from time to time, the church erected a brick house on Broad street, 50x75 feet, and twenty-five feet between floor and ceiling, at a cost of \$8,000; bought a larger bell and placed in the cupola. church has kept regular preaching and worship in its houses from its organization to the present time. The ministers who have preached for this congregation-first, Joseph W. Wolfe, William C. McBride and John S. Howard; afterward, the following, some regularly for a term, others of these occasionally: Michael Combs, Joseph Wilson, J. Z. Taylor, O. P. Miller, M. B. Blount, A. D. Filmore, James Blankenship, M. T. Hough, W. F. Ackman, C. H. Strawn, William Holt, Alfred Elmore, Alexander Engle, B. C. Sherman, David Walk, W. F. Black, P. K. Dibble, William R. Jewell, W. B. F. Treat, W. H. Tiller, B. K. Smith, Alexander Campbell, Isaac Errit, Joseph Hastetler, William Speer and others; and more recently, J. C. Layman, J. W. Ingram, Anderson Ward, James L. Griffin, — Boone, H. T. Buff and J. C. Holloway. In the meantime, the church has improved its house of worship, until it is now worth \$10,000, and has at this time a membership of between 300 and 400. This church has paid all demands for house and ministers, and has money in its treasury and at interest.

Other congregations have been organized in the county, partly from its membership, all taking the Bible as their only creed or book of discipline, all believing in the divinity of Christ and the Bible, rejecting all sectarian tenets and names for the church and its members, speaking where the Bible speaks, and remaining silent where it is silent.

BAPTIST CHURCH-SKETCH BY THE REV. FUSON.

The Baptist Church of Sullivan was constituted with sixteen members April 23, 1853. The council for recognition was composed of ten Elders and laymen, of whom three are now living—Rev. William Stansil, William W. Higdon and James Lloyd. The history of the Baptist Church is so intimately connected with the history of the Rev. William Stansil that we cannot write the one without sketching the other. He was born in 1800, and devoted his early life to preaching the Gospel in

the Wabash Valley. Living in Knox County, and passing through Sullivan to Middletown, Vigo County, to preach, he was induced by Dr. John E. Lloyd and others to stop in Sullivan and preach in the Methodist Church, which was kindly opened to the few Baptists at that time in Sullivan. This was continued for a year or more, and the organization effected in that house.

• Jacob Marts was elected Permanent Chairman; Thomas Black and Stephen Ballard, Deacons; John Grigsby, Clerk. The Rev. Stansil soon removed from Knox County to Sullivan, and was pastor of this church for twelve consecutive years. During these years fifty-three received the hand of fellowship, swelling the number to about seventy As early as 1854, steps were taken by the church, which led to the building of the house now occupied on Jackson street, but the records do not show when it was completed. In 1863, the Rev. R. M. Parks took the charge of this church for some six months, after which the Rev. Stansil resumed the charge for four years. In January, 1868. Elder Stansil resigned the work, and from July following, Rev. Alexander Rhodes, of Ohio, supplied the pulpit for about ten months. September, 1869, the Rev. L. W. Bicknell took the charge of this church, which he retained for about two years.

From January, 1872, Rev. M. C. Clark, for one year. From November, 1873, Rev. T. N. Robertson, one year. From May, 1876, Rev. R. A. Taylor, for two years. After this, there was no regular work done for some time, Rev. J. M. Stansil and others preaching occasionally. In April, 1880, the Rev. G. P. Fuson was engaged to preach monthly. Under his administration the church property has been greatly improved, and the flock, which had become greatly scattered, gathered into the fold again, with others, making the present number about eighty. Of the original sixteen, only two remain—Willoughby Nichols and Zarilda J. Reed.

In this day of temperance agitation, we could not fail to note the attitude of this Baptist Church on that question fourteen years ago. The following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by said church, we copy word for word from their church record: "Whereas, The Bible forbids the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage; and, as it has been intimated that liquor sellers have made screens for the benefit of church members, Therefore, Resolved, That we and our brethren are absolutely forbidden to touch, taste or countenance the use or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. And now, in the presence of this church and community, and before Almighty God, we do most solemnly promise and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure total abstinence in our church; and that we will use every possible and lawful effort to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage in our country; and that we earnestly entreat our brethren to abstain from every appearance

of evil, and never be seen entering a liquor shop; and, further, that we, as a church, do hereby make it a bar to fellowship, for any of her memers to use or encourage the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that such will most certainly be called to account, if found guilty." Father Stansil, after watching the progress of this church for more than twenty years, is living in retirement in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and with his aged companion awaiting the summons to the upper and better church.

Trustees-David Bailey, N. Davis and John T. Beasley.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 31st of August, 1857, the Presbyterian Church of Sullivan was organized, by the Rev. Joseph W. Blythe and John M. McCord, assisted by Elders William Collins, of Carlisle Church, and Thomas Magill. There were sixteen members at the organization, three of whom are still living—D. J. Hutchison and I. H. McKinney and wife. This church belonged to the old school body, until the union of the old and new in 1869. The meetings held at the organization were in the old Methodist Church.

D. J. Hutchison and Robert Griffith were the first Elders. membership for the twenty-six years has been 348; the present membership 160. The following is the list of ministers who have supplied this church: J. L. Martin, of Vincennes, occasionally, from 1858 to 1859; F. B. Morton, of Princeton, occasionally, from 1859 to 1860; J. S. Gilmore, 1860 to 1861; S. B. Taggart, 1861 to 1863; Joseph Cook, 1864 to 1865; John Montgomery, 1865 to 1868; S. N. D. Martin, 1869 to 1870; J. S. Robertson, 1872 to 1876; J. H. Mateer, 1877 to the present time. The meetings were held in the Methodist Church, the court house, the parsonage and other residences. During the ministry of the Rev. Gilmore, a subscription was taken for building a house of worship amounting to \$1,700, the minister giving \$100. This, with \$500 from the Church Erection Fund, made the original cost of the house \$2,200. The building committee—D. J. Hutchison, L. A. Stewart, A. W. Smith and James Kelley--made a contract for the work, but, the war beginning soon after, they tried to be freed. The builders, however, held them to their agreement, and with a very worthy showing of self denial and pluck, the work was done and paid for in the time specified.

Through the enterprise mostly of the younger members of the congregation, the handsome and convenient parsonage, on the north end of the ground, was erected during the summer of 1877. The Sunday school, through the persistence of some of the earnest and faithful ones of this church, has neither yielded to heat nor cold during all these years, but has kept steadily at its work in training the young in the truths of

Sketch mostly by Rev. Mateer.

the Bible, and endeavoring to lead them to the practice of its precepts. The present officers are: W. G. Young, Superintendent; Miss Lou Smith, Assistant; W. E. Woods, Treasurer; Blanche Briggs, Secretary; Florence Stewart, Organist; Bessie Millner, Assistant. Officers of the church—Elders, J. H. Wilson, J. J. Thompson, Thomas Campbell, George Goodwin, W. W. Johnson and W. G. Young; Deacons, L. A. Stewart and Murray Briggs; Trustees, John F. Curry, John C. Chaney, John T. Hays, Ferdinand E. Basler and David Crawley.

THE CATROLIC CHURCH.

Situated near the Evansville & Terre Haute depot is a frame house, which was built in 1867-68 by William Greenlee as contractor, under the supervision of Father McCarty, who was visiting Sullivan as a missionary at that time. The money to build it was raised by donation, a great part of it by those not members of this church, for which they now have the profound thanks of this congregation.

At that time there were only five or six Catholic families here, and they mostly poor. In 1868, Father Alderning took the place of Father McCarty, and held services once a month until 1872, when he had seats put into the church. Then Father McIvoy until about 1876. Father Lewis until about 1881. Since that time, divine services are held every third Sunday in the month by Father Francis, at about 10 o'clock, A. M., vespers and instruction in the afternoon. Communicants now about fifty. Seats free. This has been considered a mission, and has been attended by a priest from Terre Haute of the order of St. Francis.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Sullivan has had quite a number of what are known as secret societies, which have been organized and conducted with more or less success. The first of these in Sullivan, as remembered by the remaining of the first settlers, was a division of the Sons of Temperance. This lodge was organized in 1848 or 1849, and had a very great influence in this community for several years. A great proportion of the citizens of the town and adjacent country became members.

They built for themselves, Maj. Stewart bossing the job, a good two-story frame hall, near the southwest corner of the square, and were instrumental in restoring to sobriety and good citizenship many who had become slaves, to intemperance. Among these we cannot refrain from mentioning the name of Squire McDonald, who was a noted example of this class, and maintained his integrity during life, and ever afterward was remembered for his genial, generous and noble characteristics. During the season of 1849, this order had a public mass meeting in the grove near the southeast corner of the square, where probably two thousand persons were present. The ladies of the town by their contribu-

^{*}From a sketch by J. B. Abel.

tions had procured a very beautiful Bible, which was presented to the order on this occasion. The address appropriate to the order and its worth, and to the offering and its teachings, its warnings, its promises and its blessings, upon a work of this kind and upon its workers, was made by Mrs. J. W. Hinkle. The response thereto was made by Dr. W. M. Crowder. This Bible is still in the hands of the family of Maj. Stewart. The order went to Carlisle on the Fourth of July of that year, and had a gala day, all taking dinner at the hotel of Benson B. Riggs.

About this time, the fiery and fighting temperance lecturer, Ross, visited Sullivan and delivered several lectures in the seminary. Again the order was out in procession, with banners flying, attracting and stirring the hearts of those early settlers. During the year 1850, the friends of temperance procured the signatures of a majority of all the voters of the town, asking the Legislature of the State to grant us a special act, forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in the town. The reply to this petition by Dr. James K. O'Haver, the Representative from this county, was that the Legislature was about to revise the laws of the State, would pass some general law on this subject, but would not pass special acts. Since that time, we have had organization and re-organization of Good Templars, Royal Templars, etc., who have been doing their work, sometimes doing it very well, sometimes haltingly. In 1855, we had prohibition for about six months, when the law was declared unconstitutional by Judge Perkins. Since that we had local option for a short time, which reduced the number of our saloons. The State Legislature soon repealed or changed that law, and so the contest has gone on between temperance workers and the liquor traffic—the former saving some, the latter destroying very many. We cannot close this article without placing upon record the fact that after the various opinions held and advocated during these years by the temperance workers—some advocating the regulating or the restraining of the sale of intoxicating drinks, believing it not to be the use but the abuse that was hurtful; others have wanted to restrain and derive profit therefrom by high license; others have advocated local option; others prohibition. But the sentiment has advanced until every temperance organization in the land, and almost every temperance worker, has settled down to the conviction that the only relief from this curse that rests upon us is the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and in front of the temperance work in this State we now recognize the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its capital stock of \$100,000, and its host of indefatigable, life-long workers.

ODD FELLOWS.

Sullivan Lodge, No. 147, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, July 18, 1854. The charter

members were: William Wilson, H. S. Hanchett, Eli Bowyer, Henry K. Wilson and John S. Howard. The growth of this lodge has been constant and healthful since its organization, except during the war of the rebellion. The hall of the lodge, with charter, books, and all its other property, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th of November, 1862.

During this time of the lodge's destitution and the nation's strife, the life of the lodge depended upon the fidelity of a very few earnest members. We find of these few yet in the lodge, Murray Briggs, James W. Hinkle, Dr. J. J. Thompson and William Greenlee.

A new charter seems not to have been issued to the lodge until March 23, 1869. Since that time, the perpetuity of the lodge has been beyond question, its prosperity having been without check. It now numbers eighty-two members in good standing, of the very best men of the town and vicinity.

The lodge owns its own hall, a very commodious one, well finished and furnished, being the second story of Nos. 3 and 4, Wilkey & Allen's brick block on Jackson street, near the southwest corner of the Public Square.

The influence of a lodge like No. 147 is undoubtedly to better those gaining membership therein.

Since its organization, it has paid large amounts in relief and benefits to its own afflicted members and their families, and no mean amount to aid the needy outside of the order, as some of the relief committees could attest; and still the assets of the lodge, in real and well secured personal estate amount, to the sum of \$4,367.05. The present elective officers are William Joice, N. G.; J. C. Briggs, V. G.; T. P. McBride, Secretary; O. H. Crowder, Treasurer; Thomas B. Eaton, P. S.; U. Coulson, James M. Decamp and Joseph H. Reed, Trustees.

In connection with this Odd Fellows' Lodge is a prosperous Encampment branch of the order. Officers: T. P. McBride, C. P.; John Blalock, H. P.; James M. Lang, S. W.; Joseph H. Reed, J. W.; W. S. Smith, S.; J. P. Stratton, T.

Also, a Uniformed Degree Camp: J. C. Chaney, Commander; James M. Decamp, Vice Chancellor; William Joice, Officer of Guard; Mark Farley, Treasurer; James M. Lang, Secretary.

FREEMASONS.

Sullivan Lodge, No. 263, A., F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of June 9, 1859, with W. H. Cornelius, W. M.; Alex Knog, S. W.; Willis G. Neff, J. W., and Joseph W. Briggs, Secretary, and continued to work under the dispensation until May 30, 1860, when the Grand Lodge granted a charter, with Lafayette Stewart, W. M.; John S. Dukate, S. W.; Ziba Foote, J. W., and Israel W. Booth,

Secretary. Although the beginning was with few members, and under some difficulties, their labors have been rewarded. The lodge now numbers 112 members. They own their own hall, a beautiful structure, being the third story of the brick block at the northeast corner of the public square. This hall is furnished in the latest and richest style, and is valued at \$4,000. The present officers are: James A. Marlow, W. M.; H. J. Hays, S. W.; Joseph H. Reed, J. W.; P. McEneney, T.; James M. Decamp, S.; John T. Beasley, S. D.; James M. Lang, J. D.; B. S. Wolfe and N. Davis, Stewards; L. Stewart, Thomas Burton and Thomas F. Bland, Trustees.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF SULLIVAN.

Sullivan was incorporated December 8th, 1853, by the act of the County Commissioners, William Beard, Levi Maxwell and Jacob Hoke, on a petition dated August the 20th, 1853, signed by the following names: John J. Thompson, H. S. Hanchett, Robert M. Griffith, John Richards, James Martin, John Bridwell, William C. McBride, Elias Walls, H. S. Orr, Alfred Turner, Alex Talley, William P. Hale, James McKinley, John T. Turner, Thomas J. Carey, John T. Gunn, William E. Catlin, B. Hasselback, William Wilson, Chester O. Davis, James W. Hinkle, John Eaton, James H. Chase, Craven Reed, Sheb. O. Reed, G. W. A. Luzader, C. W. Eaton, Squire McDonald, John B. Hughs, M. E. Chace, James H. Reid, B. C. Sherman, Pleast. Miller, E. Bowyer, Alex Snow, Daniel Brickey, John S. Davis, Milburn Reed, Eli Shepherd, Andrew Turner, S. Nichols, J. P. S. Reed, W. N. Humphreys, B. V. Wible, Benjamin Stice, W. B. Ogle, D. Turner, W. Holland, J. B. Grigsley, Solomon Draper, S. J. Dooley, W. B. Ogle, Jr., A. McIntosh, G. W. Hanchett, W. Griffith, Isaac Copeland, John E. Lloyd, M. Kirkham, William R. Benton, Isaac Stewart, L. H. S. Orr, James McIntosh and Petition verified by James H. Reed and E. Bowyer. Survey made by William S. Hinkle, surveyor; making 129.79 acres. Population, 350, taken by Robert M. Griffith.

We cannot give a catalogue of the town officers which have been elected from year to year, as the early town records are lost, or so misplaced as not to be accessible, and the returns of the same, which should be in the County Clerk's office, are in the same condition.

The first Town Board we find the certificate of is that of 1855: B. C. Sherman, R. A. Moore, James W. Hinkle, George N. Graham and Eli Bowyer, Trustees; James Kelley, Marshal, Clerk, Assessor and Treasurer.

1857.—Thomas McIntosh, David Reed, W. E. Catlin, Daniel Brickey and James McKinley, Trustees; Charles P. Cochran, Marshal; Homer Davis, Treasurer; J. P. Dufficey, Clerk, and David Butcher, Assistant.

1862-William E. Catlin, G. S. Coffman, Benjamin Timmons,

Charles Scott and Levi Maxwell, Trustees; Samuel Wall, Marshal and Assessor; J. W. Wolfe, Clerk and Treasurer.

1866—William E. Catlin, A. M. Murphy, James Kelley, Peter Secrist, John Milner, Trustees; C. Taylor, Clerk; T. C. Lovell, Marshal.

1867—William E. Catlin, W. K. McGrew, Peter Secrist, James A. Catlin, Clerk and Treasurer; T. C. Lovell, Marshal.

1870—J. W. Wolfe, J. S. Palmer, M. H. Eaton, J. T. Musick and A. Snow, Trustees; James Burks, Clerk and Treasurer; James A. Baker, Marshal.

1872—J. W. Wolfe, S. S. Coffman, U. Coulson, William McCammon and Jeff Able, Trustees; P. R. Jenkins, Clerk; B. R. Lucas, Marshal. 1874—J. W. Wolfe, A. B. Stansil, William Miles, J. R. McKinley, Philip Thurman, Trustees; Jo L. Stewart, Clerk and Treasurer.

1875—James A. Catlin, A. B. Stansil, U. Coulson, Thomas J. Robbins and James H. McKinley, Trustees; William H. Burks, Clerk and Treasurer.

1876—J. W. Wolfe, W. Benefiel, W. Miles, P. R. Jenkins, and G. L. Speake, Trustees; W. H. Burks, Clerk and Treasurer.

1877—J. H. Wilson, W. H. Crowder, W. Miles, J. Ernest and T. Hawkins, Trustees; W. H. Burks, Clerk and Treasurer.

1878—J. P. Statton, A. Marchino, James A. Baker, Thomas J. Robbins and John H. Robertson, Trustees; Theodore Harper, Clerk and Treasurer.

1879—James Eaton, W. H. Crowder, C. L. Davis, W. McCammon and Jeff Abel, Trustees; R. A. Moore, Clerk; William Curtis, Marshal.

1880—J. Eaton, P. Hyde, C. L. Davis, W. McCammon, J. H. Robertson, Trustees; R. M. Dear, Clerk and Treasurer; G. W. Dooley, Marshal.

1881—J. Eaton, J. A. Catlin, S, Barnes, A. McClellan, and W. E. Aydelotte, Trustees; N. Davis, Clerk and Treasurer; B. R. Lucas, Marshal.

1882—R. H. Crowder, A. Marchino, John T. Haxell, Trustees; T. B. Eaton, Clerk and Treasurer; B. R. Lucas, Marshal.

1883—Present Board—R. H. Crowder, Adam Marchino, John T. Haxell, William H. Burks and William E. Aydelotte, Trustees; Thomas B. Eaton, Clerk and Treasurer; B. R. Lucas, Marshal. August 10, 1880, there was an election to incorporate Sullivan as a city. For, 81; Against, 169.

POPULATION-POSTMASTERS.

The population of Sullivan in 1853, 350. The population of Sullivan in 1860: white, 935; colored, 14; total, 949. The population of Sullivan in 1870: Natives, 1,348; Foreigners, 48; white 1,389, colored, 7; total, 1,396. The population of Sullivan in 1880, 2,161. At present time about 2,500. The first Postmaster of the Sullivan Post Office, after its establish-

ment in 1842, was Sanders M. Howard, whose hat, it is said was his principal delivery box; he delivering from it to those favored ones to whom mail matter was addressed, as he met them. His successors have been James H. Reid, James W. Hinkle, John P. Dufficey, John H. Wilson, William N. Humphreys, M. E. Chace, John S. Moore, James Martin, Josiah Martin, Isaac M. Brown, U. Coulson, James A. Hays, U. Coulson.

ADDITIONS TO SULLIVAN.

- 1. James B. Holloway's Addition, made December 20, 1853—two and three-eighth acres of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Town 8, Range 9; twenty lots.
- 2. James W. Brodie's Subdivision of Outlot No. 12 into ten lots, August 19, 1854.
- 8. James H. and William Reid's Subdivision of Outlot No. 3 into eleven lots, April 18, 1855.
- 4. James H. and William Reed's Subdivision of the north half of Outlot No. 4 into twelve lots, April 18, 1855.
- 5. Crowder heirs' subdivision of Outlots 1, 2 and 8 into twenty-six lots, April 28, 1855.
- 6. Snow & Cochran's Addition on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 8, Range 9 north, of and adjoining Outlots 8, 4 and 5—thirty-one lots; September 8, 1855. Original entry by Thomas F. Lee January 31, 1843.
- 7. Dixon's Addition, made October 8, 1855, on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 8, Range 9—fifty-six lots. Original entry by Job Walls December 29, 1839.
- 8. Gray, Watson & Bloom's Addition, May 29, 1856, of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 8, Range 9— 107 lots. Entered by Job Walls December 29, 1837.
- 9. W. C. McBride's Subdivision of the east half of Outlot No. 9 into eight lots, December 25, 1857.
- 10. G. W. A. Luzader's Subdivision of Outlot 19 into nine lots, May 15, 1858.
- 11. Owen's Addition, made January 3, 1861, in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 8, Range 9.
 - 12. Owen's survey to Sullivan, August 21, 1860—twelve lots.
- 13. Sherman's Addition, made September 14, 1858, of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 8, Range 9—nine lots.
- 14. B. C. Sherman's Subdivision of Outlots 30 and 31 into twelve lots, February 23, 1860.
- 15. S. T. Roache's survey of part of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Town 8, Range 9, made December 29, 1866, into five lots.

- 16. J. W. Wolfe's Addition of part of the north half of Section 27, Town 8, Range 9, made February 8, 1870—forty-five lots.
- 17. A. M. Murphy's Addition of part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Town 8, Range 9, made May 1, 1873—twenty-six lots.
- 18. Murray Briggs' survey of part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 8, Range 9, August 21, 1874—five lots.
- 19. Wolfe's Subdivision of Lots 62 and 63 into seven lots, July 23 1881.
- 20. Wilkey & Allen's Addition of part of the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Town 8, Range 9, November 7, 1881, into twenty-two lots.
- 21. Garretson tract of part of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 8, Range 9, lies west of the seminary lot and south of Washington street—divided into seven lots of about one acre each. And an addition designated as Plat A adjoining the original plat on the southwest—the lands owned by a number of individuals and platted into forty-four lots.

There have been twenty-two additions and subdivisions to the town of Sullivan, since the original survey and plat of 136 lots and twenty-two outlots, the additions and subdivisions making an increase of 449 lots, using ten out-lots in subdivisions; making the present number 585 lots and twelve out-lots, besides a very considerable amount of territory built upon, within the present corporate limits and not yet platted.

For the chain of title to the lands upon which Sullivan is situated, the additions to the original plat, etc., we are under obligations to Mr. John N. Fordyce and J. W. Billman, who are so thoroughly equipped with abstract books, and who are doing a very extensive business in abstracts, conveyances, etc., in their nice office, first door south of the Farmers' State Bank.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

Within the last year the streets around the square in Sullivan, and thence to the E. & T. H. depot, have been greatly improved by grading and a heavy coating of slag from the Terre Haute Iron Foundries, which is about as far as this improvement has progressed, there being neither stone nor gravel convenient of access for this purpose.

The sidewalks of the town also have been greatly improved during the past year, good brick or heavy plank walks having been constructed six feet wide on most of the more public streets, and four feet wide on those less public, contributing very greatly to the convenience and comfort of the place.

The historical sketch of Hamilton Township and of the town of Sullivan for Goodspeed Bros'. History of Greene and Sullivan Counties being written for said publishers by James W. Hinkle, he deems it appropriate to say in reference thereto that he has found it no easy matter to collect incidents and facts in the history of the township which have been unwritten for seventy years, and of the town which have been but partially written for forty-two years. Doubtless many are yet not obtained or overlooked and not written, which it is very desirable should pass into a permanent history. We flatter ourselves that we are gathering into this history very much which, if it had not been written very soon, would have been entirely lost. We desire to say that we have used our best endeavors to collect into this sketch such incidents and facts as it is most desirable to perpetuate. So far as we have been able to procure information, either ancient or modern facts, we have endeavored to give a fair and impartial history of the same. In the collection of information we acknowledge our obligations to Dr. Bartlett, M. Briggs, U. Coulson, J. N. Fordyce and others.

CHAPTER XII.

BY J. E. NOBRIS.

HADDON TOWNSHIP—ORIGINAL SETTLERS—THE FIRST BORN—LEDGERWOOD.
HADDON, HOLDER, LISMAN—FOUR LEADING NAMES—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—DUDLEY MACK MASSACRE—CAPTURE OF CAMPBELL AND EDWARDS—GOOD MARKSMANSHIP—A SAD INCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE—A HOG STORY—LAYING OUT CARLISLE—SOME FIRST THINGS—PIONEER PASTIMES—THE OLD SCHOOLMASTER—COL. HADDON'S SQUIRT-GUN—THE PIONEER PREACHER—THE SHAKERS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—CARLISLE—DR. J. W. DAVIS—TWO NOTED CHARACTERS—THE PRESS, SOCIETIES, BUSINESS INTERESTS, ETC., ETC.

ADDON TOWNSHIP is the central of the three forming the southern tier of townships. The land was surveyed and laid off by the early settlers in an extremely peculiar manner, having its origin, we believe, in a French method. A large portion of the land in the center of the township lies at an angle of forty-five degrees, magnetic course from magnetic meridian. The soil is very productive and considerably diversified, being finely adapted to the production of fruit, whilst in the matter of the growing of cereals it has few equals, and scarcely a superior. Stock also, particularly hogs, are raised in large numbers, the shipment of that product, as well as wheat, affording a large annual revenue to the thrifty farmer. Fifty or sixty years ago considerable cotton was raised in this section—enough, at least, to supply the wants of the settlers.

THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS.

The shape of the township is extremely odd, as it at present stands, but it has been so repeatedly reduced from its original size that it is a

wonder that it has any shape at all. Haddon, at an early day, was really the county, in point of settlement, numbers, progress and business, and within its borders occurred more that is genuinely historical than in all the balance of the county combined, for here came the first settlers, bringing with them their love of adventure, their hardy habits, their laudable ambitions, their bravery, their love of the true, and that sturdiness of character that has made the appellation, "pioneer," the synonym for all that is noble, self-sacrificing, courageous and progressive. Here, when the century was in its swaddling clothes, lived and died those old heroes who made possible this grand constellation of stars; here they improved the land and carried their lives in their hands that we, of to-day, might live in peace and plenty, and look forth upon the smiling landscape so generously gained and granted by the life-blood of many a martyr who fell at the deadly stroke of the savage tomahawk, or whose life went out amidst the cruel fires of the howling red demons as they danced in glee at their midnight orgies. All those who came here as men in the early part of the century, of course, have passed to their long homes, but their descendants are in our midst, many of them, too, who passed through scenes similar to those through which their sires passed, and it is due them that a record of some of the stirring events of their lives be placed upon the historic page.

THE FIRST BORN OF HADDON.

In the year 1803, James Ledgerwood, with his wife and several children, started from Kentucky and landed in what was then the county of Knox, Territory of Indiana, at a point on the Wabash not many miles from where he settled, and where he afterward died, and within a mile of where his son, Col. Samuel Ledgerwood, afterward settled and lived for many years, a highly respected and prominent citizen. He purchased a considerable tract of land and built his cabin on what is now known as the Curry farm. The year following his advent here, a daughter was born to him, and that child, now a lady of over eighty years of age, and in the possession of most of her faculties, is Mrs. Sallie Cartwright, from whom many of the facts found in this history have been obtained. James Ledgerwood was not only the first settler of this township, and his daughter the first child, but they were of the county as well.

SOME PROMINENT NAMES.

In 1806, John Haddon came from Virginia, bringing his wife and six sturdy sons—John, Jesse, David, Richard, Ellett and William R. They also settled in the vicinity of what afterward became Carlisle, and for their better protection built a block-house, as did Ledgerwood. In this same year came Joel Collins from Kentucky, a local Methodist preacher, one of that fearless class who, for the sake of his God and

humanity, willingly braved the hardships of the wilderness and the scalping knife of the savage. He brought with him a family of colored people, one of whom, Violet, married Jim Calloway, quite a noted character in his way, and of whom more hereafter. Jim died many years ago and Violet two years since in this township. Others came in this year, but their names have slipped the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

In 1807, Thomas Holder came from Virginia with his wife and several children. Then came the Lismans, who were of German descent. In this year, also, came Mrs. Jenkins, mother of "Uncle Johnny" Jenkins, who was then one year old, having been born in 1806. The husband of Mrs. Jenkins died on the road from Kentucky, but the widow pushed her sorrowful way and reached here, where she found many friends in her new home. She afterward joined the Shakers, and her son, John, was brought up in the same faith, remaining with them until he was eighteen years of age.

FOUR LEADING NAMES.

These four families—the Ledgerwoods, the Haddons, the Holders and the Lismans—seem to have been the leaders of the early settlers of this section, as a fort, or block-house, bearing their respective names, was established, and some portions of them are still standing.

In the next few years after 1807, quite a number of settlers came in from various sections, among whom were Franklin Williams, John Mc-Connell, James Black, Edward Purcell, Thomas Anderson, Joel Price, John Ingle, and many others. The community now began to grow in earnest, but supplies were so hard to obtain and the Indians were so treacherous that the settlers were afraid to leave the vicinity of their homes for fear that upon their return they might find their cabins burned to the ground, and, worse still, to find their wives and children either killed or carried into captivity. And to make matters worse, the Indian war came on in connection with the war of 1812, when many of the settlers had to flee from their homes, leaving all behind them of their hard-earned property. But at the close of the war a "boom," as it were, struck this section, and we find such men coming into it as the Helms, the Wassons, and the Pauls, of New York; the Whittleseys, of Connecticut; the Davises, the Hoovers, the Shannons, Clippingers and Briggses, of Pennsylvania; the O'Havers, of Tennessee, and the Davidsons, the Riggees and the Triggees, of Kentucky.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Even after the close of the war the Indians continued to commit a great many depredations, stealing horses and other stock, and in fact anything they could lay their hands upon, without being actually seen by the whites. They added murder, also, occasionally, to their many crimes,

and from amongst that class of outrages the killing of Dudley Mack and the wounding of his companion, Madison Collins, stand out conspicuously in the bloody annals of those perilous times. This crime, known as the "Dudley Mack Massacre," has so often been told, and so variously told, that the writer hereof has taken extraordinary pains to hunt down the real facts in the case, as well as the facts in the capture of the two boys, Edwards and Campbell, which occurred on the same day as the murder and wounding, and to Dr. H. N. Helms we are specially indebted for documents and information bearing upon the matter. There are two or three persons yet living who were almost within sight of the scene of the crime when it occurred, and heard the firing of the guns.

THE DUDLEY MACK MASSACRE.

On Sunday afternoon, February 12, 1815, Dudley Mack and Madison Collins were on their way home from Shaker Town, and had reached the east side of Busseron Creek, near Lisman's Ford, on Survey 20, now owned by Oliver Piper, when they were surprised by four Indians, who commenced firing upon them, killing Mack instantly and wounding Collins very severely. Thinking they were friendly, or "tame Injuns," as they called them, the two unfortunate men had approached very closely to the savages. When Collins was struck he fell from his horse, and, although bleeding profusely from several bullet wounds, he ran for a wagon road near by, and just as he had reached it, and was partly resting on a stump, his frightened horse came dashing up to him, and although extremely weak, yet with the desperation of the drowning man, he grasped his faithful animal and swung his body across his back, with the face downward. Just at this instant one of the Indians ran up and threw his tomahawk at Collins, which saved his life, for it struck the horse on the ear and caused him to dash off at full speed. The blockhouse was fully three-fourths of a mile away, but toward it the animal ran, and at every plunge the blood spouted from the numerous ghastly bullet wounds in the body of the rider. What a ride for life was that of Collins! Arriving at the blockhouse, the wounded man was well taken care of, but there being no surgeon nearer than Vincennes, one of the Haddons was posted off to that point, and hours had to elapse before the wounds could be properly attended to. Collins recovered after a time, and one can imagine what chance a sneaking redskin would have if he fell into the hands of the old ranger in the solitude of the woods or the lonely stretches of the prairie. The body of Mack was recovered the next day, Monday, and buried in the Jonathan Webb graveyard, on the edge of Gill's prairie. Two scalps were taken from Mack.

CAPTURE OF CAMPBELL AND EDWARDS.

On the same afternoon of the above occurrence, two boys, named Campbell and Edwards, took their guns along with them when they went

for the cows, for the purpose of killing a wolf or two, which they suspected would be led to the body of a colt that was killed in a late storm, and which lay on the edge of a marsh not far off from their homes. These lads, about fourteen years of age, went out into the woods, but were never afterward heard of again. They were captured, doubtless, by the same band of marauders that killed Mack, and if the boys were not shortly afterward killed, they were taken so far away that they never could escape and return to their homes. It has been asserted that Campbell was seen some years subsequently, far to the north of this, and again that he made his appearance at St. Joseph, Mo., at the head of his tribe, he having become a chief. Whether these assertions are true or not cannot now be affirmed, but it is very singular that he should have not had a desire to visit the scenes of his youth and to search out his relatives, for he was a well-grown boy and could not have forgotten them.

Mrs. Sally Cartwright, who was eleven years old at the time of the Dudley Mack massacre, and is consequently eighty-one years of age, says she heard the firing of the guns and remembers the day distinctly, as she was on her way with her mother to the house of a sick woman, and carried in her hand a small basket of sauerkraut for the sick (?) woman.

Mrs. Violet Calloway, who died two years ago, said she was a young woman when the killing occurred and lived about half a mile from the blockhouse. She said the boys, Edwards and Campbell, had set a steel trap near the body of the colt, and they had gone to look after it when they were carried off. This colt, by the way, had been killed in the first cyclone of which we have any record as visiting this section. A man had seen the colt lifted fifty feet into the air, but his relation of that fact was never believed until late years, when such small articles as a house and lot became as ethereal as gossamer in the gales that blew so terrifically in the spring and summer of 1883.

Mrs. Nancy Clark, widow of G. D. Clark, and daughter of Peter Lisman, says she remembers the day of the Mack massacre, in consequence of a showman exhibiting a babboon at her father's house the night before. Also, that a noted character known as Woolly Neck Brown, an Indian hater and fighter, was in the company at her father's house. Brown, surnamed "Woolly Neck," from the fact that his neck was covered with long, black hair, had been a soldier at the battle of Tippecanoe, and had been condemned to be shot for sleeping at his post, but was pardoned by Gen. Harrison a few minutes before his time to be executed arrived, came to this section some time before the massacre and left shortly afterward. It is said that Brown killed an Indian about this time, and that that was the immediate cause of the attack on Mack and Collins and the capture of the two boys. He turned up finally in Louisiana, where he became an overseer, and for cruelty to one of the negroes under his charge was shot in revenge.

GOOD MARKSMANSHIP.

After the occurrences of that fatal Sunday, for several mornings those in the Ledgerwood fort and near by heard the gobbling of a turkey, but John Haddon told them it was an Indian and not a turkey; so he and a young man named Tom Lackey started out pretty early, going in different directions, to where the gobbling came from, and after they had walked some distance they both, unknown to the other, espied the "turkey," which proved to be a redskin, in a tree, and both firing at the same time, a powerful Indian fell nearly at their feet, the balls from their trusty rifles entering his body almost at the same instant.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

About this time, 1815, a sad affair occurred. Joseph Ledgerwood, in sport, had gone outside of the blockhouse where he was stationed, and contrary to orders, and was throwing shelled corn at the house in order to frighten the inmates, who thought it was shot from the guns of Indians. John Ingle, who was on guard at the time, not knowing that any of his friends were outside, saw a moving figure, and raising his rifle drew a bead and brought to the ground his companion, Ledgerwood. His horror at the mistake, and the sorrow of his friends, can better be imagined than described.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Jesse, the second son of John Haddon, made a narrow escape on one occasion. He had gone into or near a camp of Indians, when they seized him and were going to kill him, thinking that he was John Haddon, his brother, who had killed one of their tribe. He convinced them that he was not the fellow they were after, but they only released him after he made over to them a patch-of corn, a patch of tobacco, and all the furs he had on hand. Jesse, in conjunction with Jim Calloway, was engaged to supply the forts with meat and they had many adventures. They were caught one night in the woods roasting a turkey, but, before the Indians were within shooting distance, they put out their fire and crawled away on their bellies through the underbrush, the savages in the meantime setting up a wild yell at their disappointment.

THE WILY HOG.

Of course game was plentiful in those early times. Bears were occasionally seen, but deer and turkeys were plentiful; wolves entirely too numerous, and the stealthy panther was seen in every thickly wooded section. Many hogs ran wild, and even the tame ones were extremely fierce. Thomas Holder, Sr., had a large lot of hogs, and one day a powerful panther attacked some of the pigs, when the older hogs, including several fierce boars, treed the "varmint" onto a large log, where he thought he was safely out of the reach of his porcine foes, but he had made no calculations for his tail, which being, like old Grimes' coat,

was very long and hung down upon the ground, so one of the old and experienced porkers just closed his mouth on the beautiful caudal appendage, and snaked Mr. Panther off that log in Jay-Eye-See time, after which he was cut into mince meat so quickly that it made his head swim. The hog, parenthetically, permit us to say—the much abused hog, sneered at by Jew and Mahomedan—tabooed by the French and insulted by Bismarck—the hog is the only animal that will rush to the rescue of his fellow—will band themselves together and attack the common enemy. Man will do this sometimes; the hog always.

LAYING OUT CARLISLE.

Up to 1815-16 there were no nuclei in the township, save the blockhouses, around which could cluster the business of the community, but in 1816, two men by the names of McFarland and Sproule purchased from James Ledgerwood 100 acres of land for the purpose of laying out s town. After the arrangements for the purchase had been completed. Ledgerwood, seeing the advantages of sharing in the speculation, gave two-thirds of the property for a one-third interest in the same, and the three, becoming partners, laid out Carlisle, donating the Central Block, 330 feet each way, to the public, and which is to-day the Public Square. Whether the new town had any officers or not is not now known, but it is altogether probable they were not very numerous. The date of the laying out of the town is usually set down as 1816, but Mr. Smith Greenfield informed the writer that he had in his possession for many years two canceled notes dated 1815, which were given for the purchase of two lots in Carlisle. Mr. Greenfield obtained them from his father in law. Adam Lisman. From the laying out of Carlisle, or rather from the organization of the township a year or two later, the history of one is the history of the other. After these dates many settlers came in, and among them several whose names became famous and even national. The settlement began to grow very perceptibly, and greater comfort was sought in better buildings. In 1818, the first church in the township, as well as in the county, was built, and which yet stands in Carlisle, as a dilapidated cooper shop. The Methodists, the usual pioneers in the work of the Lord in the wilderness, put up this building, and the first preacher who preached in it was Rev. Mr. Fisher.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The exact date of the organization of the township, as well as the first officers, are not now known, the records having been destroyed in the fire of 1850. The organization of the township, it is presumable, occurred at the organization of the county, as we find that the first court was held in Carlisle, with Judge Call presiding; G. R. C. Sullivan, Prosecuting Attorney; Robert Buntin, Clerk; Bailey Johnson, Sheriff. In 1819-20, the county seat was moved to Merom.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The name of the township, Haddon, was given in honor of John Haddon. The first Justice of the Peace was Samuel Whittlesey, and the first physician to locate here was his son, Dr. Chauncey Whittlesey. Thomas Holder, Sr., built the first house, after the forts or block houses, in the township, and it stood about three fourths of a mile northwest of Carlisle. He also owned the first wagon in the township. The first stock of goods brought to the township arrived in Carlisle in 1815.

PIONEER PASTIMES.

In those early days the pioneers had their sports as well as their labors, and the log rollings, cabin raisings, bee hunts and frolics of all kinds, where the jug went round as freely as the laughter, would often break the monotony of their toilsome lives. The big days, however, were the muster days, when everybody came into Carlisle. Several of the old citizens say that upon those days the boys would form a ring around the old Revolutionary soldiers, six or seven of whom lived in the township, and listen, awe stricken, to their tales of hard fighting and hard marching in that grand old struggle that gave to us this beautiful land of peace and plenty. All honor to those old heroes—the immortals!—one of whom, Handy Handly, lies in the cemetery at Carlisle. He was one of the guard selected by Washington to watch and keep up the fires during the night before the battle of Trenton, in order to deceive the British commander as to the real movements of the Americans.

INCIDENTS OF THE TIMES.

As illustrative of the manners and customs of the dwellers in these parts along about 1820, the following two or three instances may be not inappropriate: A man named McGee, a tailor, living in Carlisle, was charged with having stolen some clothes from a clothes' line, and although there was no positive evidence against him, he was taken by a mob to the branch near where the bridge now crosses it above the depot, and so repeatedly ducked in the water that he died from the effects of it. The man was innocent, as the real thief was afterward discovered. The affair was a sad one, and it is said that justice reached the perpetrators in various ways before they died.

Several years after the incident above occurred, a Frenchman named Louis Francois, somewhat of a drinking man, whilst on a spree in Carlisle, was set upon by a party of roughs, who poured whisky over his head and set it on fire. It is needless to say that the man was nearly killed, for whisky in those days burned in more ways than one.

CRIPPLING THE OLD SCHOOL TEACHER.

Dr. Helms relates how the poys of the school he attended crippled for life an old schoolmaster named John B. Haywood, who was ex-

tremely severe upon his pupils. The boys, of course, did not intend to cripple him, only to mash his toes a little. They managed to get a big back log they were rolling to fall upon the pedagogue's foot, but it was heavier than they thought, and the old fellow had to use crutches the balance of his life. Some of the muscles of the foot had been permanently injured. Even after that, the old fellow continued to teach school, and used his crutch on the boys as savagely as he had formerly a hickory. One day when he had gotten off of his horse, on a Saturday, a couple of his mischievous pupils slipped up to his "critter" and placed beneath the saddle, and next to the horse's hide, a couple of rough corn cobs. The doctor says, that when Haywood threw his weight full on the back of the animal, that language fails to describe the scene. The horse threw his tail into the air and started off at a speed that would have shamed Tam O'Shanter. Only a pale streak of horse was discernible as he made for the woods.

COL. HADDON'S SQUIRT-GUN.

The late Col. William R. Haddon, who served gallantly in the Mexican war, used to tell of a trick he played on his teacher. In the times when boys were tow linen slips, he was attending a school where the teacher was very inquisitive and curious. The old fellow would, at recess, put his ear to a crack in the cabin and listen to what the boys said outside. William got one of those elder squirt guns, and filling it with dirty water, watched for the old man, and when he saw the ear at the crack, let fly the water. The teacher rushed out and finding the squirt-gun in the possession of Haddon, ran him into the brush near town, where the boy had to stay for two or three days, until the anger of the dominie had somewhat abated.

AN OLD PIONEER PREACHER.

Rev. Joel Collins, the father of Madison Collins, who was wounded with Mack, was the first Methodist preacher who set foot upon the soil of this county. He came, as stated above, in 1806, and his voice was heard throughout the land calling to the Throne of Grace his sinning fellow-man. He carried his rifle with him, and was as quick to pick off a savage as he was to have a tilt with the Devil on Sunday mornings. was a large, powerful man, with a voice that struck terror to all evil doers, but in his home life was said to be as kind as a woman. So potent was his influence with the Almighty, that it is said that one of his prayers for rain would bring a refreshing shower in twenty four hours. On one occasion he lost a large anger somewhere about the house and could not lay his hands upon it, but one morning as he was kneeling at family prayer, and when he had reached about his ninth "I thank Thee, O Lord," he espied his auger sticking down through the planks of the loft, when he sang out to his wife, "Mollie, I've found the auger!" The old Christian always said that God rewarded those who looked up to Him.

THE SHAKERS.

The Shakers, for over twenty years, were a very important factor in the economy of this township, and from the last surviving male member of that peculiar sect, Uncle Johnny Jenkins, we glean the following facts: In 1805, or thereabout, the Shaker community in New York sent out to the far West two Elders as missionaries, Archibald Meacham and Issachar Bates, followed the next year by two Elderesses, Ruth Durham and Salomi Dennis. Elder Bates had been an old Revolutionary soldier. They came through Ohio, and after working and preaching there for some time, brought to this township fifteen or twenty families from that State and Kentucky, and settled on what is now known as Shaker Prairie, forming a small town called Shaker Town, one or two houses of which in a dilapitated condition are still standing. The site is about seven miles from Carlisle, the edge of the prairie about four miles. They built a saw and grist mill, and a fulling mill, also had a hat manufactory. In 1812, in consequence of threatened Indian troubles and their objection to serving as soldiers, they all went away, dispersing among the various societies in Ohio, Kentucky and elsewhere. After an absence of two years, they returned and took possession of their property. They continued to increase in numbers from this date (about 1815). for some years, adding to their ranks some of the best citizens of the county, till they numbered over 300 souls. But, in 1827, they finally left in a body, their numbers having decreased to less than 150. took a boat and dispersed amongst the different communities in Ohio and Kentucky, having sold their property and divided the proceeds pro rata, according to number, amongst the communities to which they attached themselves. For some time previous to their exodus, much sickness prevailed among them, and numbers died of malarial diseases, the "rale shakin' ager" being as common almost as mosquitoes. A short time before their departure, an itinerant Methodist preacher, another of those sturdy old pioneer workers in the vineyard of the Lord, Job M. Baker, it is said, threw some terrific Bible bombshells into their camp and "broke 'em all up" by his presentation of their inhuman doctrine, they being opposed to the ordinary methods of marriage and the begetting of children. Brother Baker propounded the awful question as a clincher in his argument as to "Whar would we all be if Adam and Eve had been Shakers?" That settled it. shortly after left for pastures new, but whether it was in consequence of the knock-down argument of the old preacher, or of the malaria, is not certain; yet there is still another theory: They say the young men were all leaving, and that the women began to think there would not be men enough to go around—that is, to fill the position in the household as Elder Brother. Mr. Jenkins and his sister, Mrs. Martha Martin, are still in the land of the living, having attained a ripe

old age. Mr. Jenkins' sister had filled the position of Elderess, but her brother left the community when he was eighteen years of age. Notwithstanding the peculiar tenets of the faith of the Shakers, they are always extremely prosperous, and a credit to the sections where they reside, and their productions are famous all over the civilized world.

In the western portion of the township, there is a settlement of colored people, numbering over 100 persons. James Calloway and family were the first among them. They have a preacher of their own, and hold services in their schoolhouse.

OLD SETTLERS LIVING.

The following list comprises about all of the old settlers now living, in the township: Dr. Hamet N. Helms, John Jenkins, Thomas Holder Jr.; Marvel Nash, Elijah Williams, Hugh Wheeler, William Collins, Uncle Dickey Davidson, B. D. Johnson, Jacob Eslinger, William McDonnell, George Vester, Uriah Wolf, John Sprott, Israel Benefiel, Smith Greenfield, Mrs. Sarah Cartwright, Mrs. Peggy Trigg, Mrs. Martha Martin, Mrs. Jane Hoover, Mrs. Mary Ingle, Mrs. Nancy Clark, Mrs. Virginia Pierce, Mrs. John Sprott, Sr., Mrs. Smith Greenfield, and there may be one or two more who have been forgotten by our informants.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following are the present officers of the township: Trustee of Schools, Dr. R. M. Whalen; Justices of the Peace, J. N. Land, J. R. Walker; Constable, J. W. Estabrook; Assessor, Bluford Menifee.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school dates way back in the twenties, and the first school teacher is now forgotten. There are at present in the township 19 school-houses and 21 schools. Only 4 of these schoolhouses are frame, the rest are brick. Considerable interest is felt in education and a good attendance is secured.

There are 6 churches in the township, 3 in Carlisle, 1 at Paxton, 1 east of Carlisle and 1 southeast of same.

INCORPORATION OF CARLISLE.

A petition to incorporate Carlisle was presented March 4, 1856, and the following are the signers: John Martin, John S. Davis, James D. Biggs, John Trigg, John D. Simerell, Joshua Davis, Joshua Alsop, Hosea Buckley, J. M. Parvin, Alexander Trigg, Lewis Gott, S. M. Curry, J. A. Curtner, Isom Shannon, John F. Curry, Spencer C. Weller, W. D. Blackburn, John Ledgerwood, J. A. Beck, Thomas E. Ashley, W. H. Mayfield, W. R. Hinkle, Benson Riggs, Jr., Josiah Wolfe, John M. Hinkle, Chester O. Davis, H. N. Helms, William Alsop, J. S. McClellan, Peter Hawk, Smith Greenfield, John Buckley, Henry Hill, Peter E.

Warner, Samuel J. Ledgerwood, Benson Riggs, Sr., J. D. Whitaker, Franklin Deckerman, W. A. Watson, Mayo Jones, James S. Brengle, W. M. Akin, A. W. Springer, F. M. Akin, Hugh S. Ross.

On the 25th day of March, 1856, an election was held in the town of Carlisle, to ascertain the sense of the qualified voters as to the incorporation of said town, which election resulted in the casting of 60 votes, 57 being for, and 1 against, incorporation, and 2 scattering. The election having resulted in favor of incorporation, the town was declared incorporated April 9, 1856, and the following officers selected: Town Trustees, Smith Greenfield, James M. Parvin, Aaron W. Springer, John S. Davis and John F. Curry; John S. Davis being declared Chairman of the board. John Martin, Clerk, and Smith W. Buckley, Marshal.

The town of Carlisle is situated in Location 12, Township 6 north, Range 9 West, and is within four miles of the southern limit of the county. There is not a turnpike in the county, but the E. & T. H. Railroad passes within half a mile of the center of the town. structed in 1854, as the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, from which time considerable improvement has been going on. New buildings have taken the place of many old ones, until now its churches and stores will compare favorably with many towns of larger growth. The population is about 503 in the town proper, but the suburbs about the railroad, which really belong to the town, will run the figures up to over 600. The financial condition of the town is excellent, there usually being a surplus in the treasury. But one act, at the time of the building of the railroad, stands out conspicuously in the history of Carlisle, and gives substantial evidence of the enterprise and generosity of her citizens. When the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad Company had obtained all the subscription it asked from the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, an underhand movement was made to divert the road three miles away from the town, and \$30,000 was demanded by the company to locate the line so as to pass near Carlisle. Now \$10,000 had already been subscribed, and this large amount came almost as a thunderbolt, for the unsuspecting citizens of this vicinity were under the impression that their \$10,000 secured the road to them; but not so; there was a loophole for the company to get out at, and they must have the \$30,000 additional, or no road for Carlisle. Then it was that sixteen gentlemen stepped into the breach and guaranteed the \$30,000. The names of these men should ever be held in respect by all who have at heart the prosperity of this ancient town, which, by the way, is among the oldest in the State. names of the glorious sixteen are Joshua Alsop, Wm. D. Blackburn, James D. Riggs, James K. O'Haver, James H. Paxton, Garrett Bros., Smith Greenfield, Alonzo Cotton, Joseph W. Briggs, William Alsop, William Collings, William Price, Josiah Wolfe, Benson Riggs, Jacob Hoke, Murphy & Helms.



RM Men

EARLY MATTERS.

As has been stated, two Circuit Courts have been held at Carlisle, and such men appeared at her bar as Hon. Charles Duley, Col. Thomas Blake and Harlan S. Moore. Two young men who rose to distinction afterward also appeared here—Samuel Judah and John Law.

The first male child born in Carlisle was Chauncey Hall, and the first female Matilda Pitts. The first Justice of the Peace was Esquire Creager; the first tavern was kept by John Hall, who erected the same, and the first frame building was erected by George Wasson.

In the early days there was a tannery here; also, a woolen factory, a couple of distilleries and a cotton gin. Stage lines ran across the county at that time, but the roads have always been so bad that travel has not been very extensive. There is very little artificial drainage in the township, but as the land is so productive the farmer has left to nature all the processes of production, deeming artificial means unnecessary. Good roads would add much, not only to the comfort but the business of the town.

A small library, instituted under the McClure bequest, existed here in days lang syne, but it has vanished, and in its place a small one, under the charge of Mr. C. B. Robbins. is maintained.

DR. JOHN W. DAVIS.

In the spring of 1823, there arrived in the town of Carlisle a young physician from Lancaster County, Penn., who, according to his own account, had but 3 cents in his pocket. Yet this same young man afterward attained to such importance by virtue of his ability, tact and manhood, that he came within one vote of being President of the United States, for at the convention that nominated Pierce he was only one vote behind the number to nominate, and his nomination then would have been equivalent to an election. This gentleman, Dr. John W. Davis, of whom all the citizens of Sullivan feel justly proud, was the first delegate to the Legislature selected from this town. He served several terms in Congress, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, Minister to China and Governor of Oregon. After a life of faithful service to his township, county, State and country, he died at his home in Carlisle, and his obsequies were attended by two of his most eminent countrymen-Judge Huntington and Thomas A. Hendricks, then Secretary of the Interior. A fuller account of this eminent statesman and exemplary citizen will be found in the general history of the county.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

The second Representative to the Legislature from Carlisle was Capt. Joseph W. Briggs. Dr. James K. O'Haver also served in the Legislature. The late Col. R. W. Akin and the late Joshua Alsop served in the Senate. John Benefiel was a member of the first constitutional con-

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vention that met at Corydon. Col. William R. Haddon was a member of the last constitutional convention. Carlisle has furnished five Sheriffs—Med Wilkes, Henry Mayfield, Thomas Land, J. F. Curry and J. L. Berry; one Judge and one County Treasurer—Judges Shannon and John S. Davis. Many of her citizens are occupying places of honor and trust throughout the country, and one of her sons is an honored officer in the United States Navy.

Col. Ransom W. Akin, father of the present Akins, came to Carlisle in 1838, and immediately took rank as one of the most prominent, progressive and public-spirited citizens of the county, and was honored by a large constituency with a term in the State Senate. The descendants of Col. Akin are to-day among the most prominent business men of not only Carlisle, but of the county, having few equals in business capacity, and no superiors in their lines of trade, which reach out in various directions.

A NOTED CHARACTER.

A noted and peculiar character who located in this section of the country in 1818 was George Boon, who came from Shelby County, Ky., and was a descendant of the famous Daniel Boone family. He represented Sullivan County fourteen years in the Legislature, and was as honest and straightforward as he was ungainly in appearance. He was over six feet in height, and so phenomenally awkward, that one felt almost nervous in his presence for fear he would fall over. He had terribly long legs and awfully big feet. Many a joke has been cracked at the expense of honest George Boon, but he had that hard common sense and correctness of perception that made his uncouthness a secondary matter when the interest of his constituents was at stake. They used to tell of how Boon went to wash his feet in one of those old-fashioned iron pots, but when he got one foot in he couldn't get it out, and they had to break the pot to release him. Also, that at one of the hotels where he stopped, the room being too small for his length, he stuck his legs out of the window, and in the morning discovered that the turkeys had been roosting on them all night.

ANOTHER ODD CHARACTER.

Jim Calloway was another odd character in his way. He was a colored man, who came from Kentucky in the early times, and fought gallantly in the battle of Tippecanoe. He used to love to relate how he helped to clean out the redskins, and how he and the Haddon boys used to hunt together. The poor old fellow endeavored for years to get a pension from the Government, but never succeeded, although he was justly entitled to it, and died with his face toward the office, an example of the ungratefulness of republics. Shortly after the opening of hostilities at the commencement of the late war, some persons undertook to drive out of the county some of the negroes, and among others visited was Callo-

way. They showed him the Constitution of the State, inhibiting his presence in the sovereign State of Indiana, but Jim threw himself back on his reserved rights, as it were, and told them that he antedated that modern document. His answer was duly filed, and he was never afterward bothered by patriotic interlopers.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published at Carlisle made its appearance about It floated at its masthead the name Jackson Democrat, and was commanded by Jere Young. The next candidate for public favor was the Carlisle Messenger, with George W. Bee & Co., editors and proprie-It was born in 1844, and gave up the ghost after the election of The Herald, Republican, was published for a year or James K. Polk. two previous to 1876, by a man named Herron, but at the date mentioned changed its politics to Democratic, the concern having been purchased by W. W. Bailey & Co. In this connection, Dr. Helms informed the writer of a case of prayer cure, the subject being Steve Sumerick, who was the "Company" in the firm of G. W. Bee & Co. The Doctor says that after Sumerick had been given up by himself and another physician, some of the dying man's friends opened a prayer meeting for him, and that he immediately rallied, and soon after entirely recovered. The doctor has a rational theory in regard to the matter, and thinks that it would take some tolerably tall praying to save some editors he has in his mind's eye.

FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE.

The first schoolhouse stood nearly opposite Mr. Greenfield's black-smith shop, and the first teacher who taught here was James Gray, about 1823; then Jim Rogers, in 1824; Job M. Baker, in 1825; James Garrett, in 1826; then Hugh Ross, followed by Consider Mitchell, Mr. Hays, John B. Haywood, M. E. Nash and others; and along in the fifties, Miss Ann Colbert, 1854; Miss Kate Harper, 1855; Miss Mattie Wolsey, about 1856-57.

On the 29th day of July, 1856, proposals were received by the Board of Trustees of the town for building a schoolhouse, one of which was accepted, and the erection of the building at once begun, it being finished in 1857. It stands in the center of the Public Square, and is a large, tasteful and commodious brick structure. It is an ornament to the town, and reflects much honor upon its projectors and builders. It contains four rooms, three of which are used for school purposes, and the other for entertainments. It is and always has been liberally patronized, both by the citizens of the town, as well as of the vicinity.

The school, now known as the Carlisle Graded School, is under the control of Prof. W. H. Cain, Principal and in charge of advanced grades; Miss Sarah M. Cain, intermediate grades; and Miss Anna Tur-

man, primary grades. The enrollment is: Primary grades, fifty-five; intermediate grades, forty-seven; advanced grades, thirty-two.

FIRST CHURCH.

The first church built in the town was the Methodist Church, which was erected in 1818, and the old building still stands near the site of the Rev. Orsenith Fisher was the first pastor in charge, the next, Rev. Wesley Harrison, then Rev. Job M. Baker, Rev. Samuel Hull, Rev. Armstrong and others following. From the records of the Quarterly Conference, which run back to 1852, we find that the first Presiding Elder was Rev. James Thompson; Rev. John Ritchie, pastor. At that conference, the name of Dr. W. W. Hitt appears as a class leader, that gentleman afterward becoming a noted physician of Vincennes. The name of Dr. Isaac Owen, afterward famous as a divine on the Pacific coast, appears at that conference as a local preacher. In 1873, the congregation built the neat edifice they now occupy, at a cost of about \$2,000. It is 60x36 feet. Rev. John M. Baxter is the pastor in charge. They have a membership of eighty persons, and a Sunday school of about seventyfive; Superintendent, C. P. Gwin.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized by the Rev. Orin Fowler, a missionary from Connecticut, on the 31st of January, 1819, and nine persons subscribed their names as members—William McCrary, Mary McCrary, James Watson, Rachel Porter, Mary Gould, Lydia Silliman, Ann Broady, Mary Watson and Martha Watson. William McCrary was elected Ruling Elder. The congregation met in the Methodist Church and elsewhere for some years, and in 1832 we find the name of Rev. R. Hawley, who filled the charge as supply. Then came Rev. Alexander, and in 1835 Rev. Calvin Butler, who was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Alexander, and after him Rev. C. K. Thompson, who was succeeded in 1844 by Rev. M. G. Wallace, and in 1845 Rev. T. Alexander again took charge. The first church was erected in 1840-41, and dedicated the first Sabbath in June of 1841, the Rev. C. K. Thompson being the first pastor. Revs. Barr, Beard, Tygart, Venable, Bovell and Mc-Farland, all were pastors of it. In 1877, the present fine edifice was erected, and Rev. A. P. Kyle was first pastor; then came Revs. William and Thomas Smith, Allen, Rodgers, and finally the present pastor. congregation now numbers about forty-five, and Rev. J. P. Fox preaches for them every other Sabbath.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first Christian preacher who preached here was Rev. Morris Trimble, and the first organization occurred on the 5th day of October, 1866, Elders Joseph W. Wolfe and A. D. Dailey presiding, with a membership of forty-four. Rev. Joseph W. Wolfe then became pastor of the church. They have a fine frame church, which cost \$5,000, built in 1868. Rev. P. C. Cauble preaches for the church occasionally, but they have no regular pastor. They have a membership of 135.

A. F. & A. M.

In 1821, Hiram Lodge, No. 18, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered, but we are unable to get the names of the first officers. In 1835, the charter was arrested, but for what cause does not now appear, and its number, 18, given to Attica Lodge at Attica. In 1850, May 29, the charter was renewed, or a new one granted, and the lodge re-organized as Carlisle Lodge, No. 3, the number being taken from Blazing Star Lodge, which had been arrested. The officers of the re-organized lodge were: W. R. Haddon, W. M.; J. K. O'Haver, S. W.; Alexander Trigg, J. W. They have a fine brick hall in which they meet, and are in good condition financially and otherwise. Dr. John W. Davis was made a Mason in this lodge in 1823, shortly after he came here, and one of the sets of old minutes of the proceedings records the fact that he paid his dues as follows: "J. W. Davis, by one quart cherry bounce, in payment of dues." Lorenzo Dow, the famous itinerant, visited this lodge several times, he being an enthusiastic Mason, and having passed the chair. The lodge at present numbers fifty members.

I. O. O. F.

On January 30, 1850, a charter was granted to Carlisle Lodge, No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the charter members being J. H. Massey, T. Leuep, John Caldwell, Edward S. Hussey, James A. Curtner, A. M. Murphy, Thomas Marks, Henry W. Davis and John L. Ledgerwood: The grand officers signing the charter were: Job B. Eldridge, M. W. G. M.; James L. Silcox, R. W. G. M.; Oliver Dufour, P. D. G. M.; J. H. Starley, P. G.; Taylor W. Webster, D. D. G. M.; Lazarus Noble, R. W. G. Secretary; P. B. McChesney, R. W. G. T.; Willis W. Wright, R. W. G. Messenger. The present officers are: S. D. Helms, N. G.; Lewis Wallace, V. G.; William J. Curtner, R. Secretary; E. D. Denison, P. Secretary; R. L. Jenkins, Treasurer. The lodge meets every Monday night, the number of members being fifty five. They have a neat hall. and possess property worth over \$3,000.

ENCAMPMENT.

A charter was granted Morse Encampment, No. 139, on the 16th day of May, 1876, on application of Benjamin R. Helms, John Wheeler, John W. Speake, Robert Massey, R. H. Milam, M. S. Heavenridge and S. P. Troxell. The present officers of the encampment are: Thomas Hardy, C. P.; R. L. Jenkins, H. P.; J. T. Akin, S. W.; William Hackney, J. W.; E. D. Denison, Scribe, and John Wheeler, Treasurer. Encampment meets first and second Friday nights of each month.

OFFICERS OF TOWN.

The officers of the town are: Trustees, A. C. Malone; William Trigg, Wiley Howell; Town Clerk and Treasurer, William D. Ballow; Marshal, Frank Buckley; Secretary Board of Health, Dr. E. D. Denison; School Trustees, C. P. Gwin, R. L. Jenkins, E. W. Akin.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The following are the business firms: General stores, R. W. Akin's Sons, C. T. Akin & Co., A. C. Malone, George Whipps, R. W. Benefiel; grocers, P. Romele & Son, Frank Davidson; meat markets, Frank Davidson, Charles Cummins; J. W. Warner, confectionery and restaurant; Mrs. Mary Malone, bakery and restaurant; W. J. Curtner druggist; Roberts & Alembaugh, hardware and agricultural implements; F. M. Davidson, barber; blacksmiths and wagon makers, S. Greenfield, John Lisman; coal dealers, Joseph Rooxbury, G. G. M. Arnold; J. E. Speake, loan and collecting agent; C. B. Robbins, lawyer; physicians and surgeons, C. N. Young, E. D. Denison, W. A. Lisman, J. M. Mathes; dentist, A. C. Davis; Carlisle Flouring-Mill, R. W. Akin's Sons, proprietors; Eureka Flouring-Mill, Benefiel & Harvey, proprietors, dealers in grain and hay, Rotramel & Gwin; Jenkins & Davidson, harness and saddles; Mary A. Markey, millinery and sewing machine agent; Helms & Webb, broom manufacturers; Eugene Ice Company; saloons, William Dant, G. M. Davidson; Telephone Company; Haddon House, D. Haddon, proprietor; J. M. Warner, postmaster; Carlisle Cemetery, controlled by Town Board. Mercantile business amounts to about \$150,-000 per year. Large shipments of grain and hogs are made; one firm alone, R. W. Akin's Sons, having paid out as much as \$75,000 per annum for wheat.

PAXTON.

The village of Paxton, which lies on the E. & T. H. R. R., three miles north of Carlisle, was laid out in 1868 by W. P. Walter, who set apart twelve acres for that purpose. The depot of the E. & T. H. R. R., called Paxton, had been located near the site of the village for some years, and that name was taken. The population is about 100, and the village contains two general stores, kept respectively by J. T. McKinney and R. F. Turman; a tile manufactory and a blacksmith shop. Two physicians, Drs. Charles Briggs and Harvey Peyton, attend to the needs of the sick. A Christian Church, with a membership of about 100, is located here, and Rev. P. C. Cauble preaches for them sometimes. A graded school, with a neat brick schoolhouse, affords instruction to the young. A. B. Smith. Principal; Miss Mary Love, intermediate, and D. A. Haddon, primary grades. Numbers of scholars attending. advanced grades, 24; intermediate grades, 30; primary grades, 30. Considerable grain, cattle and hogs are shipped from this point.

CHAPTER XIII.

BY J. B. NORRIS.

CURRY TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION—THE OLD PIONEER—WILLIAM CURRY—PASCHAL SHELBURN—THE SMOCKS AND GASKINSES—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—PRIMITIVE RESOURCES—GAME—NOTED HUNTERS—THE LAST PANTHER—WILLIAM JULIAN AND WIFE—JULIAN'S MILL—DISTILLERY AND SAWMILL—EARLY PREACHERS—FIRST CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—NATURAL ADVANTAGES—SHELBURN—FARMERSBURG—THE ADVENTISTS—CURRYVILLE—BURCHARD.

YURRY TOWNSHIP is that portion of Sullivan County occupying U the center of the tier of townships forming the northern third of the county, and is bounded on the north by Linton Township, Vigo Co.; on the south by Hamilton Township; on the east by Jackson Township, and on the west by Fairbanks Township. The township was named in honor of William Curry, among the oldest, if not the oldest, settler within its borders. The exact date of the organization of Curry is now lost, the records of the county, in which occurred mention of the organizations within Sullivan County, having been destroyed in 1850; but Curry was among the earliest townships organized, and as a consequence was one of the first settled. It is to be regretted that so much valuable information should have been swept out of existence by the destruction of the court house and all it contained; but enough, however, has been handed down from father to son upon which to base with reasonable certainty all the leading and interesting facts connected with those hardy old heroes who came out from the midst of the comforts and even luxuries of civilization to build up and make blossom this beautiful land, wherein their children and grandchildren might dwell in peace and plenty, and surrounded by smiling fields and lowing herds. Too much praise cannot be given—too much respect cannot be paid—to the old pioneer of the West, who, with his rifle on his shoulder and ax in hand, shot and hewed his way through heart of savage, as well as heart of oak, to the wilderness, which soon gave token of his presence by the curling column of smoke from his cabin chimney, and the ringing stroke of his keen-edged ax. The true lover of the grand and great can never pass the grave of one of those sturdy old henchmen of civilization, without lifting his hat to, or dropping a tear upon, the moldering dust that covers his last resting-place.

WILLIAM CURRY, OF KENTUCKY.

About the year 1817, or possibly previous to that date, William Curry came from Kentucky and settled upon a tract of land where now is located

the village of Curryville, and just a little later Paschal Shelburn, also a native of Kentucky, settled in the same section of country as Curry. Then came Henry Smock, about 1819, bringing seven sons and four daughters, they also being from Kentucky. From 1819-20, for several years, there arrived numbers of whose descendants now help to make up the population of Curry Township. Samuel and Robert Curry came; Hardy Hill, William Carrithers, William Julian, of Ohio; Nelson Siner, of Kentucky, father of J. P. Siner, of Shelburn; then Abram Smock and Andy Weir, Athel, William and Joe Liston, of Ohio; Sebrun Barbre, Levi Ridgway; William Watson, Robert G. Cummins, John A. Cummins, John and William Lloyd, Elijah Gaskins, James Gaskins, Abram Fox, Alexander Mc-Donald, John and Samuel Anderson, Joseph Smith, William Martin, James Ralston, John Cuppy, Robert McGrew, and many others who are now dead, but whose descendants are now living in the township, among whom may be mentioned—and who are, by the way, from age and ancestry, old settlers themselves—the following: Several of the Smock family -John, Samuel and Henry; the Gaskinses, also, are well represented-William, E. C. and Samuel; there are also William and Robert Curry, Wallace McKinney, Felix J. McConklin, William R. Bennett, J. P. Siner, John A. Cummins, J. W. Lloyd, Isaac H. McKinney, Spencer Russell, Jackson Hinkle, David Stutsman, and many others, some of whom came in along in the forties and fifties. Mrs. Nancy Smock, widow of Joseph Smock, deceased, is the oldest person in the township, being eighty five years of age, and Henry Smock is probably the oldest man, being eighty years old.

PRIMITIVE RESOURCES.

When the Currys and Smocks and Shelburns came to Sullivan, bringing with them their entire earthly effects, which consisted often of only a pair of oxen, a rickety wagon and a few rude farming implements, the country, as a matter of course, was extremely wild. Wolves, deer and turkeys were in the woods and valleys in almost abundance—the wolves, in fact, most too abundant, while bears and panthers were frequently met with in the recesses of the forests that covered almost the entire surface of not only Curry Township, but Sullivan County. Where there were openings in the timber, a very thick growth of wild pea-vines covered the ground, and to such an extent as to interfere seriously with travel, roads, or rather narrow wagon ways, having to be cut through with almost as much labor as through the forests themselves. Clearing a patch or two was no child's play, as one can readily imagine, and this had to be done as the first step toward laying a foundation for a home in the wilderness, for it was from these patches of corn and potatoes the pioneer expected to derive his supply of food, in addition to the game his rifle would bring down. A patch of flax also, and a patch of cotton had to be put out, for clothing was as necessary as food. There did not exist in those primitive times the handy stores in the villages or larger towns. for those could be found only at long distances, nor were these country stores, as now, every few miles apart, from which could be purchased all that the housewife might need, and where she could exchange her butter and eggs and chickens for supplies of all kinds. A store was almost an unheard-of luxury in those wilds, so the women folks had to hackle and spin their flax, and card their cotton and weave and cut the cloth, and make the clothing for themselves and husbands and children. anxious hour has some rustic beauty waited for the finishing of her frock to be worn on the next Sabbath, and many an anxious lad has watched his good mother as she put the last finishing touches to the blouse or pants of linsey-woolsey to be worn at some gathering on Saturday evening after his week's labor had been finished, or in which to go off to the log cabin church on Sunday. Those good old days had their pleasures as well as their trials and hardships. The muscular frames, the strong step and the unerring eye of those sons of toil, and the rosy cheeks and welldeveloped forms of their wives and daughters, bore evidence of the healthfulness of their mode of life, and laid the foundation for the vigorons constitutions, the stalwart forms, and that innate integrity we find in so many of their descendants.

NOTED HUNTERS.

Among the noted hunters of those days were William Julian, William and Joe Liston, William Watson, Robert Curry and Harrison Smith. The last bear killed in the township was shot by William Julian, and the last panther, a very large and ferocious one, was shot by Robert Curry. This panther had been seen in the vicinity of where he was killed for many months, but the beast was so wary of his two-legged enemies that he had always successfully evaded his pursuers, or, if seen, was so swift in his endeavors to escape that he eluded the rifle balls that were sent after him. On his last, fatal day, however, he ventured closer to the settlement, or rather farther away from his lair, than usual, presumably in search of foud. Now, it so happened that Curry was out on the lookout for him that very day, and as it was only a matter of getting his eyes on the beast to bug him, so when Curry espied him in the crotch of a large tree, the panther might have said, with Davy Crockett's coon, when the latter saw Davy raise his gun, knowing Crockett's unerring aim: "Don't shoot, Davy; I'll come down." Well, the panther did come down, having been wounded fatally, but was not dispatched until after a slight struggle. He was a monster of his kind, and weighed probably 125 pounds, whilst he measured from tip of tail to muzzle over ten feet.

GAME.

Deer were very plentiful, and sometimes "bunches" of them, to use a modern cow-boy expression, could be seen browsing on the hillsides,

almost within easy gunshot. The Listons were known to have killed as many as ten in a single day. Turkeys were extremely abundant, and they formed a large portion of the meat of the settlers. Wild honey could be obtained in "quantities to suit," as they say nowadays, by simply "following" a bee trail, spotting the tree and cutting it down in the fall.

William Watson was not only a noted hunter, but a noted Indian fighter. He had been in the famous battle of Tippecanoe, and camped with his command near the scene of the battle the night before it occurred. As is well known, the Indians commenced the battle, really, the night before, and Watson, with a companion, sought rest near a strip of woods, and to deceive the redskins hung a light-colored blanket up some distance from where they lay. In the morning they found eleven bullet holes in the blanket, having saved themselves by their artifice, and beaten the Indians at their own game. As an antagonist, a civilizer and an inventor the Caucasian has no equal in the economy of this world, and Mr. "Lo! the poor Indian" must go, as well as all antagonistic races. If they cannot be abolished, they must succumb.

A NOTED CHARACTER.

First, possibly, among the noted hunters, stands the name of William Julian. He was not only a noted hunter, but an eccentric, yet withal a stanch and estimable citizen. He had many peculiarities, now well remembered by those who knew him, yet his kindly old face and singularity of manner made him one of the marked personages of his day. He was a large, round-faced man and somewhat nervous in temperament. He built the first mill in the township—a water mill, which stood on Turman Creek-and run it for many years, supplying a want that was sorely felt up to the time of the erection of the establishment, small in its way, but of prime necessity. The old man was very particular about making a good quality of meal and prided himself much upon the softness, or lack of grit, in his product. So habituated had he become to "feeling" the meal as it ran out of the spout into the bin, that he was continually at it, and even when at the "store" not far off, or church on Sunday, his fingers were going as if in the act of testing the grade of his invisible meal. The old fellow was bald, and it is said that he became so from resting his head against the frame work near the bin as he leaned forward to "feel" the running meal.

MRS. JULIAN.

Mrs. Julian, wife of William, was also a noted personage for years in Curry Township and the adjacent country. She possessed considerable knowledge in regard to diseases, and knew many remedies for all sorts of ills and ailments, besides being indispensable at an accouchement, her handiness as a midwife being acknowledged by all. Besides, she was a

resolute, fearless woman, as well as a kind and accommodating one, and would get upon her horse at any hour of the night and ride off alone into the darkness for miles, to render all the assistance that her knowledge and skill could bring to bear upon the sick or afflicted.

JULIAN'S MILL.

Julian's primitive mill, as noted above, was an institution that was well patronized for many years, and the settlers for many miles around brought their grists to him for grinding. Some of them would have to wait a couple of days to be accommodated, so slowly did the little mill turn out its orders. So slowly, indeed, did the stones turn, that it is said that the old miller would pour a grist into the hopper, and then take down his gun and go for a hunt into the woods, returning ere long with a turkey or two.

A DISTILLERY.

William Hazelrig had a distillery about 1840, and made, it is said, a superior article of tangle-foot, grape-vine, forty-rod whisky. He could make liquor—that is, something that would produce intoxication—out of almost anything that would "mash up and ferment," and it is an easy process of the imagination to fancy what execrable stuff he would run through his still-pipes. That devil's den is now among the things that were, and there is none like it, either in Curry or any other section of the county.

Several tanneries were formerly in operation, but they have now passed away.

SAW MILL.

The first saw mill was built about 1840, and was located in the eastern section of the township. It was replaced some years after by others of greater capacity and later improvements.

BARLY PREACHERS.

As is usually the case in all the early settlements of the West, we find the Methedist circuit-riders with the vanguard of civilization. These old pioneers of religion could have been found in every settlement of the early days. Wherever there was a soul to save—wherever humanity needed the healing of the Great Physician, there the pioneer preacher was found, clad in the humble garb of those days—home spun suits and home-made hats and boots, and often with one hand resting upon his pocket Bible and the other upon his rifle; for those old heroes of the Lord could draw a bead as nicely as he could a conclusion from the text he was expounding. His welcome form, coming through the woods in the distance, was a moment of joy to the settlers, for they knew that they would have meeting on the next Sabbath, and although that "meeting" would not be 'mid "cathedral arch,' or "arches groined with gold," yet

they felt, as they worshiped under the spreading branches of an elm or oak, or within some humble cabin, that He who was born in a stable would not forget to visit the scene of their pious, yet lowly devotions. What joy those visits of the pioneer preacher, brought to the hungry souls of the devout and earnest Christian men and women, who, having left their homes of comparative comfort in the older States, left also behind them glorious privileges for attendance on divine service. No wonder, then, that the authorized soldier of the cross met with a warm reception in the new settlements. Then, indeed, were all fine-drawn creeds and theological intricacies forgotten; Methodist could kneel in prayer with Baptist, and Christian with Presbyterian, and all feel that Heaven was no place for sects and isms, but that the bountiful grace of a Redeeming Savior covered all casts, shades and shadows and colors and lights of all religions and denominations; providing, only, that the worshiper was sincere, and that he trusted in the goodness and providence of God, and acted squarely with his fellow man. Thus the humble Christian men and women gathered together on Sunday morning, and their notes of praise, without the accompaniment of deep-toned organ, resounded through the arching branches of the forest trees, and their thanks in prayer went up as holy incense rises, pure and free from cant and affectation, straight to the throne of the Great Jehovah.

Among these early preachers, and more than probably the first, must have been Rev. Joel Collins, a Methodist, from Kentucky, who came with the Ledgerwoods and Haddons, of the southern part of the county. This old soldier in the advance guard of religion no doubt preached all over the county. And Job M. Baker and Orsinath Fisher both no doubt held forth in Curry, for they were here before 1820. Rev. Earnhard also was one of the early preachers, and he, too, was a Methodist circuit rider. Rev. William Eldridge, a Baptist, was here as early as 1821. Rev. Abram Stark, a Baptist, and Rev. William Stansil, of the same denomination, were also here and preached at various points, before there was a church building in the township. Rev. Joseph Wolfe and Rev. John Bailey were among the earliest preachers also.

FIRST CHURCHES.

Little Flock Baptist Church society was organized in 1821, by Rev. William Eldridge, but they had no house of worship for several years afterward, and the first camp meeting was held by the New Lights in 1824.

Friendship Baptist Church was probably the first church in the township. The building stood two miles west of Farmersburg, and was built of logs in the old primitive way. A neat frame building now occupies the place of the original humble house of the Lord.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, three miles southeast of Farmersburg, was erected after Friendship, and was built by Rev. Thomas Manwarring, who owned and preached in it.

Liberty Christian Church came after Ebenezer. It was located about the center of the township, and Rev. Joseph Wolfe and Rev. John Bailey were the first who preached in it.

PRESENT CHURCHES.

There are nine church organizations in the township:
Ebenezer Methodist Church, Rev. Marion Rose, pastor.
Friendship Baptist Church, Rev. H. R. Liston, pastor.
Liberty Christian Church, Rev. W. N. Littell, pastor.
Concord Christian Church, Rev. W. N. Littell, pastor.
Little Flock Baptist Church, Rev. Jacob Smock, pastor.
Shelburn Baptist Church, Rev. Jacob Smock, pastor.
Shelburn Christian Church, no regular pastor.
Shelburn Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Marion Rose, pastor.
Farmersburg Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Marion Rose, pastor.
Seventh-Day Adventists, no regular pastor.

BARLY SCHOOLS.

Wherever the pioneer settled, in addition to his cabin and his clearing and his patches for food, and his humble church building, he must have his schoolhouse, with its accompanying teacher. Many of those early teachers tramped over large sections of country in the then far West. They could be found in Ohio, then in Indiana, then in Illinois, and then farther westward. They adapted themselves to all circumstances, and were as earnest and careful in their vocation as the most exact professor of our modern schools, and if their lore was not as deep as the latter, it was, at least, adapted to the times and circumstances. they did not know of the calculi was made up by practical, hard, common sense, and a certain modus operandi of getting the "rule of three" into the noddle of the backwoods boy. No thinskinned, palefaced, spectacled bookworm was our old pedagogue of the bygone days. he was one of your double-fisted, rawboned, resolute fellows, who, if a boy couldn't spell off-hand the word the master would "give out," was able to take that 125-pound boy by the top of the head and turn him inside out. And he would come very near doing it, too, sometimes. Many's the hard rap over the head with an oak ruler, or a sounder dressing-off with a hickory wand across the most prominent portion of his anatomy, have most of the older citizens of Curry received from their old teachers. Yet this same pedagogue was kindly to a fault. He thought it his duty tolwhack knowledge into his pupils, and he thought by sparing the rod that he was not doing his duty—that he would be robbing the parent who expected, when he paid for his son's tuition, that the teacher would put "spellin" and "readin" and "writin" and "rithmetic" into the boy, if not in one way, then in another. The world moves, however, and it is found that education can now be imparted more effectually by "moral sussion" than by harsh methods.

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first schoolhouse stood where now is Currysville. It was erected in 1821, and was of the usual pioneer pattern—puncheon floor, greased paper windows, etc., etc. When this log structure was completed, it was looked upon as a remarkable acquisition to the township, and pupils attended from a radius of five and six miles. There being no schoolhouse here up to that time, and as there were beginning to be quite a number of children in the vicinity, the school was well attended. A man named Graham was the first teacher, and after him came John Dodd. It is thought that Haywood and Baker, who had taught in the southern part of the county, also taught here, they having come to Sullivan at quite an early day.

PRESENT SCHOOLS.

There are nine schoolhouses in the township outside of the villages, five of which are frame and four brick, and the average attendance is about 480 pupils. The schools are well conducted and reflect much credit upon the Trustee, Mr. E. C. Gaskins, who takes great interest in matters of education. All the school buildings are comfortable, and are located at the most accessible points throughout the township. The teachers are well selected and the curriculum will bear comparison with the best township school.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Trustee, E. U. Gaskins; Assessor, W. M. Denuey; Justices of the Peace, Joseph Hendrix, W. H. Snider.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

The township of Curry has, like most of the country in Sullivan County, many natural advantages. The soil is excellent, producing, with a minimum of labor, as much as any spot in Indiana. It is well timbered and well watered, and has the advantages afforded by a well-conducted railroad, the Evansville & Terre Haute, which passes longitudinally across the township. The timber alone could be made a source of great revenue, in addition to a very prolific soil, and in the matter of stock-raising it has the best of facilities. Considerable grain is raised, and large supplies of butter, eggs and chickens are annually shipped to all sections of the State. But nature has placed beneath the soil a store-house of wealth in the immense coal beds that underlie the country, that will some day run the price of land in Curry Township up to what would now seem fabulous figures. Development is all that is needed to bring to this section of country much business and consequently much wealth.

SHELBURN.

In 1855, the town of Shelburn was platted by Paschal Shelburn, who came to Sullivan, as stated before, at an early day. He came from Kentucky in 1818, and purchased a large tract of land upon which he settled,

and there he lived and died a bachelor, being eighty years old at his death. The place has a population of about 325, and is growing rapidly. There is much thrift and enterprise discernible, and when the coal beds are further developed, Shelburn will take an important step forward.

The following are the officers of the town, and its business interests:

Town Councilmen—First Ward, William Jefferson; Second Ward,
Dr. J. S. Buskirk; Third Ward, Hugh Lowery; Fourth Ward. John Ban-holzer; Fifth Ward, G. C. Richards.

School Trustees, John Anderson, Chairman; Erastus French, Hosea Hawkins.

Clerk and Treasurer, O. T. Martin.

Postmaster, D. T. Pierson.

One merchant-mill and one grist-mill.

General stores, Hugh L. Sherwood, S. E. Cuppy, Robert Linn, M. French & Co.

Groceries and hardware, J. P. Siner.

Drugs and groceries, I. W. Patton.

Druge, H. B. Stark, J. S. Buskirk.

Eating house and confectionery, J. T. Wheat.

Wagon-maker and blacksmith, William Turman.

Boot and shoe maker, Gotfried Yohn.

Undertaker and furniture dealer, O. T. Martin.

Physicians and surgeons, S. D. Osburn, V. E. Delashmut, J. S. Buskirk, J. A. Harper.

There are two mines opened and operated by the Shelburn Coal Company.

Graded school—Principal, William M. Denney; Assistant Principal, Miss Cora Flood.

- A., F. & A. M., Shelburn Lodge, No. 369, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in 1867, and now has a membership of fifty-three; meets fortnightly. W. M., W. H. Coffin; S. W., Alexander Martin, J. W., John T. Anderson; Secretary, O. T. Martin; Treasurer, C. S. Anderson.
- I. O. O. F., Prairie Lodge, No. 420, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in 1873, and has a membership of fifty-five; meets weekly. N. G., Levi McCoskey; V. G., Simeon Rogers; P. S., S. D. Osburn; Treasurer, C. B. Bolinger.

The Amalgamated Union, a miners' organization, have a lodge here.

FARMERSBURG.

This town was laid out in 1853, by William Hopewell and S. J. Cummins, the latter gentleman building about the first house in the new settlement. The plat was located on forty acres of land, and has grown considerably from the first small nucleus, and bids fair, some day, to st-

tain some importance, as many indications of enterprise are noticeable in and around the place. The citizens are kindly disposed to aid development of their natural resources, and cordially welcome any measure tending that way. The population is about 300 at present.

The following is a summary of the business interests of Farmersburg and its officers:

Councilmen-Robert Vancleave, W. H. Bennett, Albert Deal.

Clerk-J. K. McClain.

Marshal--Church Taylor.

School Trustees-R. J. Cummins, Jackson Hinkle, T. H. Kendal.

General stores—R. J. Cummins, Riley Whitney, J. D. Baldridon & Son, T. Crary.

Drug stores-J. Heap, W. R. Bennett.

Grist mill-George Bounds.

Two blacksmith shops.

Postmaster and Notary Public-Jackson Hinkle.

Physicians and surgeons—John Parker, Z. Foote, Robert Vancleave, W. S. Duncan, J. H. Bennett.

Graded School—Principal, B. R. McClellan; Assistant, Miss Maggie Gaskins. Attendance—first grade, fifty-two; second grade, forty-seven.

THE ADVENTISTS.

In connection with the history of Farmersburg, a remarkable event occurred in religious circles. Instances are extremely rare where a new sect, one so diametrically opposed to all the accepted orthodox beliefs and principles, succeeds in changing the staid old religionist whose creed and worship have been handed down to him by his father and mother. After a man has worshiped regularly on Sunday, and when he has had ingrained into him a reverence for the accepted Sabbath, it is difficult to get him out of it, and make him work on Sunday and go to church on Saturday. But this very thing has been brought about by the Adventists in quite a large number of families in and about Farmersburg. In the summer of 1883, there arrived at Farmersburg Elders Thompson and Overholzer, who set up a tent, and, inviting all who chose to do so to come and hear them expound the Gospel according to the belief and teachings of the Seventh-Day Adventists. They were not lacking in confidence, these apostles of the new faith, yet they modestly requested some members in good standing in the other churches to join their ranks, and give them a send-off, as it were; also, that if any one chose to invite them to dine or sup with them they might do so. Well, several members of other churches actually did join the worshipers in the tent, and the labors of the Elders were rewarded before they got through the summer with an accession to their ranks of about sixty persons. lieve in keeping the seventh day (Saturday) as the Sabbath; that the Millenium is near at hand; that Christ will appear to the saints on earth, coming in a white cloud, and at the same time a beautiful city will descend upon the earth, wherein the righteous will dwell for a thousand years, the devil being chained during that period, and the wicked lying dormant. Then, at the expiration of the thousand years, the last resurrection will take place, when the devil will be killed, and the wicked fall dead and rot on the earth, the good and pure and just at the same time being caught up into the Third Heavens, to dwell forevermore with the blessed.

CURRYSYILLE.

This village was laid out in 1885 by Adam Carrithers, the coal mine, owned by Bichards & Wooley, being the the chief interest. The mine runs a force of about fifty men, and is being developed by its owners to its full capacity. It contains one general store, Stephen Bracewell, proprietor, a saw-mill, a blacksmith shop, and a saloon.

BURCHARD.

This post office is located about three miles southwest of farmersburg, and contains one store, with Lon Hill as storekeeper and Poetmaster.

CHAPTER XIV.

BY MISS S. B. M'KINNEY.

GILL TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—ERA OF SETTLEMENT—ADVENTURE WITH WILD ANIMALS—DOMESTIC AFFAIRS—A BIG HAIL-STORM—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—MAIL ROUTES—MILLING—DISTILLERIES—NEW LEBANON—MERON—MERCHANTS—MANUFACTURING—EARLY EVENTS—EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS—ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES—THE CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—CRIMINAL OFFENSES—NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

ILL TOWNSHIP lies in the western part of Sullivan County. It is bounded on the north by Turman Township, on the east by Hamilton and Haddon Townships, on the south by Haddon and on the west by the Wabsah River. It is drained by Turtle Creek and its small branches. It has several stretches of prairie, the largest and most important being Gill Prairie, a rich, fertile soil, on which are located fine farms. For many years after the first settlement of this section of country, progress was very slow; but during the past ten years improvement has been as rapid as possible. There now are within the township 2, 200 inhabitants.

THE ERA OF SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settler, William Gill, gave name to the township. However, William Burnett, from Kentneky, came at about the same time William Gill arrived from Tennessee. Among the oldest settlers may be mentioned the names of Canary, Webb, Gill, Burnett, Sherman, French, Reed, White, Hughes, etc. The county was, with the exception of the small prairies, densely wooded. The woods abounded with game of all kinds, and furnished fuel for the settlers. At the same time the forest trees were good hiding places for the hostile Indians, of whom there were many, and for the much-dreaded panther.

ADVENTURE WITH WILD ANIMALS.

Encounters with bears were frequent, and often the neighbors would engage in several days' hunt to rid the woods of bears and wolves. Deer and small game were plenty, and the search for bee trees was continuous. The most successful day's hunt resulted in killing one bear, five deer, twenty-five squirrels, and finding of three bee trees, and only two hunters and their five dogs engaged in the hunt. Then there were hosts of coons, opossums, akunks and ground-hogs, etc., which were hunted that the species might be exterminated, and the hides of some of them were salable, forming some inducement to the hunters.

THE BIG HAIL-STORM.

Some of emigrants to Gill Township reached Gill's Prairie in 1814, and met with the most frightful storm of which early days can furnish any account. The women and children were put under the wagons to protect them from the hail. Hailstones were so large and fell with such force that the wagon covers were torn to shreds. Large trees were twisted from the ground, and small live stock was carried away,

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Twice did the early settlers have to fly to the fort for protection against the Indians. Some Indian tribes were hostile, as the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies; while the Miamis were friendly to the white people. It is said the Dudley Mack massacre occurred in Gill Township. At the time of the massacre, two boys, aged fourteen years, were taken captive by the Indians, and were never returned, but were sold and traded about until they became used to Indian ways, and preferred their kind of life to a return home. It is stated on pretty good authority that one of the boys, Campbell, became the leader of a tribe of Indians; and that he was killed in 1862, in a fight between the Indians and Gen. Pope. The old Indian trail followed along the edge of the bluff, and evidences of it still remain.

MAIL ROUTES.

Stages coaches were on the road as early as 1825, and in 1830 were constant in their trips. The line extended from Terre Haute, to Vincennes. Merom was a stopping point. Turtle Creek was bridged near the French farm in about 1830. Since that time, a bridge was put up across

it on the road leading from Merom to New Lebanon, and another on the road leading from Merom to Sullivan. At first the mail was taken by stage, and the news was received about once or twice a week. When the Evansville & Terre Haute Railway was built, the mail for the western portions of Sullivan County was brought to Sullivan, and was distributed by short mail routes, run by what was termed hacks. At present, the narrow gauge is trusted with the mail, and there is also a mail line from Merom to Terre Haute, run by William Griffith.

THE BARLY MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.

The first saw mill was owned by Bennett Bros., in 1818. It was located on Turtle Creek, near the French settlement. In 1819, they attached a grist-mill to the saw-mill; the cost was about \$1,500. In 1843, Bennett Bros. arranged their machinery to run by steam, at a cost of \$1,500 more. For several years this mill did a good business. Several small stills were in operation, but the most extensive one was owned by James O'Boyle. It was located northwest of Merom, and was capable of producing fifteen to twenty barrels of whisky per day. The value of this distillery was estimated at from \$6,000 to \$10,000. Whisky of a pure quality was manufactured, and was retailed at 18 cents per gallon. There were two small tanneries—one east of Merom, the other south of Merom.

THE VILLAGE OF NEW LEBANON.

Gill Township has two villages—Merom and New Lebanon. Lebanon lies in the eastern portion of the township, and was settled in 1827, by Josiah Boone and Thomas Springer. The ground on which the town stands belonged to James Mason, Jesse Haddon, Robert Burnett and Thomas Springer. Each of the four gave ten acres for the town location. The growth of the town has been very limited, there being only about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. Thomas Springer brought the first stock of goods to the place. His store was a general store, containing dry goods, groceries and hardware. Springer was followed: by Burnett & Knotts, Giles & Redmond, Louis Sherman, and then Springer again. All of these did considerable business. The present stock of dry goods is owned by Mat Eaton. Calvin Wilkey has the grocery stock, valued at \$300. The drug business is carried on by Mr. McClanahan and is worth \$1,000. In 1835, a carding machine was located at Lebanon, and at present there is a tile factory owned by J. McCoy. These are the only manufactures ever were invested in in the town. 1836, the first post office was established, and for quite a number of years was kept by William Dodd. He was succeeded by Capt. Springer, and he in turn was followed by Tom Mason, the present Postmaster. In 1850, the Washingtonians formed a lodge in Lebanon, but did not flourish a great while. The order of Good Templars has also had organizations at different times during the history of the town. The medical profession has been represented variously. First in 1837, by Dr. Freeland, who was followed by Chambers, Nebinger, Harper, Thompson, Murphy and others. Lisman is resident physician. Charles Byrkit sold liquor by the quart, also John Faulkner was in the liquor business. James French owned the only licensed saloon that was ever permitted in the place. New Lebanon is strictly a Methodist community and has always been such. It is also an industrious, temperate community. The old academy of the decade of the fifties was at one time the most important educational institution in the county.

THE TOWN OF MEROM.

Merom is situated in the western part of the township. It has a beautiful site, being located on a bluff 200 feet above the Wabash, and commanding a view of Illinois for many miles. It is said it was named Merom from hearing the Indians saying "me rum," "me rum!" The town was laid out in 1817, and the land belonged to Hughes and White. There was an addition made to the town in 1859, known as the Springer Addition. The town was incorporated in 1867. The southwest portion of the town is beautifully built up, but the northeast portion contains many of the oldest houses and others, held for rent to the transient population. The town has grown very little for many years. The population is about 470 persons. For a great many years Merom was the leading point in the county. The farmers brought their produce here for sale, and supplies from abroad were all landed here by boats. Merom became the county sect of Sullivan County, and remained such until 1842, when it was removed to Sullivan. The court house in Merom was burned at one time, destroying all the records of the county. The house was again rebuilt. The first stock of goods was brought on by Reed & White, and was worth several hundred dollars. Of the various firms that have owned stocks of goods may be mentioned Reed & White, Paul & Reed, Hubbs, Reed & Son, O'Boyle, Giles & Cooper, Burks, Colvin, Stanley, Griswold, Beagle, Heath, Kearns, Widner, etc. From 1830 to 1859, the firms of Reed and O'Boyle carried on a very extensive trade. Their stock of goods embraced anything that could be wished, and was worth many thousand dollars. These firms did quite a wholesale business with country stores. At one time there would be as many as 500 barrels of sugar unloaded from a boat, which is a sample of the extent of the stock kept on hand.

On the opening of the Erie & Terre Haute Railway, trade fell away from Merom in favor of other points, and now the trade is a very ordinary one. Dry goods and groceries are now kept by two houses—Remington's, stock worth about \$4,000, and Shideler's, stock worth \$5,000. The grocery stock is owned by Foote & Stanley and is worth \$1,500.

The millinery business is controlled by Mrs. C. Smith and is estimated at \$400. The drug business was begun by W. C. Wilbite in 1867, who brought a small stock of drugs worth a few hundred dollars. He was followed by Green, Ruddell Brothers, Willis & Ward. The present drug store is owned by D. Blue & Co.; their stock is worth \$2,500. The first tavern was kept by Josiah Mann, who was followed by his widow, and she was succeeded by Adams & Carpenter Cushman. In 1840, a man by the name of McDonald built the old portion of the present hotel. He was succeeded by Hiram Daugherty and sold out to the present owner, Hiram Beagle, who has remodeled and refitted the original building.

THE MEROM MILLS.

In 1845, Cushman & Huff built a saw mill where the flouring mill now stands. In 1846, they added a grist mill to the former, and run the mill in this manner for some years. The mill a few years later came into possession of Seth Cushman, a son of the original owner, and did away with the saw mill portion, and turned his attention to the improvement of his grist mill. He rebuilt the mill and enlarged it and improved it, and made of it a regular merchant mill. Thousands of bashels of corn and wheat were bought every year and ground and sold to the city markets. Within a very few years the mill has again changed hands, and is now owned by Tom Cushman and William Crowder. They have still further improved the mill by putting in several thousand dollars' worth of new machinery. They manufacture yearly many thousand barrels of flour, which is shipped by boat. A saw mill at the foot of the bluff has passed through numerous hands. First Pifer, succeeded by Humphrey, Hays, Blue and Larr; the present owner named Atkins. There have been several brick-yards at different times, and a small tile factory owned by McKee & Beagle. O'Boyle owned quite a pork packing establishment, also a man by the name of Penn Oney engaged in that business. The last to engage in that business was Thomas Kearns, in 1870.

SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC.

The first Postmaster was Samuel Coleman, followed by Andrew Wilkins, Porter Burks, William McKee, Thomas Stanley and Henry Shideler. The Sons of Temperance held lodge from 1852 to 1853. The Good Templars have held lodge at different times, but at present have disbanded. The Masonic order held lodge under dispensation with the following officers: N. G. Buff, W. M.; Leonard Shoemaker, S. W.; J. N. Halstead, J. W.; James Reed, Treasurer; Thomas Kearns, Secretary; A. T. Struble, S. D.; E. Ashley, J. D.; Hiram Daugherty, Tiler. The lodge obtained a charter in 1863 and had the following officers: N. G. Buff, W. M.; L. Shoemaker, S. W.; B. Judy, J. W.; J. Buff, Treasurer; Thomas Kearns, Secretary; D. F. Spade, S. D.; William Yowell, J. D.: Hiram Daugherty, Tiler.

MEROM IN EARLY YEARS.

The early settlers found Merom and its surrounding country very sickly. Many of those who came from a long distance sickened and died in a short time. Great need was felt for a physician. The first to come was Dr. Elliot in 1825. Then Robinson, Cook, Pemington and Curtis. Of later physicians, there were Wakefield and Duffield, Humphrey and Harper and son, the resident physicians. Being the county seat, there were numerous lawyers about Merom. Some of those remembered are John McConnel, N. G. Ferguson, Joe Briggs and Grafton F. Cookerly. The Justice Courts have been presided over by Anthony Bennett, John Creager, Andrew Wilkin, John Cooper, Seth Cushman, William McKee, L. G. Kearns, A. C. Norman, E. Smith and H. Woods. Liquor was sold in early times by any one who chose to do so. There were saloons kept, but the names of owners have passed into oblivion. Within the last six years a man made an attempt to build a saloon. He got the frame work up and that was all. He was notified that public sentiment would not permit any such a proceeding, and in addition he found his framework leveled to the ground.

FIRES, EXPLOSIONS, ETC.

Merom, for so small a place, has had numerous fires. In 1863, a small dwelling-house, owned by a family named Spilka, took fire and burned down, and two persons were burned to death within. In 1864, the store of Widner was burned, with most of the goods. In 1872, the entire town was shaken by a terrible explosion in the night. It was found that the store of George Griswold had been blown up, and was burning with all its contents. It was supposed to be the work of robbers. 1875, the store of G. W. Titus was burned with its entire stock of dry goods and groceries. In 1877, the dwelling house of John Hacket was burned to the ground. In 1881, an attempt was made to blow the store of William Cooper up, but was discovered in time. In 1882, the dwelling houses of Henry Wood, Lucinda Griffith and John Dodd were burned. In 1875, a woman had a lamp explode in her hand, and the contents were spread all over her and she was burned to death. In 1882, a young lady was accidentally burned to death. Several cases of drowning have occurred in the river during the last twenty years. One was that of a merchant named Griswold, who, one night in the fall of 1873, went out in a skiff upon the river to fish. He was accompanied by a small boy. Griswold went to gig a fish and pitched out into the deepest portion of the river and was drowned. The river was dragged, and the search for his body was continued for months, but it was never found.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The first school in the township was taught by Mr. Jarvis, in 1818 and 1819. In 1824, Ben Sherman taught east of Merom two miles, and

the only books he could find to begin school with were the English Reader and Spelling-book. Other teachers were Miles, Lindsey, Seth Cushman and others. The books in use were Pike's Arithmetic, Kirk. ham's Grammar, English Reader, Elementary Speller and writing. methods used were the most normal ones. Discipline was enforced by a free use of the switch. Spelling schools were features of every school. and were given in the evening. Many lively contests in spelling occurred. Teachers were paid by subscription at the rate of \$1 per month for each scholar. Schoolhouses were roughly constructed and were built by donation. When the school decided the teacher must treat he was notified of the fact. If he refused he was barred out, and if he still remained stabborn he was taken to the nearest pond and ducked. The treat was usually apples, and sometimes whisky for the large scholars. Some time in 1850, the township was divided into twelve districts. Houses were soon after built at the public expense, and a free-school system was estab. The houses have been remodeled and refurnished until at present the schoolhouses are models of comfort and convenience. schoolbooks have been revised and illustrated, and branches of study have been added to the common school course, until there is nothing left wanting in the way of books. The teachers are both ladies and gentle. men, who have been drilled in the best methods of instruction. average wages of teachers per day in Gill Township is \$2.08. ship revenue per year is \$2,737.23, and value of school property, \$5,400. The present teachers are as follows: A. V. Stratton, D. C. Hunt, Robert Calvert, Miss L. M. Morris, W. H. Poeten, R. V. Railsback, A. F. Davis and Miss Giles, at Lebanon; M. W. McKinney, P. D. Over and T. L. Vaughn.

THE NEW LEBALION ACADEMY.

In 1852, the Methodist brethren of New Lebanon decided to open an academy. The building was erected later at a cost of \$2,000, and school was opened by Prof. Allen and Miss Talbot. These teachers were succeeded by Prof. Deardoff and Miss McInstry. For several years, this academy flourished and enjoyed the patronage from all the country around. Owing to the founding of several other schools, New Lebanon Academy went down, and the building was sold to the township for public school purposes.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MEROM.

Merom constitutes an independent district. The present public school building was built in 1864. The school has been taught by several different teachers. Of them may be mentioned Kearns, Ward, Hammond, Godley, Miss Baker, Gordon, and is at present under the able management of the Misses Wood. The average wages of teachers in Merom Public School is \$45 per month.

THE UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

In 1854, Rev. E. W. Humphreys organized an academy in Merom. The old court house was purchased and fitted up for schoolrooms. Humphreys and wife did the teaching. There was a large attendance of pupils from the surrounding country, and from the neighboring towns. For several years the school remained in a flourishing condition. 1858, E. W. Humphreys visited Europe. While sitting in his room in London, his mind was full of the school he had left at home, and he began to wonder why he could not make a college out of his school. As soon as he arrived home, he communicated his plans to some of his friends, who volunteered to help. A meeting of Christian ministers was called to select a site for the college, and to decide upon a name. Logansport, Sullivan and several other places asked for the college, but the little town of Merom won the day. The name of Union Christian College was suggested by Elder Abram Sneathen, and was adopted by the convention. The college is under the exclusive control of the Christian denomination. The college building and grounds are valued at about \$40,000, and there is an endowment of some \$60,000. The first President of the institution was Rev. N. Summerbell, who, with an able force of Professors, conducted a school of about 125 students. bell was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Holmes, and an entirely new set of The third President was T. C. Smith, a former graduate of the institution. He was at the head of the school for seven years, when he resigned, and Elisha Mudge was elected to fill the vacancy, and is the present head of the school. The salary of the President is \$1,000 per year, and that of the teachers from \$400 to \$800 per year, ladies at present receiving \$400, and gentlemen \$700 or \$800 for the same length of time, and for like services. The average yearly attendance at the college has been about ninety pupils. The college is supplied with suitable apparatus, and has quite a geological collection.

READING ROOMS, SOCIETIES, BIBLE CLASSES, PAINTING, ETC.

There is a convenient reading room, where students are permitted to spend all the time, they may choose reading. There are found on its tables dozens of the latest magazines and newspapers. There is also a collection of several hundred books on various subjects. The literary societies are an interesting feature of the institution. There are two of them—the Franklin and Lincolnia. These societies hold their meetings on Friday night, and at these meetings may be heard a very high order of recitation, oration, debate and music. Each society owns its hall in the college building, and has placed furniture in it worth several hundred dollars. There is connected with the other departments in the school a Biblical class, composed of several young men, and taught by the President. The painting and drawing is under the instruction of

Mrs. McHenry. The music is taken charge of by Miss Georgia Harvey. Elisha Mudge, President; B. F. McHenry, Secretary and Professor of Mathematics; Prof. Woodworth fills the Latin chair; Miss Lib Hatten occupies the position of Professor of Greek. The Executive Committee consists of Thomas Stanley, Parmer McClain, Rev. Graves, J. T. Phillips, B. F. McHenry and President Mudge.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS MEETING IN THE TOWNSHIP.

In 1818, the first meeting was held by Rev. Shrader, a Methodist minister, at the house of William Burnett. Class was formed of the following persons: William and Mary Burnett, William and Annie Gill, Berry and Elizabeth Taylor, Deborah Graham, Catherine Strain, Patty Hollenback and William Burnett. In 1816, Rev. McCord succeeded Shrader, and in 1828 the Mount Zion Church was built and a Sabbath-school was established in the same year.

OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The Lebanon community has been from 1813 a Methodist community. In 1880, the Methodist Church in Lebanon was built, at a cost of \$1,000. It was the scene of many wonderful revivals, and continued in use until 1871, when the floor gave way and a new brick church was built at a cost of \$6,000. It is said to be finest church in the county. The church at East Chapel was built in 1861, at a cost of \$300. There are three churches in this circuit—East Chapel, Walker's Chapel and Lebanon Whurch. There are some three hundred members. Prayer meetings and Sabbath schools are sustained, and the minister's salary is about \$800 yearly. Donations and festivals have been of frequent occurrence. Lebanon Church conducted camp meetings several years ago, which were stiended by large numbers of persons from quite a distance. The old frame church in Lebanon was dedicated by the celebrated Bishop Simpson. The new brick church was dedicated by Bishop Bowman. present pastor is Rev. Walls. In 1837, the Methodist Church in Merom was erected at a cost of \$600. The church numbers between thirty and forty members, and comes under the charge of Rev. Hawse, who has charge of the Graysville Circuit. At different times, Sabbath school has been organized at this church and a small library collected, but the town being small and there being another Sabbath school, the Methodist school was discontinued. In 1854, there was preaching in Merom by the Christian ministers, Humphreys, Hayes and McKinney, but a Christian Church was not organized until 1860. The following members composed the church at first: Leonard Shoemaker, Margaret Shoemaker, James Richey, Hiram Daugherty, Elizabeth Daugherty, Harrison T. Buff, Rosanna C. Buff, N. G. Buff, Martha E. Buff, J. N. Halstead, Mary J. Halstead, Margaret Gurnsey, Emerson Barber and Callista Barber. From time to time since, members have been added, and membership of the church since

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the first meeting, including students who have joined the church, numbers several hundred. At present there are some seventy-five active members. The pastors of the church have been the Presidents of the college, except Rev. Sneathen and Rev. Collins, each of whom served one year as pastor. Within the history of the church several revivals have occurred, the most important having been conducted during the time of Presidents Summerbell and Holmes. An interesting Sabbath school of over 100 members has been maintained. At one time a very interesting library was in circulation in the Sunday school. The books all having been read, the interest in them has somewhat slackened. There are papers and lesson leaves, however, which are always new. Officers are: Superintendent, Prof. McHenry; Assistant Superintendent, Henry Shideler; Treasurer, Lib Hatten; Secretary, Betty Hanchett.

CEMETERIES.

The old Lebanon Cemetery has been in use for a great many years. The Webb Cemetery, on Gill's Prairie, is the oldest in the township and is still in use. There are, besides these, several family burying grounds. The old Merom Cemetery, southeast of town, a spot almost inaccessible, has not been used for twenty years. It contain graves marked with rude stones, and the names carved upon them are strange to the present generation. The present Merom Cemetery was selected and bought in about 1861 or 1862. The first person buried in it was Mrs. Ashley. Arrangements have been talked of for enlarging the present grounds. It contains many handsome monuments, and some portions of it are exceedingly well kept.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Financial panics have not been of a serious nature. A few business failures have occurred which affected several farmers who were security. In the early settlement of the country vegetation was very rank, causing the otherwise malarial tendencies to assume the form of epidemic in the shape of malarial fever: People coming from Down East were unable to withstand the deadly attacks. Two brothers, named Hubbs, came to Merom and went into business, and in a short time took on severe malarial trouble, and died within three days of each other. No attempt at counterfeiting is known to have been made, but two or three parties are known to have sent off money to buy counterfeit money to circulate, and it is furthermore known they received in return the traditional box of sawdust and blank paper. Occasional burglaries have been committed in the dry goods establishments. Petty thieving occurs, as in all other towns and communities.

SERIOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

In 1872, an inoffensive man, named John Stanbaugh, was set upon by three desperate and half drunken men in the streets of Merom, and was stabbed in several places, from the effects of which he died in a few days. The three offenders were tried and convicted of manslaughter, and were sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years: In 1875, a desperate character moved to Merom and began to threaten citizens in various ways. It was learned that his name was Newman, and that he did not sustain a good name at his former home. He was a good workman, a skillful thief and a great bully. Finally, in August, 1876, while making an attempt to kill a young man of Merom, Newman was shot down by the Town Marshal, and lived only a few hours.

A DEFIANT ROBBER.

In 1860, a man rode into Merom and stopped at the hotel. He gave his name as Paul Lindsey, and claimed to be from away East. In a short time Lindsey had selected the worst and lowest people in the country as his associates, and finally married a woman of low character, noted for her size, immense strength and terrible temper. It was believed by many of the citizens of Meroin that Lindsey harbored thieves and gamblers, and he openly threatened any citizen who would dare interfere with Finally, however, he concluded Merom would no longer tolerate him, and took possession of the island in the Wabash River, and in plain view from Merom's promenade ground. This island belongs neither to Indiana nor Illinois, and here Lindsey felt safe. He defied the law, built him a strong house, threatened all of the prominent citizens of the town and county, and constituted himself the receiver of stolen goods, and his house the harbor of thieves. No man felt his life or property safe, and it was decided that some measures must be taken to rid the community of such a dangerous person. Accordingly, one Sunday morning the children on their road to Sabbath school were surprised to see such numbers of men riding into town. It was learned that the island was to be taken that day. The men armed themselves well and took the way to the island. Several men took skiffs and started for Lindsey's home. It being Sunday, the bold robber felt safe and had lain down to rest and was soon fast asleep. The first intimation he had of any intrusion was to suddenly find himself confronted with loaded revolvers. He surrendered at once. His house was burned, his wife and children were brought over to Merom, and he was disposed of-no one knows how except those who were present. A few days later one of Lindsey's gang was pursued and killed. Since that time the island has been turned into a productive farm, and Paul Lindsey and his gang are almost forgotten.

SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, ETC.

Previous to 1860, the introduction of slavery was looked upon with favor, especially by those from Southern States. Since 1860, the anti-slavery feeling has grown until hardly a man can be found who is in avor of slavery, no matter what his political views may be.

The temperance question has been agitated and discussed, temperance leagues have been organized, public sentiment no longer permits men to treat their work hands with strong drink, and saloons are not allowed to exist, and the saloon keeper is considered among the outcasts of society. With all this temperance feeling in active existence, drunkenness is alarmingly prevalent. The subject of prohibition is presenting itself to the minds of those who favor and work for temperance. The ease with which strong drink may be obtained is surprising to those who wish to believe in the strong temperance sentiments so universal in Gill Township, where not one man in a hundred has one word to say in favor of strong drink of any kind.

NEWSPAPERS, STATISTICS, ETC.

In 1850, the poll of Gill Township was 181, and in 1882, it was 429. In 1875, a literary magazine entitled Our Work was published by members of the college faculty at Merom. It had a considerable circulation, and treated of the subjects taught in and pertaining to Union Christian College. Our Work was published two years, and was then discontinued. At present the College Record is a lively little college paper, published by the Alumni and students of Union Christian College. The social growth and improvement have kept even with other advancement. The horse-races and other amusements have given place to more refined pursuits. The young people are mostly possessed of moderate education at least, and a good education is within the reach of every one of them. Gill Township ought to be somewhat in advance of some other portions of the county, from the fact that she has from an early day possessed such good educational advantages.

The last ten years has witnessed the greatest improvement, both in town and country districts. The publication of several newspaners has been undertaken, but only for short periods.

CHAPTER XV.

BY J. E. NORRIS.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—EARLY TRIALS AND HARDSHIPS—PRIMITIVE IMPLEMENTS—CLIMATE AND TIMBER—VERY EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST HOUSE—SOME PIONEER NAMES—FIRST CHURCH AND PREACHERS—A PRIMITIVE SUNDAY SCHOOL—SCHOOL AND TEACHERS—THE FIRST MILL—VARIOUS MATTERS—PLEASANTVILLE—BUSINESS INTERESTS—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

N the 8th day of March, 1854, Jefferson Township was created out of Haddon with its present territory, except Sections 5 and 8 in the western part, which have since been added, and an election was

ordered to be held at the house of James S. Reid, James F. Harvey being appointed Inspector of Elections. The name, of course, was given the township in honor of the great apostle of Democracy, the immortal Jefferson, and the citizens have steadily maintained the doctrines of that party at all elections ever since.

EARLY TRIALS AND HARDSHIPS.

Settlements were made early, and the trials and hardships through which the settlers passed are almost beyond belief at this late date when everything, even farm machinery, is largely propelled by steam. The land is excellent, there scarcely being any superior to it in the State, and all the productions with which Nature so bountifully blesses the industrious husbandman can be produced in abundance here. The implements with which the early farmer had to till his acros were few and very simple in construction. The plow was the old "bar-share," with a wooden moldboard and long handles; and the team had to be stopped sometimes two or three times in going across the field to clean off the clogging soil. The hoes and rakes and axes and harrows were exceedingly primitive, but the yield was so great that there was ample compensation for the hardships and inconveniences attendant upon the labors of the tiller. first little crop consisted of a patch of corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, and a strip or two of flax for the women; a little tobacco, also, was raised, and cotton enough for home purposes. The flax and cotton brought into use the spinning wheel, and many a bright striped garment finished for the Sunday's wear has set the heart of the anxious wearer almost wild with delight as she donned it and went off to meetin' in the log schoolhouse three or four miles away, and many a hardy youngster has thought himself dressed as finely as a Chicago dude when he stepped out in a spick and span new pair of tow-linen pants, with genuine store "galluses" to hold them up. Oh, those were grand old times, when everything was what it seemed to be; when butter was made from cows, and the storekeeper didn't have to give a prize to sell his coffee.

CLIMATE AND TIMBER.

The climate in this section of the State being mild, the pioneers were greatly favored, for they could work late in the fall and early in the spring. Timber was very scarce, however, and it was difficult to get the proper logs with which to build cabins without going many miles. It is said that at one or two raisings, when the matter had been overlooked, the "raisers" had to go several miles away to cut saplings to make handspikes. Firewood, consequently, was scarce, but it was not long till Nature's great storehouse of fuel was utilized, and coal became and is now almost as cheap as dirt. The whole surface of the township is, doubtless, underlaid by immense deposits of the best of bituminous coal. It crops out in almost any ravine, and from ten to twenty feet of digging exposes

veins of three to ten feet in thickness. Some day this rich field of the useful mineral will make Jefferson as independent of all other sources of wealth as some sections of Pennsylvania. At present, there is no railroad here, and as for other roads—don't mention it. Sullivan County is far behind in this regard, yet there is no stone in this section with which to build a road, the only substitute being the gravel away off in the Wabash bottoms.

THE VERY EARLY SETTLERS.

In 1815, Jesse Beck came to this section and settled on the spot where now is located Pleasantville, and where he lived till he was eighty-two years of age. He opened the first farm and made the ordinary improvements of that early day. Some of his descendants are yet living in the township. In 1816, he had a son born to him, John H. Beck, who was the first white child born in the township, and who is yet Jesse built the first house in the township, which stood for many years on the site of Pleasantville, but which has now entirely disappeared. When that old log cabin was built in the then wilderness, it was indeed a palatial mansion, and the wife of the old pioneer deemed herself as happy as the most favored lady of the land. When she and her husband first came, they had to live in their wagon until the cabin was erected, and many a night the couple lay down in the bottom of it, not knowing whether the morning sun would greet their eyes, or whether the bullet or tomahawk of some lurking savage would arouse them to their deaths. The hardships and privations of those old pioneers can never be recorded in all its verity, and we can only look back to those times with a sort of wonder how they successfully passed through them, and to think of them with all the feeling and respect that one can have, surrounded as we are by the comforts and conveniences that modern progress has furnished. After Beck, James Reid settled a farm and built him a cabin, and then James Mayfield came in, and he, too, settled a farm and built a cabin. And thus the community began to grow, for between 1815 and 1820 many settlers came. Wendell Hinkle came, and Uncle Johnny Bedwell, and Rev. James F. Harvey, Henry Moody, the Howards, Jones Enochs, and a little later, Pleasant M. O'Haver, brother of J. K. G'Haver, who settled in Haddon, and who afterward became a prominent citizen of Sullivan County. Those and many others afterward came and swelled the numbers, but they are now dead. The settlers came mostly from North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, but a few were from Virginia and other Southern States. Pleasant O'Haver came from Tennessee and was one of the most prominent men of the township; he owned 1,400 acres of land, and was a highly respected and active bus-He left six sons and three daughters, among whom is Mr. William P. O'Haver, of Pleasantville, who is one of the leading citizens of Jefferson.

SOME PIONEER NAMES.

Among the early settlers now living, some of whom are sons of those mentioned above, are the following: Aunt Jenny Bedwell, who is eighty-seven years of age; Benjamin Corbin, eighty-two; Elias Newkirk, eighty-two; S. J. Bedwell, George Baker, Francis Harvey, James N. Enochs, Samuel Enochs, John Enochs, Cornelius Howard, James M. Bedwell, Elisha Bedwell, Lacey Wood, Benjamin Cleveland, Benjamin Sisson, James Houldson, Eli Woodward, William P. O'Haver, John Wells, John Shake, Francis Newkirk, George Mayfield, Robert McClung, J. T. Jackson, H. Milburn, S. C. Hale, Francis Wells, and there may be several others.

Owing to the fact of there being little or no timber in the township in the early days, the country was comparatively free of marauding Indians; they only occasionally passed through on their way to better hunting tracts. The last of the redskins to pass through the country were a band of Shawanese (now spelled Shawnee), who camped for a short time on Black Creek.

FIRST CHURCH AND PREACHERS.

The first church society was organized in 1819, by Rev. John McCord, one of those self-sacrificing and brave old pioneer Methodist ministers, who may have been found in all the early settlements of the West, and it seems that, no matter where one searches for information of the early history of any specified locality, he will be sure to find some grand old hero in the garb of a simple worker for the Lord in the wilderness, such as Father McCord and others of his type. Those pioneer preachers came to the early settlements with their Bibles in one hand and their rifles in the other, and were as quick to hold up the one as to look along the barrel of the other. No timid time-servers were they; no hair-splitting theologians; no sticklers for "under the water," "out of the water" or "in the water;" ah, no; they came to proclaim the word of Jesus Christ and to call all men from sin to righteousness: they cared not for creeds in the abstract, and it made little difference to them through which gate the sinner entered the hereafter, so that they did enter. The voices of these old leaders in the van of civilization could be heard on Sunday morning from beneath some shady tree, or from the steps of some humble log cabin, and the sturdy listeners and their wives and children went away better prepared for the hardships on the morrow. This first church was organized with five members, one of whom, Aunt Jenny Bedwell, is still living. They met at various houses for some years, but in 1824 a church building was erected, it being a log cabin, and stood upon the spot where now is the cemetery at Pleasantville. Every vestige of that humble house of the Lord has passed away, and nothing, save the hallowed memories of those who worshiped there, remains. But there are

those who can look back at the little building, and give thanks that it was within its sacred walls they first knew what it was to feel the divine forgiveness, and that satisfaction of mind that those only feel who have thrown themselves upon the mercy of Him who maketh the burden light.

A PRIMITIVE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The first Sunday school was organized in 1830, by Rev. John Ritchey, and was attached to the Methodist Church. Phillip Hinkle was the first Superintendent.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The first school was conducted in the church building above mentioned, and the first teacher was Jeese Beck, the next James Reid; then Rev. James F. Harvey, followed by Isaac Owen, James W. Hinkle and others. The old schoolhouse was known for many years as the "college," and in it the most of the middle-aged citizens of the vicinity of Pleasantville secured their education or the foundation for the same. In the early times, education was not looked upon by a certain class with as much favor as it is now, and considerable currency was given to the supposed correct aphorism: "The more learning, the more rascality." But the educational history of a township should interest every well-meaning citizen. Nothing conduces so much to the prosperity of any section of country as good schools, and although those early schools, the teachers and what was considered the curriculum were extremely primitive, yet they laid good foundations, and have gradually given the lie to what used to be said by many otherwise well-meaning persons, that "gals didn't need to know nothin' about books, and all that boys orter know was to grub, maul rails and hunt." Such senseless prejudices, born of ignorance and envy, have descended in some measure to the present time, and yet tinge the complexion of many localities. Around those old pioneer schoolhouses, those old-log cabins of learning, what memories cluster! What memories of happy, sunny days, when tow-linen slips were worn by the boys, and when the rosy-cheeked girls were proud of their homespun linsey frocks, all striped with yellow and red, and when a pair of new shoes was an event in the life of boy or girl. How cheerily each pupil started off from home in the morning, carrying his little basket or pail containing his humble dinner, and what sports there were before school and at recess; and what fun it was to lock the teacher out till he promised to treat to cider and apples! Oh! those days of genuine, unalloyed pleasures come up from the dim past, yet linger fondly in the memory of all who enjoyed them. And the stern master, whose depth of lore was looked upon as something wonderful. He was the intellectual center of the entire neighborhood, and within whose cranium was supposed to dwell all the knowledge that was worth treasuring up by man. He was the oracle on all subjects, and his nod was sufficient to settle the most difficult prob-



m. P. Okaver

lems. But the old schoolmaster—him of the "olden times"—has passed away like many other good things.

THE FIRST MILL.

The first mill in the township was erected in 1830, by James S. Reid and James F. Harvey, and it was, up to that time, the most important improvement introduced to the community. Before its erection the settlers had to go many miles to have their grain ground, and the trip would often occupy three days. But now they had a mill of their own, and need not depend upon the far-off settlements for their bread. The completion of the mill brought business, also, to the section where it was located, and many farmers from a distance brought to it their grists. The mill, of course, was extremely primitive, but the meal it turned out was doubtless relished quite as highly as that produced by the new-fangled patent processes of the present time.

EARLY MERCHANDISING.

The irst stock of goods was brought to the township by Jackson Hinkle about 1850. A small cyclone passed through the northern portion c. the township in 1846, and destroyed considerable timber. Black Creek and Maria Creek, two small streams, cross portions of the township. Very little drainage is done, but some efforts are being made to introduce the earthen pipe, now being manufactured at Paxton, in Haddon Township, and at other points. The land is very productive, and excellent crops of wheat, corn, oats and some tobacco are raised, whilst hogs, cattle and sheep are shipped in considerable quantities from Marco and Carlisle.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

There is no railroad at present in the township, but there is a prospect of one at no distant day, as steps are already being taken to secure the passage through this section of the Indianapolis, Eel River & Vincennes road. The completion of this road will mark an era in Jefferson of no small importance, as it will furnish an outlet for the immense beds of coal that underlie the surface in all sections of the township. There are, notwithstanding the fact that there is, comparatively, no outlet for the product, five mines opened, two of which are being worked, one of which is leased and operated by George Sage, and the other by George Sult.

There are in the township fourteen good schoolhouses, all of brick, with an attendance of about 500 pupils. In the matter of churches, there a a, outside of Pleasantville, four: one of the Baptist denomination, at Indian Prairie, of brick, with Rev. W. Wood as pastor; one Methodist Episcopal, at Mount Moriah, of log, with Rev. Dayton Harvey as pastor; one Christian, at Shiloh, of brick, and one Christian, at Bethany, frame, with Rev. Price as pastor.

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There are two saw mills in the township, one one mile west of Pleas, antville, owned by B. Sisson, and one three miles southwest of same-point, owned by J. S. Anderson and Theophilus Cox.

The population of the township is about 2,000, and casts a vote of about 400. The Trustees at the first organization were, as well as can be remembered, Jackson Hinkle and Eli Woodward. The present officers are: Trustee, Jeremiah Daugherty; Justice of the Peace, Reuben Gilmore; Constable, Charles H. Lucas. W. P. O'Haver is Notary Public.

PLEASANTVILLE.

In 1862, the erection of a steam mill was begun on the site where now stands the only town or village in the township—Pleasantville. The ouilding of this mill was started by John Martin, who before finishing the same sold it to P. M. O'Haver, S. J. Bedwell and J. L. Smith, but the two latter gentlemen afterward sold their interests to P. M. O'Haver, who then completed the mill and put it in operation at a cost of over \$7,000. Mr. O'Haver run it for several years, and finally disposed of it to three of his sons, who in turn afterward sold it to Underhill & Martin. The mill is at present in successful operation, has two run of buhrs, and does excellent work. It is, excepting the coal mines, the chief interest of the township.

BUSINESS INTERESTS,

About this mill, as a nucleus, in the spring of 1866, Mr. William P. O'Haver laid off the town of Pleasantville, the plat consisting of about forty acres, and naming the new town from the given name of his father—Pleasant O'Haver. The proprietor then built quite a number of houses, and started the first store, since which time the place has improved considerably, it now having a large and growing trade. The following comprise the business interests: General stores, O'Haver & Booker, Moore & Howard, S. J. Bedwell; drug stores, C. J. O'Haver, Allen Booker; harness, J. Timerman, S. M. Howard & Bro.; shoe shops, N. Timerman; undertaker and dealer in furniture, George Baker; wagon shop, J. L. Douthitt; two blacksmith shops; brickyard, W. P. O'Haver; bricklayers, T. N. and Joseph McClung; carpenters and builders, J. O. Birdsall, W. L. Berry, J. H. Jackson; physicians and surgeons, James McDowell, W. A. Fleming, L. C. McDowell, T. B. Mayfield; Postmaster, W. P. O'Haver.

There are two good schools in the town having an attendance of about ninety pupils. Teachers, J. Shannon Ogg and Albert Ogg.

PRESENT CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church society has a neat frame building and a parsonage, with a membership of over 300; Rev. Dayton Harvey, pastor. Local ministers, Rev. W. P. O'Haver, L. R. Edmonds, J. W. Hinkle. The church also has a flourishing Sunday school, with an attendance of about 150 pupils. J. W. Hinkle is Superintendent.

The Baptist Church society has a very fine church edifice, and the denomination is in quite a flourishing condition. They have a membership of over ninety persons. Rev. W. Wood is pastor in charge. They have also a Sunday school of about forty scholars. A. Wood is the Superintendent.

The Presbyterian Church society has a very neat edifice, in which they have stated services, Rev. J. P. Fox officiating as pastor. Membership about thirty persons..

In connection with these churches and their influence on society, there are some significant facts, which not only redound to the honor of these humble houses of the Lord, but to the cause of religion in general. Since the organization of that little band of five persons into a Methodist society in the year 1819, and that little Sunday school of 1830, the township has turned out fourteen ministers of the Gospel, one of whom, Rev. Isaac Owen, was one of the founders of De Pauw University, and who also became a famous divine on the Pacific Coast; another, A. P. Forsythe, served a term in the United States Congress; several others became well known ministers in different sections of the country. From this same community have emanated twenty physicians and 130 common school teachers. This result, when the paucity of population is taken into consideration, is extremely creditable to Jefferson Township.

SOCIETIES.

In the matter of secret and benevolent societies, the township has been at the front. Some years ago, when the Patrons of Husbandry were in full blast, a flourishing grange was located in Pleasantville. They had a fine store in successful operation, having built a commodious building for that purpose and for the holding of their grange meetings, but after a time the experiment, like all undertakings where people enter businesses for which they have had no training, the co-operative store was given up, and the grange is now numbered among the things that were.

In January, 1873, a charter was received from the Grand Lodge of Indiana, I. O. O. F., for the organization of Pleasantville Lodge, No. 408, which was duly instituted. The following are the present chief officers: W. A. Rooksbury, N. G.; J. T. Howard, V. G.; J. G. Jackson, Secretary; James M. Howard, Financial Secretary. The lodge numbers about forty members.

In 1879, in answer to petition, the Grand Encampment of the State issued a charter and Pleasantville Encampment, No. 148, was organized. The present officers are: William Underhill, C. P.; W. P. O'Haver, H. P.; S. A. Maxwell, S. W.; J. M. Howard, J. W.; T. B. O'Haver, Scribe; S. M. Howard, F. S.; W. A. Harbin, Treasurer. The membership is twenty.

Pleasantville Lodge, No. 7, I. O. G. T., is in quite a flourishing con-

dition. The following are the officers; W. P. O'Haver, W. C. T.; Callie Loudon, W. V. T.; Hattie Edmonds, Secretary; S. E. Paxton, A. S.; Charles Berry, Treasurer; W. L. Berry, L. D.; James Harvey, Chaplain; Ambrose Corbin, Marshal; Alma Lester, D. M.; Clara Wilson, R. S. C. T.; Laura Terhune, L. S. C. T.

CHAPTER XVI.

BY MISS S. B. M'KINNEY.

TURMAN TOWNSHIP—THE FIRST SETTLERS—NATIVITY—FIRST BIRTH—THE
DEATH OF CLARK—BEARS AND BEES—ROLLINGS AND RAISINGS—AMUSEMENTS—LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN—MILLING—GRAYSVILLE—THE SCHOOLS
—ENFORCING A TREAT—THE CHURCHES—REVIVALS—CEMETERIES—
MURRIL THE ROBBER—STATISTICS, ETC.

TURMAN TOWNSHIP lies in the western part of Sullivan County. It is bounded on the north by Fairbanks Township, on the east by Hamilton Township, on the south by Gill Township, and on the west by the Wabash River. It is traversed by Turman Creek, a shallow stream usually, but becoming quite a river in times of high water. Turman Township contains some small prairies, but for the most part was originally a forest. There are according to the census 2,040 inhabitants.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

It is not known positively when the township was laid out. It took its name, from its earliest settler, who came to this portion of country in His name was Benjamin Turman. He located on the land which now is the fine farm owned by James Mann. This first settler did not long remain alone, but was followed by others who sought homes in the new country. Among the oldest settlers may be mentioned Gray, Jewell, Cushman, Rundell and Davis. The country was found to be for the most part densely wooded, requiring much labor to reduce it to a tillable state. However, the unwieldy timber possessed many advantages for the newcomer. It furnished him building material, afforded him fuel, supplied his hogs with food, contained abundance of game, and protected him from the rigors of winter. The daily experience of these pioneers must naturally have been very monotonous. For several years it was a struggle between the Indians and white men as to who held the better right to the land. Spring and summer were spent sowing, tending, and gathering crops, and making what improvements that were possible. Fall and winter were devoted to providing fuel, caring for stock, hunting and visiting. Women's work was hard in those early days. A portion of

their work consisted in spinning and weaving. All the cloth required for the clothing was made at home. Then the busy housewife cut the garments from the home-made cloth, and proceeded to do the sewing with her fingers. The clothing then worn was of the coarsest, most durable quality, and each garment was made after the plainest pattern.

NATIVITY OF THE PIONEERS, FIRST BIRTH, DEATH, ETC.

The people who here became neighbors and followers of like pursuits were from several different States. Virginia, New York, Kentucky and North Carolina were represented. The first birth was that of a child named Calvin Norman. The first marriage was that of Miss Sherman to Mr. Fitzhugh. They were obliged to go to Vincennes, a distance of some fifty miles, to procure the necessary license. The first death was that of a man named Clark, a soldier.

THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF CLARK.

One day Clark left the fort, to fetch a pail of water from the spring a short distance away. One of Clark's comrades fired toward him to frighten him, and make him think the Indians were near. The bullet intended for a joke, proved the death of poor Clark.

BEARS AND BEE TREES.

Bears, deer, wolves and smaller game abounded. Some of these animals proved dangerous, and troublesome in the extreme. Often there would be organized hunts, continuing for several days, and were participated in by several persons. One man relates how his premises were subject to the depredations of bears. So he determined to rid himself of the bear, or bears, as the case might be. Accordingly, he obtained the assistance of several of his neighbors. With the assistance of several dogs, they followed the bear's tracks to a huge hollow tree, where it seemed he had concealed himself. Proposals were made to burn the tree, also to cut it Finally it was decided to fell it. It was done, and within were found four bears—two large ones and two half-grown ones. were plentiful, and the man who found one deemed himself lucky; and took every ounce of honey from the helpless winged colony that had hoarded the store. The largest day's hunt resulted in killing ten deer, three bears, and cutting ten bee trees.

LOG ROLLINGS, AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

When a farmer wished to convert a piece of woods into a field, he felled the trees and then invited his neighbors to the rolling. The logs were rolled into huge piles and brush was piled upon them, and then all were set on fire. Although it required hard work to clear the ground in this manner, such occasions were scenes of a great deal of mirth and

jollity; and many were the feats of strength exhibited for the amazement of the crowd. When a man wished to build a house or barn, he prepared the timbers, had them drawn to the proper place, and then invited his neighbors to the raising, as it was called. At both raisings and rollings, it was customary to furnish plenty of good whisky. The women's part at these gatherings was to do the cooking.

Stoves were unknown, and all cooking was done by a large fire-place. In these days the delicious corn pone flourished, and many other oldfashioned dishes that may be remembered. The women likewise had their days for inviting in their neighbors to help them quilt or pick wool. After the apple trees grew, there were apple parings to attend. These were usually followed by a dance. Dancing was a favorite pastime with the young. The singing school was organized at a very early day and was quite popular. These classes held their meetings at the schoolhouses. The women sang tenor as well as soprano. passed on, the heavy forests were cleared away, and in their stead were flourishing farms and substantial dwelling houses. Rollings and raisings gave place to more modern methods of improvements. This section was adapted particularly to agriculture, and from necessity its earliest settlers were farmers, and have been pursuing that same manner of life ever since. Commodious farmhouses have taken the places of the early cabins, and the rude farming implements of half a century ago are replaced by machinery of every kind that can facilitate labor. Fifty years ago, the only object of the farmer was to supply his own immediate needs, there being no markets.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN.

Corn and hogs were the principal objects of attention. Occasionally, a few acres of wheat, and a few head of horses and cattle. Later, however, large crops of wheat have been raised, and thousands of bushels have been shipped yearly. Also a great deal of live stock has been raised and shipped to other portions of the country. There still remain traces of the old Indian trail that ran along the edge of the bluff, until it reached Turman Creek, and then divided into two branches.

THE OLD STAGE COACH.

The stage coach began to run in 1825, and was expected to arrive once a week. The stage line lay between Terre Haute and Vincennes. In 1830, the mail coach was started upon this route, and proposed to bring two mails per week. Often, however, the coach would be delayed for days on account of high water and bad roads. North of where Graysville now stands was the first tavern, kept by a man named Davis, and was also kept by his widow. White men made this their lodging place while in their search for homes in the new country. The tavern was also frequently visited by bands of peaceable Indians, who were on their way o Vincennes to receive pay for their lands bought by the Government

THE BARLY MILLS.

It is said the first saw mill was erected in 1830 at a cost of \$500, and was owned by a man named Johnson. The first grist mills were small hand affairs owned by farmers. The next class of grist mills were run by horse power. A few years later, saw and grist mills were combined. Of late years, Mr. Harris did a good business with a mill of the lastnamed kind. At present, there are five saw mills in the township, representing a total value of \$3,000. They do quite a thriving business, and are owned by D. J. Hadyn, A. D. Brown, Thomas Sinclair, John Eslinger and Joe Bell. A small corn mill is located a short distance north of Graysville. It is owned by Wesley Warner, and is capable of grinding fifty or sixty bushels of corn per day.

Being especially adapted to agriculture, factories, of course, did not flourish. In 1861, Joe Gray established a woolen factory west of Graysville a few miles. This factory was operated quite successfully for several years, but was abandoned in favor of shipping interests. The people were called temperance people, yet they universally kept a good article of whisky about their houses. There were numerous copper stills in this vicinity which manufactured a very good article of the kind. These stills are things of the past, and are only spoken of as memories.

VILLAGE OF GRAYSVILLE.

Turman Township contains but one village. It was named Gravsville in honor of its founder, Joe Gray. The village contains about 150 inhabitants. For several years, the growth of the village has been nothing. It is merely a collection of houses, never having been laid off. The present site of the town was owned originally by Gray, Brewer and John-The first building was a dwelling house and store combined, owned and controlled by Joe Gray, who brought the first lot of goods. stock was general, embracing anything a farmer might wish, and was worth several hundred dollars. Gray was succeeded by Marts, Stewart, Brewer, and Davis & Son. The last named firm is carrying on the dry goods business at present, and have invested a capital of some \$4,000. The drug business is carried on by J. H. Bennett, and is worth \$2,400. The stock of millinery goods owned by R. E. Julian is worth about \$100. The first Postmaster was Joe Gray, who kept the office several years. The present Postmaster is Base Cushman, assisted by Miss Davis. manufacturing interests of the village are represented by Yeager Bros., who manufacture a very excellent grade of wagons and buggies on special orders. The first physician was Dr. Curtis, who settled north of Graysville in 1819. For many years, he held a very extensive practice, which extended several miles around. In 1849, Dr. Harvey Weir moved to Graysville to engage in the practice of his profession. On leaving this point a few years later, he was followed by Dr. N. Weir, who for nearly

twenty years practiced all about the surrounding country. Durham and Cushman are resident physicians, and report a good paying practice.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was built on David Cushman's farm, and was constructed in the quickest, plainest way. The oldest remembered teachers were Seth Cushman, Rundell, Johnson and Hill. schoolhouses were built entirely by volunteer work and subscription. The windows usually held oiled paper in place of glass panes. seats were slabs of wood, and a huge fire-place supplied heat for the The early teachers were paid by subscription, with the school room. privilege of boarding around. One dollar per month was charged for each pupil's tuition. However large or small the school, the pupils all studied aloud. Each pupil recited alone in his several studies; and also had the privilege of advancing as rapidly as he chose in any study. The books used were the Testament, English Reader, Pike's Arithmetic, Webster's Spelling-book, Kirkham's Grammar and writing. The school term was a short one, usually not more than three or four months during As for methods, each teacher had his own individual ideas of how a school should be governed and instructed, and acted accordingly. Great emphasis was put upon memorizing, and it was not an unusual occurrence for a pupil to commit his entire spelling lesson to memory. It is claimed that the old manner of instruction developed more originality than do most recent methods. Be that as it may, the good old way has departed with the old-time schoolmaster, who was the oracle of the neighborhood, and enforced his authority at school by the free and frequent application of the rod. Spelling schools have always been a feature of rural schools. Sometimes two neighboring schools would spell against each other. The contest would be very exciting, but the occasion was always full of interest and good nature. Sometimes a small scholar decided the day by happening to spell a word right at the right time.

A SCHOOLMASTER BULLIED.

It was customary in early times to call upon the teacher to treat; and if he refused, to compel him to do so. The treat usually consisted of whisky, apples and nuts. On one occasion, the teacher, named Johnson, was asked to treat and refused to do so. The large boys, thinking to compel him to comply with their request, took him and plunged him into a deep spring, and held him under the water awhile. Upon bringing him to the surface the boys were horrified to find their teacher dead as they supposed. With some difficulty he was resuscitated, and sent and obtained two gallons of whisky as a treat for the boys. One young man, named Johnson, drank so much of the treat that he almost died from alcoholic poison.

In 1856, the township was districted into twelve divisions. The public school was quite limited for several years, and could not meet all the demands made upon it. But free schools took the place of subscription schools, and schoolhouses, though rough, were comfortable, and the teacher's wages were sure, although very small. Improvement has gone on until not a poor schoolhouse remains. There are commodious, comfortable houses supplied with all necessary appliances. The school books have gone through all shades of improvement until now it is a matter of wonder how a child can help learning. The teacher of the present is usually a well-disciplined person, who understands his business most thoroughly. The modern school government is something to be admired. . Everything is done in a regular way, and studies are pursued in a syste-Turman Township has as good schools and as well drilled matic manner. teachers as can be found in the county. The teachers' wages average \$40 per month. The present teachers are S. Birlingmire, Mattie Highee, G. W.: Nowlin, Joe Birlingmire, Florence Turman, F. C. Boone, Stella Thomas, Maggie Hereford, John Weir, William Hunt, Joe Bragdon and Lucretia Baker; Thomas Colver is Trustee.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The first religious meeting was held by Jacob Turman, a Methodist minister. He was located on the Vincennes Circuit, and came on a preaching tour to the old fort in 1812. It is told that the Indians had stolen up to the fort, and were ready to make an attack upon the unsuspecting people within; when the Indians nearest the wall heard Minister Turman at prayer. "Hark!" said they, "The Great Spirit is within," and they left the fort in peace. Such is the pleasing story told and believed by many.

In 1817, a Presbyterian minister named Balch removed to these settlements, and preached all through the surrounding country. In common with other early settlers, he was obliged to encounter all sorts of perils and dangers. A minister's salary in those days was a meal or a night's lodging. Rev. Balch continued to reside with these people until he died. He was buried in the old Turman Graveyard, where his remains lay until 1880, when they were removed to the Presbyterian Graveyard north of Graysville. The Methodist denomination was the first to hold revivals, and to introduce camp-meetings and to organize churches. It has therefore been by far the strongest church found here. They built temporary houses of worship at different places, and finally in 1857 built their present house of worship at a cost of \$1,200. Since that time, the ministers of that denomination began to receive salary. The salary the Graysville Circuit has paid is about \$700 per year. In 1872, the Methodist denomination built the Mount Tabor Church at a cost of \$1,500, and

in the same year the same sect erected Providence Church at a cost of \$1,200.

REVIVALS.

Many important revivals have taken place at these different churches. The most noted revival was that of 1864, at the Graysville Church. It was conducted by Rev. Heavenridge, assisted by his brother ministers, also by those from other denominations. Nearly one hundred persons were converted at this meeting. The interest was widespread, and wagons full of people came every day for weeks and from miles distant. There has been quite a succession of pastors over this circuit. Among them have been Buck, Julian, Heavenridge, Wood, Cornelius, and the present pastor, Rev. Hawes. The Presbyterian denomination had two different houses of worship; but both houses having fallen into disuse, and old members having died, the rest of the church removed its membership to Sullivan. In 1871, the members of Graysville concluded to form another church, and did so, and built their present house of worship at a cost of \$1,575. Rev. Mateer was first pastor over the last organiza-He was followed by Rev. Fox, who was succeeded by Rev. Mateer, the present pastor. The organizing members of the last church were George Carrithers, C. R. Wallace, W. A. Shields, John Shields, Jane Carrithers, E. H. Wallace, Nancy Johnson, Nancy Gray, M. M. Shields, M. T. Shields, S. E. Brown, C. A. Carrithers and M. J. Carrithers. The present membership is about twenty-five. Of the Universalist Church, it is worthy of mention that while there is no permanent church, there are some members and believers in that denomination, and have had frequent services for several years.

The Christian denomination, by some termed New Light and by others confounded with the Campbellite Church, established a church in 1854, through the labors of E. W. Humphreys, James McKinney and David Hays. These ministers held their first meetings at the residence of Dr. Halstead, on what is now called the Wider farm. The members of this first organization were Elizabeth Duffer, J. N. Halstead, Mary Jane Halstead, Amanda Davis, Hannah Medsker, Elizabeth Beard, Catherine Cushman, Eunice Baker, Margaret Halstead, Melinda Simmes, James H. Campbell, Leanna Harrington, Mehaley Grant, Charles Cade, John Medsker, Sarah Bridwell, Joannah Medsker, Nancy Bridwell and Louisa Wolverton.

From that time on, services were held in private houses, groves and the schoolhouse, until a year after, when a log house was built in which to hold services. When this house was no longer fit for use, the church resorted again to the schoolhouse. In 1868, the church built a neat frame house of worship at the Big Spring at a cost of \$600. T. C. Smith preached the dedicatory sermon. The succession of Christian pastors of the Big Spring Church is as follows: E. W. Humphreys,

Leonard Shoemaker, P. Spade, John Phillips, T. C. Smith, John Whitaker, Rev. Acres, John T. Phillips, T. C. Smith and D. J. Evans, C. L. Jackson and G. W. Shepherd.

The average salary of these ministers is \$200 per year. Present membership of church is about forty. At several different times, interesting revivals have been held at the Big Spring Church. There have been many generous donations given by each one of the denomination. These were occasions for having a good social time, and for expressing good will toward the pastor. The Sunday schools of this region date back to 1837, when Rev. Balch organized a Sabbath school in connection with his other work. In summer, the Sunday school met in the grove, and in winter, on pleasant Sabbaths, it met at private houses. In 1839 also. Miss Warren, a school teacher from the East, not content with her work as school teacher, established a Sunday school. It was a pleasure to both old and young to attend, although the only book in the school was a Bible and perhaps a hymn book. The only officer was Superintendent. At present there are Sunday schools at the Methodist and Christian Churches. Officers consist of Superintendent, Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian. The schools are made interesting by the judicious use of papers and books, and the study of the Bible is supplemented with lesson leaves and charts.

CEMETERIES.

Some of the old cemeteries have been sold with adjoining land to strangers, and as time has passed on the exact spot they occupied is forgotten. The traveler who visits the Hawkins Graveyard, will not soon forget what a wild and desolate spot it is. The cemeteries most in use now are the Mann and Presbyterian.

MURRIL THE ROBBER.

Turman Township has been remarkably free from epidemics, financial panics, and crime. Only one man is known to have been murdered within its limits. Three horses were known to have been stolen, and the nearest acquaintance with thieves was the finding of the name of the notorious John A. Murril carved upon a tree. The credulous believed the robber himself was near them. The skeptical thought some idle hunter had carved the terrible name upon the tree to see what the effect would be upon others.

There are members of Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, but they meet with lodges in other towns. At two or three times when the subject of temperance was agitated the Good Templars had lodges, but the interest would die away and the lodges disband. The people are for temperance, however, and it is highly complimentary to their moral sentiment that they have never tolerated a saloon.

STATISTICS.

In 1850, there were 119 voters in Turman Township, and in 1882 there were 338. The social growth of this people has kept pace with other improvements. Facilities for transportation have developed the country's resources, and the people now find a market for whatever there is to sell. Money will buy a greater variety of the comforts of life than formerly. Instead of the farmer and his family leading lives of drudgery, they are able to live in comfort, and to surround themselves with whatever makes life desirable. Their homes are supplied with books, magazines, papers, pictures and music. Their schools and their teachers are of as good a grade as can be found in the county. Their churches are as well attended and their ministers as able as one finds anywhere. The population of Turman Township in 1806 was one, in 1884 was 2,047.

CHAPTER XVII.

BY J. E. NORRIS.

Cass Township—First Land Entry—Pioneer Supplies—Necessities of the Times—First Settlers—First Birth, Marriage and Death— Improved Dwellings—James Pigg's Wagon—"Raisings"—First Mill—Hunting and Hunters—A Famous Hunter—The Old Gunsmith—A Political Incident—A Cyclone and Epidemic—Natural Resources—Several Matters—Dugger, Buell, etc., etc.

THIS division of the county, known as Cass Township, is the eastern of the central tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Jackson Township; on the south by Jefferson Township; on the west by Hamilton Township; and on the east by Greene County. From north to south on the east portion, it is seven miles in extent, and from east to west on the southern portion it is the same; but from east to west on the northern portion, and from north to south on the western portion, it is about six miles in extent, a section a mile square being chopped out of the northwest corner for the benefit of Hamilton, which section should be restored to Cass, to which it rightfully belongs. The township was formed from Jackson and Haddon Townships in 1850, and the first officers were: Trustees, John Maxwell, John G. McBride and James A. McGill; Clerk, John H. Wilson; Assessor, William G. Moss.

FIRST LAND ENTRY.

The first man to enter land in Cass Township was William Pugh, who came way back—some time in the twenties. The first man, however, to open a farm here was Thomas Neeley, who came from East Tennessee,

bringing with him his aged father, and settling about a mile from where is now located the town of Dugger.

PIONEER SUPPLIES.

At this time, about 1825, the whole face of the country was just about as it came from the hands of the Creator; everything was wild, and although there was considerable timber, the ground was covered with wild pea-vines, which afforded fine living, in connection with the plentiful supply of acorns, for the many hogs that ran wild through the woods. Game of course was plentiful, and all that was to be done by the settler to fill his larder with the best of venison, wild turkey and bear meat, was to take down his trusty rifle from its pegs against the cabin wall, step a few yards from his door-way, and bring down a buck or a couple of turkeys; or, going a little farther into the brush, track a bear to his lair in the recesses of the forest, bring him to his haunches with a well directed shot, cut his throat with the keen edged hunting knife, skin him, and bear the carcase back to the cabin, where the women folks would dress the best portions of Old Bruin, for the repast, which consisted, in addition of corn dodgers, hominy and honey, a diet, by the way, not to be sneezed at in these sham times, when one does not know (especially if living in large cities) whether he is eating diseased beef or not, and when he can't tell whether his butter is made from the refuse fat of a steer or from a sick cow. Verily, if the lives of the old pioneers were full of trials and hardships, they yet had good health and appetites. Much honor should we pay to those brave, self-sacrificing and manly old advance guards of the army of civilization. But for them, when would this lovely land of ours have been made to yield its treasures and blossom as the rose?

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

James Pigg came in 1828. He was from Tennessee, and was, probably, the most progressive of the early settlers, for he had not only more of the "first" things to occur in his family, but had most of the "first" improvements, of which more hereafter. Mr. Pigg was well advanced in life when he reached this wilderness, for he had served in the war of 1812, and gallantly, too, coming out of that struggle without a scratch. Several others settled shortly after Pigg, and the country soon began to assume some little of the appearance of civilization. Cabins began to rise here and there on the sides of the knolls, and near the small streams that water the country.

Among those coming after Pigg, or thereabouts, we find the following, who are now dead: Joseph Neely, Elias Graves, Morgan Gambill, Phillip Usrey, Uncle Johnny Maxwell, and several others who are now forgotten; also John Y. Dodd, the Saucermans, Peter Alembaugh, Lewis Brewer, Michael Houck, the Freemans, Moores, McBrides, a man named

Egbert (who afterward went away and joined the Mormons at Nauvoo), Jerry Pickett (who hunted through here) and others. Tennessee and Kentucky furnished most of the settlers, but there were a few from Virginia, Maryland and other States.

FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

The first birth in the township, or rather what was then known as Jackson Township, was, probably, a daughter of James Pigg. This child was born in 1831, and died the next year, she being named Martha Jane Pigg, hers being the first death. The first marriage, also, occurred in the same family, when Sanders Pigg, son of James, married Hannah Gambill, a daughter of which union is now Mrs. George W. Usrey.

In 1838, Joseph, Neely, father of Thomas Neely, died. He was an old man when he came to this county, and had been a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He was looked up to by all the settlers as one worthy the respect of his fellow-man, as he had risked his all in the grand old war for liberty. His remains were deposited in the graveyard at Antioch Church, and they were followed to their last home by nearly all the settlers.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

An event occurred about this time, somewhere along in the thirties, which was the event of that primitive age: James Pigg conceived the idea of improving on the old round-log cabin, and commenced the construction of a hewed log house, which he duly finished in time, and that house was the admiration and wonder for miles around, for some time to come, or at least till others attained to the same good fortune. Mr. Pigg also had built for him the first wagon that ever rolled across a farm in this Peter Alembaugh did the blacksmith work, and Boatman and Pigg did the wood work. How the old settlers daily watched the rise and progress of that four wheeled vehicle is beyond our knowledge now, but they did so evidently with as much interest as Holmes Deacon did the building of the "wonderful one horse shay." They pronounced her a beauty when finished, and the way the neighbors borrowed that wagon was simply wonderful, but in those early times, so dependent was one upon the other, that it was not thought unreasonable. The community felt as one person when their interests were at stake. "check line" was brought into use in this section about this time, when Mr. Pigg got his neighbors to help him break the horses into that newfangled mode of horse-tailoring.

BUILDING THE CABINS.

The settlers had their fun and frolic, for "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," as the old saying goes; so when a cabin raising

was to take place they would collect from all quarters on the morning of the "raise," and even the night before, camping out by bright fires, singing many songs, telling hunting stories and passing the old jug around quite freely. In the morning, however, all hands would go to work with a will, and before night set in the cabin would be up from sill to topmost log, roof on, and floor of split logs, almost ready for the The chimney was where the pioneer artist exhibited Brussels carpet. his best skill, and the care that was taken to give it the best shape for conducting away the smoke was worthy the most advanced architect of to-day. Whisky was used quite freely at these raisings, and it used to be said, as it has been said later, that a house could not be raised nor a harvest gathered without the inspiring "bug-juice." Time, we are happy to state, has given the lie to all such theories. The whisky was not obtained in Cass, we are also assured, for there never was a distillery in the township.

THE FIRST MILL

The first mill was built by Peter Alembaugh, on Buttermilk Creek. It was a horse mill, one of that old pioneer sort, with a long lever, tied to the end of which was a horse, who went round circus fashion, and which, like the mills of the gods, "ground slowly." Still those mills were almost indispensable, and the meal they furnished was, doubtless, exceedingly toothsome, if it was not so fine as that of the patent "decorticated "variety now almost a necessity to the "advanced" housewife. If the old "one-horse" mill on the Buttermilk was an institution, what could have been thought of the pretentious water mill, erected some time after on the Busseron, near Caledonia? To this mill the settlers would bring their grists long distances from their homes, after making a three days' trip-one day to go, one to have it ground, and one in which to return. They would often come in parties and camp out together. Caledonia, by the way, where this mill was located, was the principal trading point for all this region. Here flat-boats were built, loaded with the products of the country, and floated down the rivers as far, often, as New Orleans. It was at this point where Gen. De Pauw, a man of great business energy and force of character, settled, and where he did a large business. His son, Washington De Pauw, is now one of the wealthiest men of the State, and resides at New Albany. The name, Buttermilk, of the creek referred to above, was derived in the following manner: Some soldiers were passing through this country in the early times, and stopping at a house on this small stream, asked for something to eat. The good woman, whose husband was off hunting at the time, told them that all she had was a little venison and "a plenty of buttermilk." They accepted the fare, and drank so much buttermilk that they all got sick, which made such an impression that the stream has been called Buttermilk Creek ever since.

HUNTING AND HUNTERS.

Hunting was almost universal among the settlers, for they had to depend upon that source for much of their meat. It is true hogs were plentiful, but as they all ran loose through the woods, they soon became very wild, and often to procure one, he had to be shot. Many very fierce boars were among the number, and they frequently made it exceedingly dangerous to approach them in the solitude of the woods. On one occasion, an old hunter was in the woods laying for a large buck that usually came for water at Mud Creek. In the vicinity of where the hunter lay concealed was a drove of probably twenty or thirty hogs, including two or three large boars, with projecting tusks two or three inches in length. Finally, along came the buck, and no sooner had he gotten in range than a bullet entered his head. He fell, and as he did so, the hogs, through some unaccountable impulse, rushed for the dying deer. The hunter, thinking he had a better right to the buck than the hogs, rushed up too, never dreaming of his danger, but he had hardly gained the side of his game, when one of the boars struck at him with his tusk, fortunately not cutting him, but knocking him over a log. All the other hogs then made for the hunter, who, quickly perceiving his danger, sprang for the nearest tree, climbed out of reach, and waited till the porkers went away, but he did not get his deer; the hogs devoured every vestige of the animal with the exception of the larger bones and antlers, which measured nearly five feet from tip to tip.

John F. Freeman was a great hunter, and his skill with the rifle was something wonderful. He seemed to love the sport more for the sport than for the bagging of the game. He always came home loaded down. Robert Moore, also, was a great huntsman. He kept a pack of hounds, and nothing seemed to please him half so well as to hear his leader in the chase, a large, long-eared, brown and white hound, strike the first note as he scented the trail of the fox or wolf, and struck off through a clearing with the balance of the dogs at his heels. Old man Pigg and the boys used to amuse themselves by catching wolves in pens, and poking sticks at the thieving "varmints" till they fairly foamed with rage. The old man was a hunter, too, and he has often hung up and dressed five or six deer in an evening. Jerry Pickett was, however, the great Nimrod of all this section. He did not live in this township, but was here so much, and hunted these woods so thoroughly, that he can almost be claimed as a resident. He was from above here somewhere. His appearance was very peculiar, looking and acting so much like an Indian that no one would ever have dreamed that he was a white man if he had dressed Indian fashion. He was, nevertheless, of pure white blood. Some have thought his appearance was a "birth-mark." He not only looked like an Indian, but was just as skilled as they in all manner of woodcraft, knew all their cunning tricks of trapping and hunting, was

up to all their devices of stratagem, and it is said that many persons believed he could track game by seent, like a dog.

THE OLD GUNSMITH.

Allen McBride was a gunsmith, and for many years furnished or repaired the firearms of the community. Hunters came from long distances to secure the services of McBride, who was extremely skillful in his calling. A gun made by this old artisan was said to have been as true as the best machine made, improved rifle that was ever turned out by the most famous makers of the world. It took him a long time to make a gun, but when it was finished it would "shoot," you can rely upon it, if the shooter had half an eye for a mark. He lived near where Bateham now is.

Among the stories of the old settlers, the following used to be popular: It appears that a man named Stevens, loved to get up big wolf stories, drawing principally upon his imagination for the facts. In a crowd at one of the old raisings, he told how on one occasion he had discovered seven wolves in a small thicket; he had tracked them in the snow, which was about a foot and a half deep, and then, forgetting about the snow, related how he had "ring-fired" the thicket and picked off each of the seven wolves as they came out. The crowd laughed at the mistake, or rather lie of Stevens, but another old hunter named Cantrell said he could beat that; so he went on to tell how he had tracked two wolves with a little bench-legged dog, and how the wolves ran up a tree to escape, and then how the little dog went up after the wolves, and grabbing them by the hind legs, threw them off the tree, where they were killed by the hunter. At this point, all the listeners were about to exclaim "a wolf nor a dog can't climb a tree," when Cantrell said: "The tree was lying on the ground, and my story beats his, because it's true."

A POLITICAL INCIDENT.

In 1844, when the political excitement ran high, an incident occurred which illustrates the intensity of the feeling of the two parties, and although happening in another township, one of the participants was the wife of old Allen McBride, the gunsmith spoken of above. The Democrate had a big rally at Terre Haute, and delegations from all over the county were in attendance. Now when the delegation from Haddon returned to Carlisle, they found the Whigs having a big barbecue there; so Mrs. Allen McBride, who was here at the time, and Mrs. Miller, wife of the skin-dresser, called out for horsee, and they being obtained, mounted them and marshalled the enthusiastic Democracy all around the old town, amidst the plaudits of the admiring citizens.

AN EARLY CYCLONE.

In 1846, a terrific storm, evidently a cyclone similar to those of late

years, devastated a belt of country lying a mile or more south of the village of Buell. It was about one mile in width, came from a southwesterly direction, and created great havoc. It destroyed not only fences, but tore up by the roots great numbers of trees, and blew down houses and barns. Thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber was ruined for anything but firewood.

A TERBIBLE VISITATION.

A terrible visitation in the shape of typhoid fever fell upon the township in 1852. It was so general that it reached the proportions of an epidemic. The physicians at that date were almost totally ignorant of the disease, and could scarcely cope with it in a single instance. Numbers, both old and young, fell before the scourge, but it seemed to have peculiarly fatal effect upon the older persons, as nearly all the original settlers died from it. Quinine was used largely, and when that ran out, the doctors used boneset tea.

SOME FIRSTLINGS.

The first Justice of the Peace who administrated the law in what is now Cass, but which at that time was Jackson Township, was Esquire Adam Wilson, and the first Justice of the Peace after the organization of the township was John McBride.

The first schoolhouse erected in the township stood on the ridge nearly opposite Lewis Brewer's house, about half a mile east of Dugger, and the first school teacher who wielded the rod and taught the "young idea how to shoot," was Jesse Ruark. There are now twelve neat and substantial frame schoolhouses, with an attendance of over 600 pupils.

CHURCHES.

Antioch Christian Church was the first erected in the township, and the first minister to preach was Rev. Palmer. Antioch is located about two miles north of Dugger, and Rev. Joseph Patton is the pastor.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church is located about four miles north of Dugger.

Hickory Methodist Episcopal Church is located about two and one-half miles south of Buell.

Clayborne Presbyterian Church is located three miles north of Buell.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Considerable of the land of Cass Township is broken and hilly, and, as a consequence, it is not as productive as some other sections of the county, but nature has made ample amends for her apparent slight in the matter of soil, for the township has just beneath the surface that which will make it the richest section of Sullivan, at no distant day. Coal underlies the soil to such an extent and in such abundance, that

one can almost kick away the dirt and crary off great chunks of the black diamonds. There are four mines opened in the township: one at Dugger, owned by Dugger & Neil, which employs about forty five men; one at Buell, owned by John B. Lyons; another, owned by Edward Hancock; and still another which is not now in operation, in consequence of there being, literally, so facilities for carrying off the valuable product, tons of coal lying at the mines and wasting away. The day will come when the short-sighted policy of a one-horse railroad will be a thing for wonderment.

There is a flouring mill half a mile from Dugger, owned by Henry Abbey, and a grist mill for grinding corn, at Buell.

SEVERAL MATTERS.

During the late civil war, Cass was pretty thoroughly Anti-war Democratic, yet she sent some brave sons to the field, who not only did good service, but who laid down their lives in defense of their country. A sad affair occurred during those sad times in the death of Enrolling Officer Fletcher Freeman, who was killed on the public highway, and around whose death much mystery collected.

The population of the township is about 1,900, and casts a vote of about 400. The present officers of the township are: Trustee, James B. Cochran, who also acts as Clerk and Treasurer; Assessor, Amos Marshall; Justice of the Peace, John Hawtin; Constables, B. W. Fry, T. A. Moss.

OLD SETTLERS LIVING.

As far as can be ascertained, the following comprise the old settlers at present living: Michael Houck, who is ninety-three years of age, is the oldest man in the township, and doubtless the oldest in the county; John Hawtin, William Bledsoe, John Bledsoe, Thomas Neeley, George W. Usrey, Andrew J. Pigg, James B. Cochran, Perry Maxwell, Lewis Brewer, Humphrey Shepherd, and there may be one or two others.

Cass has a railroad, such as it is, and it is no fault of her citizens that she has no better, for they are ready, with their coal and other products, to give it patronage, as soon as they can be assured that the road can and will haul them off. The Springfield, Effingham & Southeast Railroad Company is the pretentious title of what is termed the "Narrow Gouge" by the citizens of Cass, and if the entire United States can turn out anything that is nearer not being a railroad than this, we should like to see it trotted out.

DUGGER.

Dugger, the largest village of the township, contains a population of about 225, and has one general, one drug and grocery, and one confectionery and grocery store; one blacksmith shop; three physicians, Drs. C. M. Lowder, T. S. Bedwell and J. S. T. Taylor; another physician, Dr.

John Murphy, lives about a mile from the town. Postmaster, Dr. C. M. Lowder. A lodge of Knights of Labor, a miners' association, have a lodge at this point and numbers some forty-five members. A saloon also figures in the Dugger business roll. It is a railroad town.

BUELL

Buell, also on the line of the Springfield, Effingham & Southeast Railroad, has a population of about 125 persons, and contains one general and one drug store and one saloon; two physicians, Drs. Brown & Son. The post office is named Cass, with Dr. N. H. Brown, Postmaster. The town was named in honor of Col. Pratt Buell, a railroad man, and not for Gen. Don Carlos Buell, of war fame, as one would naturally suppose.

Bateham is a post office, and contains about one house, with Mr. John Lamey as Postmaster.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BY J. E. NORRIS.

FAIRBANKS TOWNSHIP—AN EARLY ELECTION—ORIGINAL SETTLERS—EX-CELLENT FARMING—A GREAT CHANGE—EARLY NECESSITIES—HUNTERS AND FISHERS—THE FIRST BORN—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—VARIOUS MAT-TERS—TOWN OF FAIRBANKS—GRADED SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES—NARROWS P. O.

As an evidence that Fairbanks Township was one of the earliest settled in the county, even if it had not yet been organized as a township, we give place to the substance of an extract from the records in regard to elections. It appears that an election was held in Fairbanks Township May 8, 1820, at the residence of Elias Moore, for Justice of the Peace, to fill the unexpired term of Joseph Liston, who had removed from the county, and that the following persons participated in that election: Joseph Ransford, Sr., Joseph Ransford, Jr., Ludwick Ernest, J. W. Durvois, Alexander Clark, James Pogue, William Rankin, Archibald Parker, Elias Moore, Alexander Rankin, Toplar Coleman, Joseph Thomas and Jacob Mattox. Alexander Rankin having received the highest number of votes—that is, all of them—he was accordingly declared elected. Alexander Clark and Archibald Parker were the Judges of Election.

ORIGINAL SETTLERS.

James Pogue was, possibly, the first settler, but it is a question whether he came before the Drakes. This family, which was, and is to-

day, a very numerous and highly respectable and prosperous one, came in early, probably along about 1816-17. They came from Ohio, James Drake being the principal one or leader. Joseph Thomas, Enoch Thompson, Joseph Liston, Ludwick Ernest, Joseph Ransford, Sr., Joseph Ransford, Jr., Hezekiah Riggs, Barnett Rinerson, J. W. Durvois, Alexander Clark, William Rankin, Alexander Rankin, Elias Moore, Archibald Parker, Toplar Coleman, Jacob Mattox, all came to this section at a very early day in its history. Also came, at about the year 1820 to 1830, many others, some of whom are dead, and a few are still living. Benjamin Ernest came from South Carolina, and Jesse Davis, father of Mrs. Jane Ernest, came from North Carolina, both of whom settled in the vicinity of the spot where now is located the village of Fairbanks. Abram Debaun, John Harris, Joseph Dilley, Daniel Frakes, Elijah Pound, Jerry Thompson and Daniel Johnson are some of the names remembered by the older citizens.

The descendants of many of those above named are still living in the township, and are among the most thrifty and influential farmers and stock-raisers of the county. There are a number of the Drakes—Manwarring, James, Gaston, Martin and Eli—Stephen Johnson, who is, possibly, the oldest man in the township; Samuel Ransford, who is eighty-four years old, and is claimed by many persons to be the oldest; Peter Frakes, James G. Pound, Stephen Powers, William Kirkham, John Paddock, Bethuel Johnson, William Davis, Abram Debaun, Wilson Thompson, James Brewer, G. W. Sullens, Mrs. Violet Whitlock, Mrs. Jane Ernest, Mrs. Aggie Frakes, Mrs. Sally Drake, Mrs. Hannah Harris, Mrs. Nancy Dilley, Mrs. Nancy Strain and many others.

The name Fairbanks was given to the township, in honor of Lieut. Fairbanks, who had charge of the wagon with supplies and the detachment of soldiers guarding it when they were attacked by the Indians and most of them slaughtered, a full account of which will be found in the general history of Sullivan County. It is bounded on the north by Prairie Creek Township, Vigo County; on the south by Turman Township; on the east by Curry Township, and on the west by the Wabash River.

NATURAL WEALTH.

Fairbanks is one of the richest agricultural townships in the county. The land is gently rolling and highly fertile, all crops being easily produced, whilst in the matter of stock-raising, it is especially adapted. The country is well timbered, all varieties of the useful woods being obtainable in the greatest quantity. Coal, also, as it does almost everywhere in Sullivan County, underlies the surface at various depths in every direction, and, although no mining has been done, with the exception of a little for local use, immense treasures will some day be taken from under the

rich farms as well as from the surface. The country is dotted all over with excellent farm buildings.

But what a change has come over the face of the country since James Pogue and the Drakes, and Ludwick Ernest and the Ransfords and the Riggses came here, bringing with them their scant effects, sometimes not so much had the pioneer but that he could carry his outfit upon his shoulders, or at best, in a small wagon.

PRIMITIVE IMPLEMENTS.

Exceedingly rude, indeed, were the farming implements used by our forefathers, and they were as scarce as they were primitive in construction. The owner of an old bar-shear plow, with its wooden mold-board, or the fortunate possessor of a harrow of the most unwieldy pattern, was considered particularly favored by fortune, and those implements often went the rounds, to neighbors living ten and twenty miles off. To see the plowman of those days going across a field with his "bar-shear" hanging to a couple of horses, whilst he himself had as much as he could do to hang on the clumsy handles, was a sight that would make the plowboy of to-day go off into a fit of laughter.

EARLY NECESSITIES.

In addition to the usual small crops raised by the early settler, necessity compelled him to put out a patch of cotton, in many instances, as well as a patch of flax, for clothing, which the women would card and hackle and spin into yarn, and weave into cloth. No fine silks and satins and broadcloth adorned the girls and boys of that period; yet they were as happy beneath their homespun garbs, and carried as high a head and as generous a heart, as any highflier of to day. And it must not be thought that the dresses of the girls were all of the same somber hue, for the good mother and the daughter who was to wear the new frock, would search the woods for barks and roots, and use their "indigo" and other with skillful hands. They could make dyes that would produce as lovely reds and greens and blues, in various shades, as the most fastidious lady of to-day could demand, and in the matter of fineness, particular pride was taken in the number of cuts of the finished flax yarn that would pass through an open thimble, being simply amazing.

HUNTERS AND FISHERS.

Elijah Pound was noted in his day as a very expert fisherman as well as hunter, and many stories are told of his adventure in forest and by stream. He took great delight in taking his rifle and his fishing tackle and starting off for a week's hunt into the woods and by the streams, which then abounded with fish. James Pogue, also a noted hunter,

killed a very large bear upon the spot where now stands the village of Fairbanks. It was a very large and fat animal, and was the last of his kind that was killed in the township, as far as can be ascertained. Some of the old citizens tell some powerful hunting stories of the old times, as game was very abundant, turkeys being had almost for the asking. An occasional bear was killed, and sometimes a panther could be shot or trapped in a pit or pen, whilst coons, minks and other small four footed beasts were in undesirable abundance. Thomas Riggs and a noted sportsman, a crack shot with the rifle, named Harris, hunted through all this section, and were always known to be very successful in their hunts. Considerable "pitting"—that is making a "pit" trap for large game, was done sometimes for sport—as in the case of a wolf—as much as for food. A tough old story about one of those pits is told, and it seems to be the standing hunting joke of the township. As the story goes, a trapper dug a deep pit, covered it with branches as usual, baited it and went home. The next morning when he went to examine the pit he was surprised at the nature of the contents and made quick tracks from the spot not stopping till he was safely housed in his own log cabin, with doors barred and windows nailed down. "What did you find in the pit?" asked one of those to whom he was telling the yarn. "Find! why a coon, a wolf, an Indian and the devil." "What were they all doing?" continued the questioner. "Doin'? why, every feller was a sittin' in his corner lookin' quite commojus.''

THE FIRST BORN.

The first white child born within the confines of Fairbanks was Joel Harris, who is still living, a resident of Turman Township, and a highly respected, prosperous and influential citizen. This important event took place near the spot where the Fairbanks wagon defeat occurred, and gave intense joy, not only to the mother of the first born of Fairbanks Township, but the entire settlement. The little squaller was visited by all the neighbors, and it can readily be imagined that all the delicacies procurable in that backwoods settlement were freely lavished upon Mrs. Harris and the little stranger.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist circuit-rider was usually the first to arrive in the settlements, and his familiar form on his strong horse was greeted by young and old. Denominationalism was scarcely thought of; all that was required, until later years, was that a man should be a Christian. Of course all the early preachers were sent out by some particular church, and in addition to the Methodist, there were Baptist ministers. They came at a very early day, also, and first among the number we find Revs. Evans and Stansil. These Baptist preachers held services at various

points for some years, but not until 1824 was a regular church organized. It was an Old School Baptist society, and was near where the town of Fairbanks now stands. A little later, Rev. Mr. Rinerson, also a Baptist preacher, came into the township, and preached for some years.

The township is not as well supplied with churches as one would expect from the population and resources of the country, there being but two; one about one and one-half miles south of Fairbanks, belonging to the Missionary Baptists, with Rev. Fuson as pastor, and the other in Fairbanks, New Light Baptist, Rev. Mr. Shepard, pastor.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1823, and was located not far from the present site of Fairbanks, but the name of the first pedagogue who ruled within its classic precincts is now forgotten, but it can easily be imagined what an important personage he was, and what a part that old schoolhouse played in those early days. Pupils came from long distances, some of them from as many as six and seven miles, but children in 1823, in Fairbanks, were not quite so tender-footed as they are at present.

There are at present in the township ten frame schoolhouses, outside of the town of Fairbanks, and the attendance is good, as there is much interest manifested in the cause of education.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Hezekiah Riggs was the first Postmaster in the township. He kept the stage station at Turman Creek, and there was then a post office there, but none now. There was formerly a large tannery in the township, but it was discontinued long since; also a saw and grist mill, which is now numbered among the things that were. The first stock of goods brought to these parts was opened by a Frenchman named Josef Jacobs, in 1843, and, as a matter of course, supplied a "long-felt want." There is a saw mill now in operation southwest of Fairbanks, owned by Layer & Frakes. The population of the township is about 1,500.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Trustee—Owen Kisner; Assessor—W. B. Harris; Justice of the Peace—John G. Parker.

TOWN OF PAIRBANES.

This thriving little town is located at about the center of the township, and is surrounded by a very beautiful and fertile country. It was laid out in 1840 on a tract of twenty acres, by Benjamin Ernest, James Pogue and Samuel Myers. It contains a population of about 135, and the following are its social and business interests: General store, Charles C, Ernest; grocery store, W. H. Thixton; drug store, Henry Sharples;

millinery, L. E. Sharples, Abigail Harman; blacksmith and wagon repairing, T. H. Holmes; physicians, Dr. Henry Sharples, Dr. John H. Plew; notary public, W. H. Thixton; Postinistress, Laura E. Sharples.

There is one church, a very neat frame building, belonging to the New Light denomination, but they have no regular pastor, Rev. Mr. Shepard preaching for them occasionally. Fairbanks Graded School—Principal, Prof. Ed Liston. Fairbanks Lodge, A. F. & A. M. building, in which they have a hall, the lower floor being occupied as a store-room; it was built in 1882. Fairbanks Literary Society has a membership of about thirty, and meets every Thursday night in the schoolhouse; James G. Pound, President; W. H. Thixton, Vice President; Laura E. Sharples, Secretary; W. B. Harris, Treasurer.

NARROWS POST OFFICE.

At a steamboat landing on the Wabash, there is a post office kept by Milton Badger, who also has a warehouse for the storage and shipment of grain and provisions. Mr. Badger is building a grist mill.

CHAPTER XIX.

BY J. E. NORRIS.

Jackson Township—Boundaries and Organization—First Settlers—Some Living Old Settlers—Game—Early Sportsmen—Some Native Hunters—An Odd Character—First Mill—Early and Present Schools—Early and Present Churches—A Lonely Grave—A Fearful Epidemic—Timber and Coal—Railroad Talk—Pittsburg or Hymera P. O.—Corners P O.

THE township of Jackson, as will readily be surmised, was named in honor of the immortal "Old Hickory," the old hero of New Orleans, whose "By the Eternal" has passed into an almost classic phrase, and whose stern and unflinching will in public matters is now looked upon as something wonderful in a public man, and whose mantle in that respect has not fallen upon nor fitted the shoulders of many of our rulers since he left the Presidential chair.

BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION.

The township is bounded on the north by Pierson Township, Vigo County, on the south by Hamilton and Cass Townships, on the east by Lewis Township, Clay County, and Wright Township, Greene County, and on the west by Curry Township.

The organization of the township occurred about 1825, as near as can now be ascertained, as the records of that event, like most of the other townships of Sullivan, were destroyed in the fire of 1850. For many years previous to the organization, the section of country which was afterward created into Jackson Township was pretty well settled for that early day, as the land was excellent and offered homes to the newcomers at very little outlay, the country being well timbered and well watered, and the climate genial.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

It is more than likely that David Plew was the first settler who bought land in Jackson, and settled down to farming in earnest; or at all events, he was one of the very first, for at about the time of his coming, William Pitt arrived and bought land. Samuel Brown was also one of the very earliest to settle here, and so was Adam Wilson. Samuel Brown represented the county in the Legislature, and was a man who had the respect of all who knew him. Old Uncle Billy Mattocks, a noted singer at religious meetings, was also one of the earliest, as well as old man Barcus, Richard Clampitt and John Mahan, of Kentucky, and Michael Ring, of Virginia. About the same time or a little later, came Phillip Heck, and then there were Thomas, John, William, Jerry and George Mahan, also old Charley Nicholson, George Barnett, John Godwin, and many more, some of whom left shortly after coming, and some died, who are now forgotten by all but relatives, and even they, in many instances, have lost all trace of some of their friends.

OLD SETTLERS LIVING.

The descendants of most of the early settlers still occupy the lands their fathers and grandfathers tilled, and are, of course, not only among the most prominent citizens, but can be classed as old settlers themselves, they certainly having the right to be thus classed, having been born and reared where they reside. Among the number may be mentioned James S. and John K. Brown, sons of Samuel Brown; Joel Manwarring, Nathan Hinkle, Esquire Claiborne Wood, who served as Magistrate for many years; Harman Halberstadt, Benjamin Thomas and Asa Mahan, John McCammon, Joshua, John and William Becketts, Samuel and William N. Pattons, Dr. J. A. Baldridge, William Edwards, Michael Zink, Benjamin and G. T. Barcus, J. W. Ridgeway and many others.

EARLY SPORTSMEN.

As in all the early settlements, there were in Jackson many noted hunters, and among that number none were more prominent than John Mahan, Michael Ring and William McCammon. The former had inherited his love of the woods and its game from his native State—Kentucky, as he came of a race of hunters and Indian fighters. Game was

so plentiful and tame, according to his statement, that he didn't consider a woman a very smart one if she couldn't, when the occasion required it, knock a couple of them over back of the house with a broomstick, and clean and roast them for the 11 o'clock dinner Ring's great specialty in hunting was the large game. William McCammon and several others took much delight in turkey and deer hunting, and they sometimes made long excursions, bringing back with them loads of game.

A NOTED CHARACTER.

Uncle Billy Mattox, as stated above, one of the early settlers in the township, was an extremely peculiar character. He was known all over the county almost, and was noted as a singer at religious meetings. He attended all gatherings where any singing was to be done, and his voice was always heard in the lead.

THE FIRST MILL.

A horse mill was built by Richard Clampitt about the year 1829. It was located southeast of Pittsburg, and all the grinding for several years of a large section of country in all directions from it was done there. It was, of course, of very limited capacity.

BARLY AND PRESENT SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The old schoolhouse at Pittsburg was probably the first building erected in the township for educational purposes, but those who taught in it originally are now forgotten. One of the old teachers was an extremely severe man, and the whacks he used to give the palms of the hands of his pupils are remembered by some of them to this day. He had a heavy ruler, made of oak, and he would take the scholar by the ends of the fingers, press the fingers downward and the palm upward, thereby tightening the skin, when he would bring his cruel instrument down with full force upon the hand, and cause a howl of anguish to escape from the lips of the sufferer, that ought to have softened the heart of a savage.

There are at present eleven schoolhouses in the township, all of them neat frame buildings, and with an attendance of about 525 pupils. Much interest is evinced in the cause of education, and good teachers, with improved curriculum, are now the needs of the hour.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, an unpretentious log building, was the first building of the kind erected in the township. It was erected upon the site of what has since become Pittsburg, but has long since passed away, and in its stead a more costly and commodious structure occupies its place. The original building was erected sometime in the beginning of the thirties. Previous to the erection of Bethel Church, services were held at the house of William Pitt, and at other points of

convenience in the township. There are now four church organizations in the township:

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburg, Rev. William McK. Johnson, pastor; membership, one hundred.

Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church, in east part of township, Rev. William McK. Johnson, pastor; membership, fifty.

Nye's Chapel, United Brethren in Christ, about center of township, Rev. D. Bussard, pastor; membership, sixty-five.

Union Chapel, United Brethren in Christ, east part of township, Rev. D. Bussard, pastor.

Some time after the grounds were set apart for the burial of the dead at Bethel Church. The spot was untenanted, but one day William Browning died and was buried there, his remains lying solitary and alone in this humble "God's Acre" for a long time. His lonely grave was a solemn landmark.

A FEARFUL EPIDEMIC.

About 1851, a fearful visitation of Providence fell upon a large portion of the township, in the shape of a disease that baffled the skill of the physicians, and carried off a large number of persons, in many instances entire families. Some physicians pronounced it one thing and others something radically different. It would make its appearance in splotches of purple on the face, which, rapidly spreading, soon caused death. One of the most remarkable features accompanying the disease was that in case of death, mortification set in with wonderful rapidity, necessitating burial in a very short time, as the odor emanating from the corpse was almost overpowering.

TIMBER, COAL MINES, ETC.

Jackson is well timbered and well watered, and the land is not only excellent, but is underlaid with coal of fine quality at almost any spot where one would seek it. In the matter of timber, in has no superior in Sullivan County. There are two saw mills in the township, owned respectively by Messrs. Hughs and Crawford, who cut considerable lumber for shipment as well as for local use. The mines at Pittsburg are yielding finely, but it is only a matter of removing a few yards of earth in many instances, to obtain as much coal as is desired.

There is renewed "talk" in regard to the construction of the Eel River & Vincennes Railroad, and it is now said (March, 1884) that "dirt will fly" ere another moon shall wax and wane.

There is a lodge of Good Templars in District No. 5, two miles north of Pittsburg, which is in quite a flourishing condition.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Trustee, Thomas Scott; Assessor, Ed Braden; Justice of the Peace, William Frakes; Constables, G. W. Mahan, William Vanarsdel.

PITTSBURG, OR HYMERA POST OFFICE.

The town of Pittsburg was laid off on the land of William Pitt, and was named for that gentleman, as well as having reference to its being a coal center, like its great prototype of Pennsylvania. It is a very thriving little village of about seventy-five souls, containing one general store, kept by James Manwarring; one blacksmith and wagon repairing shop, two physicians, Drs. Plew and Tralls. Hymera is the name of the post office, and T. J. Scott is Postmaster. There is also a lodge of I. O. O. F., Hymera Lodge, in good working order and flourishing.

POST OFFICES.

Corners is the name of a post office near the center of the township, and Alexander Buchanan is Postmaster. There is another post office in the northern part of the township called Ascension.

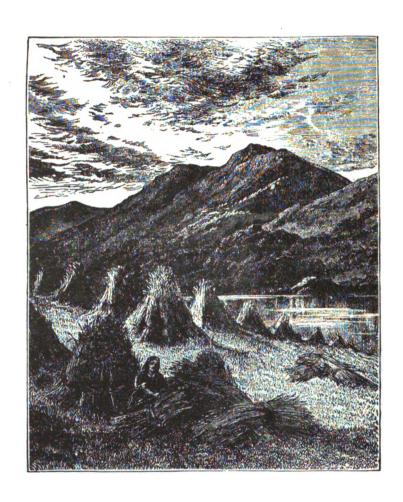




PART IV

SULLIVAN COUNTY

BIOGRAPHICAL.



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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM E. AYDELOTTE is the son of William L. and Frances Aydelotte, natives of Delaware and Kentucky respectively. The parents moved to Carlisle in 1863, where the father engaged in the business of wagon-making. Our subject was born in Florence, Boone Co., Ky., June 14, 1850, and when old enough, and after his arrival in Carlisle, engaged with his brother in the drug trade in that town, and continued thus until 1880, when he purchased an interest in the Sullivan Woolen Mills, a full account of which will be found elsewhere in this volume. He owns a one-third interest in the mills, which are doing a large business. He married Miss Lillie, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Kennedy) Brunger, March 16, 1875, and by her has one child, Frank. Mr. Aydelotte and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the most successful business

men of the county seat.

CAPT. JOSEPH W. BRIGGS was born in Cumberland County, Penn., February 12, 1811. Maj. David Briggs, the father of Joseph W., with no other influence than his personality and the Revolutionary fame of his family, raised a full battalion of men for the defence of Baltimore in the war of 1812, and during the campaigns which followed contracted diseases from which he never recovered. David was the son of Benjamin Briggs, who came to the American Colonies from the North of England about the year 1770. He raised a company for the Americans during the Revolution, and armed and uniformed them by mortgaging his estate, and when the war was half out and his men sadly needed food and clothing, he mortgaged the remainder. At the battle of Monmouth, he lost his left arm by a cannon ball, and at the siege of Yorktown lost his right leg also by a cannon ball. Joseph W. was the second son of David. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., in 1830, with the honors of his class, and having studied law was admitted to practice. About this time, he married Miss E. A. Clippinger, daughter of John Clippinger, and soon afterward came to Carlisle, Sullivan County, where for a time he followed merchandising and farming. He was elected Probate Judge, and in 1836 Representative, and soon after this entered upon the practice of law, which he followed un til his death. In 1846, he raised a full company of men for the war with Mexico, a sketch of which may be read elsewhere. He was knocked down by a spent ball at Buena Vista, but not seriously injured. After the war, and until his death, he was very prominent in the county and in his profession of law. He was a fine scholar and collected a large library, and is said to have particularly excelled in chancery practice. He was a fluent, logical and forcible speaker, of easy manner and pleas-

ant address, and his society was much sought.

CAPT. JOHN C. BRIGGS was born in Carlisle, Sullivan County, September 2, 1841. In the spring of 1849 the family moved upon a large farm near Carlisle, where the subject of this sketch lived until the spring of 1856, when the family moved to Sullivan, where he attended the seminary until the civil war began, and then enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment in the East until December 13, 1863, when he was commissioned as Quartermaster of cavalry, and came West, serving with Gen. Wilson's division of cavalry until after the surrender, when he resigned in June, He was with the Fourteenth Regiment at Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Winchester, Malvern Hill, the second battle at Bull's Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run, and with Gen. Wilson's cavalry at Franklin and Nashville. After the war closed he located at Eastport, Miss., where he cast his first vote in 1866, with what was then called the Conservative Democratic party. He enlisted a Republican, and came out of the army a Democrat. In the winter of 1867-68, he returned to Sullivan and went into the dry goods business with James W. Hinkle, and at the same time began reading law. The 1st of October, 1869, he went to Terre Haute, and entered the law office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, where he read until the fall of 1870, when he was admitted to practice. At the October election, 1870, he was elected Prosecutor of the Circuit, then composed of Vermillion, Parke, Vigo and Sullivan Counties, and was nominated for re-election in 1872, but was defeated at the October election by a small majority, although he ran ahead of his ticket. From the time he was admitted to practice until 1873, he and Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees practiced law together in Terre Haute under the firm name of Voorhees & Briggs. On the 15th of November, 1873, Capt. Briggs moved to Sullivan and opened a law office, and has resided here ever since. For two or three years after he came to Sullivan he and Mr. Voorhees were partners, under the firm name of Briggs & Voorhees. In December, 1876, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Indiana, and a short time afterward was licensed as a member of the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts, for the District of Indiana, at Indianapolis. In 1878, he was elected from Sullivan County to the Lower House of the General Assembly of Indiana, and served with more than ordinary ability in the regular and special sessions of 1879. He is the author of the law that requires the pay of special judges to be taken from that of the regular judge, except in certain cases, and saves to the people of the State about \$20,000 per He is the author of three acts that became laws at that time. He was active in working and speaking in favor of every bill passed by the Legislature in the interest of the people. He declined a re-election to the Legislature, and devoted himself to his practice. In 1880, he was the Democratic Elector for the Second Congressional District, and canvassed the entire district at his own expense. Since 1868, he has been active in politics, rendering his party great service. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker, and one of the best and most successful lawyers

in Western Indiana. He has a fine practice, and he and his partner, Charles E. Barrett, have the best law library in the Wabash Valley.

MURBAY BRIGGS, editor of the Sullivan Democrat, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, where he was born April 26, 1830, and where he was reared and educated. When quite young his mother died, after which sad event he lived on a farm with a family of strict Scotch Covcuanters or Reformed Presbyterians, remaining until about the age of fifteen, when he met with the misfortune of a broken leg, and, upon recovery, entered a printing-office. This event changed the current of his life, for he has been a printer ever since. After attaining his majority, he gratified a desire for traveling by visiting several places in Virginia and elsewhere, and by taking a trip West, stopping for a time in St. Louis, and Jacksonville, Ill., in all of which places he worked at his profession. In the summer of 1854, he took a pleasure excursion around the lakes, visiting Niagara Falls and other places of interest, returning to Newark in the fall of that year. About this time he received a copy of the Terre Haute Journal, containing a marked paragraph headed "An Editor Wanted," and signed with the name of Joseph W. Wolfe. In the paragraph it was stated that the editor of the paper at Sullivan had disappeared, and that the citizens and especially several gentlemen who had indorsed his notes were anxious to secure somebody to take the office off their hands. A correspondence was begun which led to the coming of Mr. Briggs to Sullivan, and the buying of the office of the Sullivan Democrat, which he has since owned. Few men have figured more prominently in the affairs of Sullivan County than Mr. Briggs. He has identified himself with every movement to better the condition of the people, and, through the medium of his paper, has exerted a silent though potent influence which has brought a wider diffusion of knowledge and a more enduring state of excellence in morals. He served as County School Examiner several years, commencing about the beginning of the rebellion; was appointed and then elected County Auditor, the latteroccurring in 1867; has served for about fifteen years as a member of the School Board of Sullivan; was appointed by Gov. Williams one of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal, of which body he has been President for four years, besides occupying other positions of trust. a member of the encampment in Odd Fellowship. His marriage with Miss Ellen Elliott in April, 1855, was followed by her death in the autumn of the same year. In 1858, he married Mrs. Margaret (Briggs) Evans, who bore him three children-Benjamin, Murray and Ellen; his wife, Margaret, having died, he married Mrs. Clara (Reader) Dutton, in April, 1868, and to this union four children have been born—Sarah, Howard, Aletha and James, of whom only the last two are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM BREWER was born near Graysville March 20, 1826, and is the son of John and Mary (Cook) Brewer, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Ohio. The parents moved to Sullivan County about the year 1818, and settled in the woods, where they cleared a farm, which was then sold and another purchased where Graysville now is. Here the parents remained until their deaths. After becoming twenty one years of age, William Brewer went with a flatboat, owned by Joseph White, to New Orleans, the trip consuming six weeks' time, for which he received \$30. Out of this he bought a suit of clothes and paid his way home, and had left \$16, which he loaned at 6 per cent interest, and com-

menced work at 50 cents a day on a farm. After the "crop season" he hired out by the month at \$8, and took his pay in jeans. He worked thus until November 29, 1848, when he married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Sarah (Ernest) Hawkins. Six children were born to them, four of whom are now living—Sarah E., wife of Robert Watson; Emily Ann, wife of John Kirkham; Leanah and Mary. The family are members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Brewer belongs to the Masonic fraternity. By industry, economy and good management, he has accumulated property valued at \$20,000. Since 1875, he has been in the hardware business at Sullivan with Thomas Burton. His politics is Republican.

JUDGE GEORGE W. BUFF is a native of Darke County, Ohio, where he was born August 31, 1843, his parents being John and Jane Curlett (Pigman) Buff, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of Kentucky. The family moved to Sullivan County in 1862, locating near Merom on a farm, where the father yet lives, the mother having died February 23, 1875. George W. Buff was educated mainly at Merom and at an academy in Jay County, teaching, when old enough, to get means to continue his schooling. Thus he was engaged until 1868, when he began the study of law in the office of his brother, N. G. Buff, at Sullivan, and continued his readings until September, 1869, when he entered the law school at Lexington, Ky., and in February graduated with high honors. He then returned to Sullivan and entered into partnership with his brother in the practice of law, and continued thus with gratifying success until 1875, when his brother left, and soon afterward he formed a partnership in law with John T. Hays. This business relation was dissolved in 1878, and another formed for the practice of law with James B. Patten; but in 1882, Mr. Buff was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, a merited recognition of his ability, honor and acquirements, and he is yet serving in that responsible position. As a practitioner, Judge Buff has no superior at the Sullivan bar, and on the bench his decisions are accurate, logical and just. He has been counsel in many of the most important cases of late years. April 6, 1871, he married Miss Maria, daughter of David and Catharine Cushman. and is the father of three children—Mary Josephine, Catharine and Ruth. member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. In May, 1864, Judge Buff enlisted in Company F. One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged with his regiment in October, 1864, when he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until October, 1865, and was then discharged. The county has no better

DR. J. C. BARTLETT, editor and proprietor of the Sullivan Times, was born near Marietta, Ohio, September 23, 1842, and was there reared on the farm of his parents, Levi and Maria (Dickey) Bartlett, who were natives respectively of Rhode Island and Ohio and of English and Irish descent. Ohio was the home of J. C. Bartlett until within the past three years. After attending the common schools of the neighborhood, he entered the Ohio State University at Athens, remaining in the preparatory department of that institution two years, then completing the Sophomore year in the classical department of the university proper. Succeeding this he read medicine at Marietta, attended a regular course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, which graduated him in March, 1865. In 1864, he was made one of the house physicians of St. Anthony's Hospital,

which position he retained until one year after graduation. in his native town to practice his profession, but in August, 1867, entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where, besides taking a regular course of instruction, took a special course in analytical and applied chemistry, for which he was given a special diploma. From 1869 to 1880, Dr. Bartlett was engaged in the practice of medicine at Canton and Marietta, Ohio, but owing to ill health he was compelled to relinquish his profession for a business that required less exposure. In April, 1881, he came to Sullivan, Ind., and purchased the True Democracy, which he immediately changed to the Times, and which he has since conducted with both credit and profit to himself. 27, 1870, Dr. Bartlett and Miss Mary F., daughter of Dr. Benjamin F. and Sallie M. (Alcock) Hart, of Marietta, Ohio, were united in marriage, the bride's birth occurring January 27, 1850. Dr. Bartlett is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, is a Democrat in politics, an able editor and an esteemed citizen.

JOSHUA BEASLEY was born in Greene County, Ind., June 17, 1857, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Williams) Beasley, natives of Indiana, and residents now of Sullivan. Subject was reared on a farm, but in 1876 began teaching school, which he continued until 1880, when he went into the hardware business with his brother at Shelburn, where he continued until 1882, when he moved to Sullivan, his brother having died. He was elected to the office of Recorder of Sullivan County in 1882, by a large majority, and has filled the office with entire satisfaction to both parties. Mr. Beasley is looked upon as one of the most prominent of the rising young men of Sullivan, and has always been very successful in his undertakings.

JOHN T. BEASLEY, attorney at law, was born near Shelburn, Sullivan County, May 29, 1860. At the age of fifteen he began teaching school, at which occupation he was engaged for about five years, studying law in the meantime. In May, 1880, he entered the law office of Buff & Patten, Sullivan, where he remained busily engaged in studying until June, 1881, when he was admitted to practice. He still remained in the office of Buff & Patten, and soon had a comfortable business, but in the spring of 1881, formed a partnership with the above gentlemen under the name Buff, Patten & Beasley. In the following autumn Mr. Buff retired from the firm, and May 1, 1883, Mr. Patten did likewise, both having been elected to office, leaving Mr. Beasley with the practice, and with the library, etc., which he purchased. He soon formed a partnership with A. B. Williams, Esq., with whom he is now associated. May, 1882, he was elected City Attorney, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Democratic party. He was one of the leading attorneys in the celebrated bounty suits which grew out of the war. His parents were Ephraim and Sarah (Williams) Beasley, natives of Indiana, who moved from Lawrence County—first to Greene, and then in 1858 to a farm near Shelburn. In 1882, they moved to Sullivan, where the father is engaged in dealing in stock and grain.

DR. WILLIAM H. BUCHER was born in Fostoria, Ohio, January 3, 1854. When he was nine years old his parents died and he went to live with E. D. Boughton, near Fostoria, with whom he remained until he was fourteen years old, working in the summer and attending school in the winter. He then lived with an uncle one year, and returned to

his native town, where he found employment in the spoke factory of Bement & Co., working first at odd jobs, but becoming later packer and shipping clerk. In the summer of 1872, he entered the Studebaker Wagon and Carriage Factory of South Bend, Ind., where he learned the trade of making carriages. Three years later, he began house painting, visiting several States, but after about a year returned to South Bend and worked three years longer. After this, he worked at carriage making in Chicago, in the factory of A. C. Boom, becoming foreman, and, later, superintendent. In 1880, he followed the commission business in Chicago for a time, and the next year became the President of the Loomis Manufacturing Company at La Porte, Ind. In 1883, having begun the study of dentistry, he continued his studies in Sullivan, and began to practice, and is thus engaged at present. Dr. Bucher is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES E. BARRETT, of Briggs & Barrett, attorneys and counselors at law, was born November 28, 1858, in Indianapolis, Ind., a son of James W. and Pleasant M. (Dennis) Barrett, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. When three years of age he removed with his parents to New Boston, Ill., where he attended school until the age of eleven years, when he entered the wholesale and retail house of J. C. Bell & Sons, as clerk. For four years he continued working for this firm, but his leisure time after and before business hours was passed in hard study. In 1873, he entered the law office of New & Poulson, of Greenfield, Ind., and after reading two years was accepted as a partner in the business. March 28, 1881, Miss Cornelia, daughter of F. E. and Julia (Martin) Glidden, became his wife; and after a lucrative practice of three years at Greenfield, Mr. Barrett removed to Sullivan, where his ability has secured him a comfortable revenue from the practice of his profession. In politics he is a Democrat, and is at present one of the leading candidates of his party for the position of Supreme Court Re-Mrs. Barrett is a native of Rush County, Ind., born April 27, 1862, and is the mother of one son—Fred E., now two years old. Barrett came to Sullivan a stranger, with the recommendations of some of the leading attorneys and citizens of the State. He brought with him a library said to be one of the best in the State, which, together with his partner's, Mr. Briggs, is one of the best in the West.

J. L. BERRY, Sheriff of Sullivan County, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., October 30, 1837, and is the sixth in a family of ten children, born to William A. and Lucinda (Millison) Berry, natives respecttively of Virginia and Kentucky. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but when about twenty three years of age went to Kentucky and ever after followed farming. In December, 1840, he moved to Knox County. Ind., where he and wife lived until their deaths. Of the ten children, all are living in Knox and Sullivan Counties. Subject, when sixteen years old, began doing for himself. He occupied his time on the farm until 1868, when he embarked in the drug trade at Carlisle, and continued about ten years, when he accepted a situation as traveler for a wholesale implement house, but a year later returned to Sullivan County and soon afterward was elected County Sheriff, and two years later was re elected to the same office, which he is now filling to his own credit and to the benefit of his constituents. Mr. Berry is a Democrat, and has ascended to the Royal Arch degree in Masonry. For eight years he served as Notary Public. In 1858, he was married to Nancy J. Corbin, who died

without issue March 19, 1865. On the 26th of January, 1871, he married Mattie A. Jenkins, by whom he is the father of five children: Winnie L., deceased, Lola, Earl, Maggie and Gny. Mrs. Berry is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM H. BOLINGER, a native of Kentucky, was born in Maysville, July 21, 1821, son of Henry and Susanna Bolinger, natives The parents married in Pennsylvania and settled in of Pennsylvania. Kentucky, about the year 1812. The father was a glass mixer and worked in the shops at Maysville until operations were suspended. Our subject, at the age of one year, was taken by his parents to a farm in the country near Maysville, where he was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-three he left bome to do for himself, rented a farm and continued to occupy it until 1854, when he purchased 106 acres two miles from Maysville, where he remained until 1865, when he sold out and purchased 137 acres of his present farm of 292 acres. June 2, 1844, he married Miss Victoria, daughter of Bartholomew Clause. This lady was born September 22, 1825, within eight miles of the city of Paris, France, but was reared and educated in Kentucky. She has borne her husband children as follows: Caroline, John H., Charles B., William T., James S., Annettie, Frederick J., and one deceased, Edward S. Mr. Bolinger is a Republican, and a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

RICHARD A. BLAND was born and reared a farmer's boy. His native State was Kentucky, where he was born January 6, 1815, and was educated in Jennings County, Ind., where his parents moved in about 1823. When of age, he engaged in cabinet making at Carlisle, Sullivan County, and two years afterward opened a shop of his own at New Lebanon, which he conducted until 1845, when he located in Sullivan, but the following year returned to New Lebanon, and about a year later began building flatboats, for which there was great demand. Three years later he engaged in saw-milling, and in 1857 bought a farm of ninetyone acres three miles from New Lebanon. After occupying this three years, he sold out and bought another of 110 acres east of New Lebanon, upon which he lived and labored until 1877, when he moved to the county seat, and is now retired. In 1835, he married Eusebia Mason, who died April 5. 1875, leaving four children-Nancy, William H., Thomas F. and Samantha. The deceased are James M., Marion, Sarah M., Richard A. and Justus D. December 19, 1877, he married his present wife, Mrs. Millie A. Allen. His four children are pleasantly located near him. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1837; is a Republican. His parents were Moses and Nancy (Boze) Bland, natives of Virginia.

WILLIAM H. BLAND was born in New Lebanon, this county, February 13, 1840, the third of nine children born to Richard A. and Eusebia (Mason) Bland. He was reared in Sullivan County, receiving a liberal education at the graded school of his native town, finishing in 1857. He then worked on his father's farm until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Second Indiana Cavalry (Forty-first Regiment), becoming Sergeant. He participated in the engagements at Munford-ville, New Haven, where his regiment captured the Third Georgia Regiment, Perryville and Hartsville, where he was captured. He was held prisoner three days and nights, receiving nothing to eat during two-thirds of that time. After being paroled, he was sent to Camp Chase,

Ohio, and later to Indianapolis, and after being exchanged rejoined his regiment and participated in the actions at Triune, Tenn., Chickamauga, Resaca, Dallas, Ga., near Atlanta, and others of lesser importance. He was a brave soldier, and was mustered out at Indianapolis, October 4, 1864. He returned home and remained with his father four years, and then bought sixty acres of land near New Lebanon, but a year later returned to his father's farm, and in 1872 purchased his present farm of 120 acres, which is now neatly improved. August 24, 1868, he married Miss Clara A. Wilson, who died August 20, 1869. March 25, 1873, he married Miss Mary E. Hughes. By this union he has the following children: Harry E., Hudson A., Clarence E., living, and Nora Bell, deceased. Mr. Bland is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH W. BILLMAN was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 14, 1843, son of Andrew and Catharine (Howbert) Billman, the former a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and the latter of Roanoke County, Virginia. They came to Indiana, in 1875, and settled on a farm near Sullivan, but, Mrs. Billman dying in 1878, her consort returned to Ohio, where he now resides. Joseph W. remained with his parents' till 1864, when he entered the Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, and in 1869, graduated from that institution. He then entered the law office of Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he remained two years, when he was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. He then opened an office at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, with Israel & Devin, and remained there till the spring of 1875, when he located in Sullivan, where he has been in practice ever since. was married to Miss Alice C. Thompson, November 2, 1881, she being the daughter of Alfred and Matilda (Hendrickson) Thompson, who reside in Rush County, Ind. One child has been born to this union—Perola T. Mr. Billman is an A., F. and A. M., Sullivan Lodge, No. 263, an I.O. O. F., and a K. of P. He is a Republican, politically, and one of the leading attorneys of the Sullivan bar.

JETHRO W. BASS was born in Vigo County, Ind., December 30, 1836, the son of Nelson and Nancy (Smith) Bass, the father being a native of Raleigh County, N. C., and the mother of Sullivan County, Ind. The parents were prominent farmers of Vigo County, owning 200 acres of land five miles west of Terre Haute. Subject received his first schooling at Terre Haute, and completed his studies at Lancaster Hill. Jefferson County, Ind., in the spring of 1859. He then returned home, and soon commenced working at the barber trade in Terre Haute, but in 1860 bought a half interest in a shop for \$9, and removed to Sullivan, where he has since resided. He began with nothing, and now has a handsome property, consisting of residence, business houses and town lots. He is universally respected for his honesty, intelligence and upright conduct. October 1, 1861, he married Miss Hannah, daughter of John and Nancy (Caloway) Jackson. This lady was born in Vincennes, September 20, 1840, and has borne her husband the following children: Charley F., John W., Louisa A., George A., Cora and Murray M. (living), and James F., Harry F., Flora and Eureah J. (deceased). Mr. Bass is a Republican, and a member of the F. and A. M., and himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. They had committed to their care two children-Stella and Wayman Black, niece and nephew of Mrs. Bass; also an infant, which soon died. The mother of these children died in February, 1880.

URIAH COULSON, editor of the Sullivan Union, was born in Beaver County, Penn., May 23, 1837. At the age of twelve, he left his native State, and went to live with an uncle in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he remained about three years, studying diligently at the schools of Sa. He then went to Hardin County, Ohio, and in 1856 came to Sullivan and began reading law in the office of his brother. He was admitted to the bar, and for about twenty years practiced his profession. In April, 1861, he was one of the first three to volunteer in Company I, Seventeenth Regiment, the first organization for the war in Sullivan County, the enlistment of which was begun on the day Gov. Morton issued his first call for troops. Mr. Coulson was elected First Lieutenant, but resigned the following spring and returned home, owing to the unfairness in the distribution of commissions. During this campaign he was in the engagement at Greenbrier. He again engaged in the practice of law, but was identified with nearly all the subsequent movements to raise men in the county for the war. He served as Enrolling Officer three successive times, and was often in danger of personal violence, encountering the bitterest opposition. He was also Assistant Revenue Collector. After the war, he continued the practice of law, and in 1871 bought the office of the Sullivan Union, which he edited nearly two years and hen sold out and engaged in practicing law and in farming. In Murch, \$1883, he again bought the Union office, and is at present editor of the paper. He is also Postmaster of the town of Sullivan, an Odd Fellow and a stanch His marriage with Margaret A. Kerr occurred at Mechan-Republican. iceville, Ohio, March 23, 1863. This lady bore him one child—Kerr and January 6, 1865, died. September 24, 1867, he married Mrs. Jane (Carr) Maxwell, and to this union three children—Effie. Libbie and Maggie have been born. Mrs. Coulson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEWELL COULSON is a son of Urish and Ann (Winder) Coulson, the father being a native of Fayette County, Penn., and the mother of Loudoun County, Va. His father's parents were Jehu and Jane (Fraim) Coulson, whose ancestors were iron manufacturers of Wales. The progenitor of the family in this country, Thomas Coulson, who embraced the Quaker faith, came to America with William Penn, settling in what is William Winder, Sewell's grandfather, became a now Pennsylvania. slaveholder in Virginia, but his views of religion and slavery conflicting, he moved to Ohio in 1802, and liberated his slaves. Sewell Coulson is a native of Beaver County, Penn., his birth occurring September 18, 1825, and was the fifth in a family of ten children. His early years were passed without event, and without aught but meager educational advantages; but from 1841 to 1845, he taught and attended school al. ternately, receiving the greatest benefit at the Friends' Boarding School at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio. In December, 1845, he commenced the study of law in the office of Clement L. Vallandigham, of New Lisbon, teaching in the winter and pursuing his studies of the law during the remainder of the time, and continuing thus until the 3d of April, 1848, when he was examined by Edwin M. Stanton, Anson L. Brewer and — Hoffman as to his legal qualifications, and on the following day, at a session of the Supreme Court, admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. He remained at New Lisbon until July 4, 1849, and then started for Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio, where he arrived on the 17th. Soon afterward, he formed a copartnership in the practice of the

law with Hon. Edward Stillings, which, in December of the same year He served as Deputy Auditor of Hardin County from was dissolved. January, 1850, to October, 1853, a portion of which time he served as Clerk pro tempore of the Common Pleas Court. He served for two years as Prosecuting Attorney, beginning in 1853, and during this period was in legal partnership with W. L. Walker. In March, 1855, Mr. Coulson was admitted to practice in the courts of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. In 1856, he came to Sullivan, Ind., and entered partnership with Israel W. Booth, and the following year was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1860 to the United States Courts for the District of Indiana. He has practiced his profession at Sullivan since that early day; has been counsel in more than fifteen murder trials; in the false imprisonment cases growing out of the celebrated treason trials of the late war; and in many other important cases involving life and happiness and large amounts of property. is a profound student of the law; and as a reader of general literature is not surpassed by any other resident of the county. His politics of Republicanism only in a county whose Democratic majority has run as high as 1,400, has kept him from prominent and honorary official position; and undoubtedly from the bench. He married Miss Mary A. Louthan, December 13, 1849, at Kenton, Ohio, which act caused his bachelor partner to dissolve their legal connection. Mr. Coulson has a law and miscellaneous library of about four thousand volumes. When rebellion was threatening to overthrow the Government, he assisted in raising the Thirteenth Battery, Indiana Light Artillery, of which he was made Captain, December 31, 1861. He resigned his commission April 5, 1862.

DR. S. S. COFFMAN was born in Floyd County, Ind., March 12, 1828, and is the son of Abram and Jane (Spear) Coffman, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Jackson County, Ind., about the year 1820. Subject was reared on a farm, with limited educational advantages, finishing at Greenville Seminary, standing first in his classes. At the age of twenty two, in accordance with his desire, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Gardner, of Greenville, continuing two years, and in 1851-52 took a course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville. In March, 1852, he entered the Medical Department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and graduated the following July with the degree M. D. He located for practice at Orleans, Ind., remaining there until 1859, when he located in Sullivan, where he has since resided. While at Orleans, he occupied high official position, and secured a large practice, which he afterward obtained at Sullivan. Coffman has served ten years as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee; has officiated as one of the Town Board, and in 1872 and in 1876 represented the county in the Legislature. He has accumulated a hand-some property, and owns time horses and cattle. In August, 1852, he married Miss Philena, daughter of Walker B. and Lucinda (Norris) Rodman, and by her has four children—Lou Ida, Mary F., Ella and Edward. The Doctor is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, and is a substantial citizen of the county.

JOHN F. CURRY was born near Terre Haute, Ind., February 28, 1824, son of James and Isabella (Hogg) Curry, natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana among the earliest settlers near Vincennes, and engaged in farming, dying in Knox County. Our subject, at the age of fourteen years, served as apprentice in the tailor shop of Peter Hawk, at Carlisle,

where he remained five years, when he started in business for himself. In 1846, he quit the tailoring business, and began clerking for J. M. Parvin at Carlisle in the dry goods, staying with him until 1863, when he went to Illinois, remaining six years, and in 1869 returned to Carlisle. In 1872, he was elected Sheriff of Sullivan County, and moved to Sulli-In 1875, he went into the grocery business, being still engaged in Mr. Curry belongs to one of the oldest families of the county. He was married, February 18, 1847, to Miss Isabell Colshear, who bore him three children—Samuel and James (deceased), and Laura, wife of Thomas W. Anderson, who resides at Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. Curry died May 28, 1851, and October 8, 1853, Mr. Curry was married to Mary McClanahan, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (McCrary) McClanahan, natives of Kentucky, and to this union were born two children—Hosea Coleman, and John Rush (deceased). He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is an Odd Fellow, Sullivan Lodge, No. 147. Politically, Mr. Curry is a Republican, and is the only Sheriff elected by

WILLIAM HENSLEY CROWDER, was born in Pleasant Garden. Putnam Co., Ind., son of Dr. William Milton and Hannah (Cox) Crowder, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio, both coming to Ohio with their parents, where they were married. They had seven sons and one daughter, subject being the oldest. He commenced clerking at the age of fifteen, and in 1863 began business for himself, opening a hardware store. In 1881, he sold out his interest in the In 1875, Mr. Crowder began the banking business, being President of the bank since its organization. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah R., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Murphy) Stewart, and nine children have been born to them, all of whom are living-Edgar S., Mary, Willie H., Hirell, Kittie, Benjamin, Harvey, Jessie and Dorothy. and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. member of Sullivan Lodge, No. 147, I. O. O. F. In 1861, Mr. Crowder enlisted as a musician in the Twenty first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served two years, when he returned home and resumed business. He has always been successful in his business pursuits, having accumulated a considerable amount of property. He has about 800 acres of land, well improved, with good buildings thereupon. His property in Sullivan is also very valuable.

ROBERT H. CROWDER, M. D., was born in Putnam County, 1nd., March 25, 1840; son of William M. and Hannah C. (Cox) Crowder. After the ordinary education, subject, in 1861, attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, having previously prepared himself in the office of Drs. Thompson & Murphy at Sullivan. He located at Graysville and practiced with Dr. Greene for a time, and then formed a partnership with Dr. A. N. Weir, which lasted one year, or until Dr. Weir went into the service. Dr. Crowder also entered the service, as Captain, and remained till the spring of 1865, when he was commissioned as Surgeon of the Eleventh, and so continued till he was mustered out in September, 1865, at which time he again entered Rush Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1866; returned to Sullivan and resumed the practice of his profession, where he has remained ever since. The Doctor has secured a lucrative practice and has also been engaged largely in real estate, having erected a number of buildings on the five acres platted by himself and Mr. Eaton. He was married July 18, 1861, to Miss Juliet M. Reid, daughter of James S. and Elizabeth (Hinkle) Reid, and six children have been born to them—Claude, Neville, Mattie, Tom R., Joe and Grace. Mrs. Crowder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an I. O. O. F., Sullivan Lodge, No. 147; is a Repub-

lican in politics, and a member of the Town Council.

JOHN H. CROWDER was born in Greencastle, Putnam County, Ind., April 7, 1845, son of William Milton and Hannah Catharine (Cox) Crowder. Subject remained with his parents till October, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, having been engaged in some of the hottest battles of the great struggle. After being discharged, he returned to Sullivan, where he remained a short time, and then removed to Beardstown, Ill., and engaged in the sewing machine business, remaining in Cass County eleven years, when he returned to Sullivan and opened in the harness and saddle business, being one of the present firm of Crowder Bros. He was married June 20, 1869, to Miss Anna M. Cire, daughter of John L. and Catherine Cire, natives of Germany, and four children have blessed the union—Guy (deceased), Harry, Maud and Roy. Mrs. Crowder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an

I. O. O. F., Lodge 481, Arenzville, Ill., and a Republican.

WILLIAM T. CRAWFORD was born in Jay County, Ind., January 25, 1838, son of Samuel and Gracy (George) Crawford, natives of Columbiana County, Ohio, who moved to Indiana in 1836, remained two years, and then returned to Ohio, where they now reside. They reared nine children, William T. being the sixth. Subject worked on the farm till he was twenty-two years of age, when he entered the New Lisbon High School, remaining three years, and then taught school till 1860, when he removed to Farmersburg and there erected Ascension Seminary, which he conducted as a Normal School until 1872, when, the new school building at Sullivan being erected, he transferred Ascension Seminary to that place, and conducted it four years. In 1878, he retired from teaching and went into the real estate business, at the same time buying timber for a firm at Hoopston, Ill. In August, 1862, he organized Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Captain, with which company he served three years, although he was offered the Colonelcy of another regiment. He had promised to stay with the boys of his company, and he would not leave them. He was in the battles of Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Dallas Woods, siege of Atlanta, Savannah, Golds: boro, Averysboro, and others. He was discharged in 1865, holding at the time the commission as Major. September 26, 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Conkle, of Columbiana County, Ohio, daughter of Daniel and Barbara (Paur) Conkle, natives of Ohio, who moved to Sullivan in 1872, and where the latter died February 21, 1879, at the age of seventy-two. To their marriage, seven children have been born-Ida E., Mary E., Myrtle, Bertha, William Webster, Harry (deceased) and He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is an A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and a Republican. DAVID CRAWLEY, Auditor of Sullivan County, is a native of Clark County, Ill., his birth occurring October 20, 1831. His parents, Anderson and Sarah (Whitlock) Crawley, were natives of Virginia, and from that State emigrated to Indiana in about 1840, settling in Fairbanks Township, Sullivan County, where Mr. Crawley worked at carpentering and farming. David Crawley remained with his parents until attaining

his majority, but at the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to W. D. Weir, at Fairbanks, to learn the cabinet trade, serving with him three years. He then embarked in business at Fairbanks on his own responsibility, but in 1865, moved to Sullivan, where he has ever since sustained the cabinet trade. While a resident of Fairbanks Township, Mr. Crawley was elected, under the old system, Township Clerk and Treasurer, and was also elected to the latter office when the old law was repealed and the new and present one of having only one Trustee to a township was substituted, holding the office five years. In 1870, he was the successful nominee of his party for the Treasurership of the county, and in 1872 he was re-nominated and re elected to this position, serving in all four years. In 1878, he was elected to his present position, and in 1882 re-elected. Politically, Mr. Crawley is a warm and steadfast Democrat, and throughout his official career his reputation for diligence and integrity is without a cloud. In all laudable enterprises his influence and support are not wanting. His marriage, on the 23d of December, 1852, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Henry and Agnes (Ernest) Drake, who were natives of Indiana, has been fruitful in the birth of six children named Charles E., Willie E., Murray, Terressa, Emma and Bertie.

JOHN C. CHANEY, attorney at law, was born in Clarkson, Columbiana Co., Ohio, February 1, 1853, and was educated principally at Fort Wayne, but afterward attended the Ascension Seminary of Sullivan County, where he graduated with the honors of his class. accepted a position as Principal of the Farmersburg Graded School, which he held for two and a half years with high credit, when he resigned to accept a situation as Principal of the Worthington High School, where he remained two and a half years. In the meantime, during his career as teacher, he had diligently pursued the study of law, and now entered the law office of John T. Gunn, where he continued the study until October 13, 1881, when he passed upon examination into the Senior Class of the Cincinnati Law School, whence he graduated May 31, 1882, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law. He returned to Sullivan and became associated in the practice with John T. Gunn, continuing until December, 1883, when he purchased the library and business of the office, and is thus engaged at present. He married Miss Ella M., daughter of Barnett and Jeanette (Clugage) Saucerman, December 25, 1876, and has one child—Erskine D. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is an Odd Fellow and a Republican.

JOHN DAVIS was born in Knox County, Ind., September 30, 1811, son of Jesse and Mary Ann (Palmer) Davis, who were natives of South Carolina, who came to this section at an early day, settled on a farm in Knox County, and moved to Sullivan County in 1819, where they died, he in 1837, and she in 1850. Subject remained with his parents, assisting in clearing the farm till he was twenty one years of age. He afterward drove the stage from Merom to Terre Haute, continuing the same till 1843, when he went to farming on the old homestead, which he purchased. In 1875, he moved to Sullivan, and went into the hardware business with his sons, where he is still engaged. He married, March 9, 1843, Miss Lydia Riggs, daughter of Hezekiah and Lydia (Engle) Riggs, he of Virginia, and she of Kentucky, early settlers of this county. Seven children were born to this union—Hezekiah (deceased), Charles L., Benjamin, Mary Ellen (wife of John Scott), Martha J., Emily (wife of

Joseph S. Reed). Julia Isabel (wife of Samuel C. Coulson). He and his family are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat. CHARLES L. DAVIS was born in Sullivan County, Ind., November 30, 1849, a son of John and Lydia (Riggs) Davis, natives of Indiana, he being originally a farmer, but came to Sullivan in 1875, and went into the hardware business. Subject came to Sullivan in 1869, and began the hardware business with his brother. Hezekiah dying, a brother, Benja-

hardware business. Subject came to Sullivan in 1869, and began the hardware business with his brother. Hezekiah dying, a brother, Benjamin, took an interest. The firm afterward became John Davis & Sons, and so remained till 1882, when it was changed to Davis, Engle & Davis. Subject was elected Treasurer of Sullivan County in November, 1882, by the Democratic party. He was married, October 8, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Sherman, daughter of Thomas K. and Sarah E. (Jewell) Sherman, and one child was born to them, which died in infancy. He is a member of Sullivan Lodge, No. 263, A. F. & A. M.; is one of the best business men

of his county, having been very successful.

MICHAEL FORD is the eldest of seven children born to David O. and Catharine (Borders) Ford, natives of Kentucky. He was born in Clarke County, Ind., February 9, 1830, and was there reared until nineteen years of age, when he came to Sullivan County, raised two crops, then went to Johnson County, where he farmed about four years. In the fall of 1855, he located on his present farm—then forty acres of unimproved land, but since increased to 139 acres. His wife, to whom he was married in Sullivan County, October 29, 1850, was Miss Mary A., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Parker) Voorhees, natives of Kentucky. Her birth occurred in Sullivan County, August 31, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have this family: John H., Walter and Daniel W. V., living; and Mary C., William, Isaac D. and Arrena. Mr. Ford started in life with nothing, but has now a comfortable home. He is a Democrat, and a prominent citizen.

JOHN W. FORDYCE, a native of Lawrence County, Ind., was born near Tunnelton, April 5, 1841. His parents Lewis and Elizabeth (Cass Fordyce, were also natives of the Hoosier State, removing from Lawrence to Sullivan County in March, 1859, settling in Fairbanks Township, where they engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Fordyce was also quite an expert mechanic, and for years was employed by his neighbors in making cradles, wood stocks for plows, etc. He was highly esteemed for his many virtues, and his death, on the 28th of February, 1874, was universally regretted. His wife died in March, 1872, and both are laid to rest in the village cemetery of Fairbanks. John N. Fordyce is the eldest of four living children, in a family of seven. At sixteen years of age, he began teaching, following this profession until the spring of 1869, when he accepted the Deputy Recordership of the county, under James L. Griffin. Until 1874, he retained this position, giving sufficient satisfaction to the voters of the county that insured his election as principal to the office, and after serving one term, was re-elected, serving in all eight years. In 1871, he began the task of writing a complete abstract of the lands in Sullivan County, and at this he has ever since con-Together with his partner, Mr. J. W. Billman, he is doing an extensive business, and, although beginning life a poor boy, he has acquired valuable property and a confortable home. July 2, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Phebe L., daughter of Dr. John L. and Elizabeth Higbee, and the following-named of their five children are yet living: Edna, Joie and Homer. Mrs. Fordyce is a member of the

Christian Church. Mr. Fordyce is a Democrat in politics, and an esteemed citizen of Sullivan.

JOHN GILES was born in Franklin County, Ohio, December 18. 1825, son of Hugh H. and Mary (Bizer) Giles—the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Ohio—who came to Indiana in 1830, and settled on a farm near Merom, where they remained till their death. Subject worked on the farm till of age, when he went to Meroin, and clerked until 1850, when he engaged in flatboating grain to New Orleans. He then engaged in merchandising in Merom, continuing till 1856, when he moved his store to New Lebanon, and in 1862, he was elected Treasurer of Sullivan County, removing at that time to Sullivan. After serving two terms, he returned to his farm, and went into stock raising, handling none but the best of stock, such as Durhams, Short horns, etc. In September, 1877, he was elected President of the Farmers' National Bank, said bank being now changed to the Farmers' State Bank. He married Mrs. Ann (Wakefield) Brown, and to this union were born five children-Mary and James (deceased), John, Wakefield and Mabel (living). owns about 1,000 acres of land, well improved. Mrs. Giles is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN GILKISON, son of Robert A. and Annie (Hunt) Gilkison, natives of Kentucky, was born in Fleming County, of that State. July The parents came to Sullivan County in 1816, and located on the Prairie near Carlisle, where they remained, hard at work, for about They then purchased a farm a mile and a half west of Sullivan, where they lived until their deaths. They lie at rest in the old Timmons Graveyard. John remained with his parents until his majority, and then began farming for himself. In 1837, he purchased 160 acres of land within a mile and a half of Sullivan, and, during the long succeeding years, cleared it, fenced it, and made it one of the best in the His first cabin was of logs, with puncheon floor and stick-andclay chimney, but in later years his economy, industry and prudence enabled him to erect a fine two-story frame structure. In 1878, well advanced in years, he retired from active labor, and moved to Sullivan, where he now resides. In March, 1839, he married Mary H. Canary, who bore him three children—Robert A., Lydia Jane and Christian C. ert alone is now living. Mrs. Gilkison died, August 29, 1879, and Mr. Gilkison married Mrs. Sarah Ann (Cox) Freeman, widow of Fletcher Freeman, January 8, 1882. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

JOHN T. HAYS, attorney at law, is the son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Rowles) Hays, and was born in Beaver County, Penn., November 11, 1846. At the age of twelve he was taken to Columbiana County, Ohio, and four years later entered the seminary at New Lisbon, where he remained three years. He then attended the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburgh, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1864, and for a period of about six months thereafter, took a clerkship in a mercantile establishment, but, becoming dissatisfied with the business, he took charge of two oil wells through the influence of his uncle, and in four months cleared \$1,000. In the fall of 1864, he entered Mount Union College, Stark County, Ohio, and in 1869 graduated. He taught school one year, and in August, 1870, located in Farmersburg, where he continued teaching, but soon afterward became Principal of the West Union Seminary, Knox County, which he conducted two terms

and then with Capt. Crawford took charge of the Sullivan schools. After this he studied law, and became associated with the Buffs in the practice. In 1878, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1879, formed his present partnership. In 1869, he married Maggie T. Hart, who bore him two children—Mattie and Bertie—and in 1874 died. December 9, 1876, he married Miss Mary Cain and by her has one child—William H. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

H. J. HAYS, attorney at law, received the foundation of his education in Columbiana County, Ohio, but in 1874, entered Mount Union College, Stark County, Ohio, and four years later graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and commenced the study of law under Maj. W. Wallace, which he diligently pursued until March 24, 1879, when he came to Sullivan and was soon appointed Principal of the town schools to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Long. He secured admittance to the Sullivan bar, and has since been associated in the practice with his brother, John T., and has had a lucrative business. From the spring of 1879, to the fall of 1880, he served as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of the judicial district. July 18, 1882, he married Miss Fannie E., daughter of H. and Z. (Griffith) Reed, who was born in Sullivan County, June 27, 1861. They have one child—Harry H. Hays is a member of the I'. & A. M. and of the K. of P. He was born in Beaver County, Penn., December 4, 1851, to Harrison and Elizabeth (Rowles) Hays, and at the age of eight years was taken to Ohio.

TARLTON HAWKINS is the son of Abraham and Sarah (Dowell) Hawkins, natives respectively of North Carolina and Maryland. The father was born in Rowan County, June 14, 1771, and the mother May 20, 1782. They were married in North Carolina and started West, settling in Lawrence County, Ind., in the fall of 1819, where they followed farming until their deaths—the father in February, 1844, and the mother in November, 1823. Our subject was fifteen years old before he received his first schooling, having received an injury which crippled him for a time and gave him his first educational opportunity. He attended eleven months, hobbling to the schoolhouse on crutches. In after years this limited schooling was supplemented by self-imposed study. age of twenty-two he began farming in Lawrence County, but in 1848 came to Sullivan County, locating on 120 acres near Sullivan. This farm was increased to 620 acres, but has been partly sold and partly given to his children until but 323 acres remain. He married Miss Mary M., daughter of Elder John S. Bailey, January 12, 1845. This lady was born August 14, 1826, and has borne her husband these children— George R., Sarah E., Clementine, John B., Isabella R., Achsa, Florence, Mary, Anderson W. and May and one that died in infancy. Hawkins is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. F. HAXEL was born in Braubach, Germany, August 12, 1826, son of Phillip H. and Johanette M. (Bruehl) Haxel. He was educated in his native town and afterward was employed in the silver mines at Braubach, but in 1846, worked in the iron mines there until the revolution of 1848, when he volunteered as a home guard, serving for two years. On the 6th of April, 1850, he set sail for New York, and upon his arrival went to Cincinnati, where he became a clerk, but soon afterward commenced trading on his own responsibility. In April, 1851, he went to St. Louis, and soon afterward to Quincy, Ill., where he became a shoe clerk,

but in December, opened a shoe store of his own. In 1855, he moved to Coatsburg and for ten years was merchant and coal dealer, securing in the meantime a partnership in the Bevier Coal Mines of Macon City, Here he made a fortune, but meeting with serious losses he returned to Quincy in 1865, and engaged in sundry mercantile pursuits until 1871, when he accepted the position of Secretary and Treasurer of Dick & Bros'. Brewery, Quincy. Three years later he resigned and again engaged in merchandising, continuing until 1877, serving in the meantime as Vice President and Director of the I. & I. S. Railroad. Later he located at Sherman, Texas, engaging in the coal trade and operating a cotton press. In January, 1879, he accepted a position on the Texas Pacific Railroad, but in 1880 located in Sullivan, taking several bridge contracts on the L. & L. S. Railroad. In August, he organized the coal company at Buell, which, two years later, became a stock company with himself as Superintendent. In 1851, he married Miss Anna E. Heidenreich, who has borne him five children-Theresa, William H., Amelia B., Phillip A. and Louisa C. He married his present wife, Mrs. Amelia (Schill) Frank, August 4, 1876. She has presented him with two children-Amelia and Bertha. Mr. Haxel is a member of several secret nocities and is an esteemed citizen.

GEORGE W. HIGBEE, M. D., was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, March 3, 1842, son of John L. and Elizabeth (Bedannah) Highee, who came to Sullivan County in 1862. Subject entered the Morris Hill College when he was sixteen years of age, where he remained four years, when the family moved to Sullivan County, and he entered Merom College, where he remained one year, at which time he enlisted in the army of the United States, serving until the close of the war, and being honorably discharged. In 1865, he commenced the study of medicine with his father, and in 1869 entered the Homeopathic College at St. Louis, from which institution he graduated; started in business at his home and is enjoying a lucrative practice. He was united in marriage to Miss Lenora Luck, daughter of Patrick and Catharine (Patterson) Lusk, residents of Sullivan, and one child, who died in infancy, was burn to them. Mrs. Higbee also died September 28, 1877. Dr. Higbee was married the second time, to Miss Savander Page, August 14, 1878, in Clermont County, Ohio, and to this marriage have been born two children-Roy and Paul. He and family are members of the Christian Although Dr. Highee started in life a poor boy, he educated himself by teaching and other work, and has accumulated a handsome fortune, being looked upon as one of the leading physicians of Sullivan County.

JOHN W. HILL was reared and educated in Sullivan, his native county, his birth occurring January 9, 1822, the third in a family of twelve. He located on his present farm of 220 acres in the fall of 1845, and here has since lived and farmed. He made his first money by working at the carpenter trade, which occupation he followed more or less for eight years. In 1856, he owned and operated a saw mill. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is politically a Republican. March 30, 1843, he married Miss Jane, daughter of James and Mary (McKinley) Russell, natives of Kentucky. This lady was born in Spencer County, that State, July 17, 1821. They have had eight children—James H., Mary J., Nancy A., Sarah M., Joseph R., Albert P. and Narcissus and Rebecca T., deceased. The parents of Mr. Hill were Hardy and Mary

Hill, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. The father was born February 16, 1794, and died March 28, 1876; the mother died November 19, 1858, in her sixty fourth year. They were married in Kentucky in 1818. The father enlisted in the war of 1812, and was captured on the River Raisin and imprisoned for six weeks. He was a pio-

neer of this county and a farmer by occupation.

PETER HILL was born near Bloomfield, Ind., June 30, 1832, and was there reared and educated. His parents, John and Jane S. (Johnson) Hill, were natives of Maryland and Virginia, and the father lived in Greene County until his death in 1870. Both father and mother came to the State at a very early day, and the latter passed a short period of her early life in the old fort at Carlisle. Peter, when old enough, engaged in farming. On the 12th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K. Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as First Lieutenant, and served until March, 1863, participating in the battle of Perryville, and others of less note. At the latter date he resigned, and, returning, located on a farm in Knox County, but in August, 1865, moved to Sullivan County, locating on a farm of 314 acres near Carlisle. In 1876, he moved to Sullivan, and has since been engaged in buying and shipping grain and live stock. August 22, 1863, he married at Vincennes, Miss Amanda A., daughter of Samuel P. and Tilla (Hite) Langdon. This lady was born in Owen County, February 25, 1845. Mr. Hill has

always been a good neighbor and an honest man.

JAMES W. HINKLE. Grandson of Wendell and Elizabeth Hinkle (Fox), and James and Jane Reid (Black), and son of Philip and Martha Hinkle (Reid), was born in Jefferson County, Ky., February 7, 1818, and was brought by his parents to Sullivan County, Ind., in 1819. has one brother and two sisters living—Jackson Hinkle, of Farmersburg; Mrs. Butler, of Greene County; and Mrs. A. P. Forsyth, of Kansas. Philip Hinkle, with his family, settled in the southeast corner of this county, at the early date named, and shared in the toils, and hardships and privations of a pioneer life. His only resource for bread, outside of his grater or pestle and mortar being to take his sack of corn upon his horse, and follow the trace-way to Shaker Town, about fifteen miles distant, to have it ground. The youthful days of J. W. Hinkle were spent, as was usual in those times, about nine months of the year upon the farm, about three months in the country school. Some of these schools, although lacking many of the appliances of the present day, were very superior for this primitive period, taught by such men as Hugh G. Ross and James F. Harvey. After his majority, he worked upon the farm during the summer and taught school during the winter, until his twenty-sixth year, when he entered Asbury University, and remained two years, going through the most of the course, the mathematical entire. From the fall of 1846, he taught most successfully and pleasantly in that grand old school district near Vincennes. During the time of his employment in this district, he formed the acquaintance of the one who has shared to the fullest extent all his joys and sorrows to the present day—Miss Helen Langton, daughter of Squire Samuel Langton. After he had taught a very full and very successful school in Carlisle, during the summer of 1848, on the 12th of October, they were married, and came immediately to Sullivan. Here he taught three years; then engaged in merchandising, which he has followed the most of the time since, having been Clerk of the courts of Sullivan County from 1860 to 1864. This couple,

as parents, have raised five children—Mrs. Dr. C. F. Briggs, Mrs. W. S. Maple and Mrs. G. W. Langworthy, Jr., and Carl R. and Helen L. Hinkle.

JACOB F. HOKE was born near Carlisle, Sullivan County, August 15, 1839; son of Jacob and Rosa (Brentlinger) Hoke, natives of Ken. tucky, but of German descent, settling on a farm near Carlisle about 1830, where they resided till their deaths, his occurring January 25. 1876, and hers December 15, 1876. Subject remained with his parents until 1859, when he entered the dry goods business with James A. Walls, having purchased the interest of J. W. Hinkle. In 1862, he enlisted in the service, where he remained until the fall of 1864, when he was discharged, having risen from a private to First Lieutenant. After returning home, he entered the hardware business with W. H. Crowder, continuing till 1872, when they dissolved partnership, but Mr. Hoke has continued the same business since. March 9, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Kizzie Ann Maxwell, daughter of Levi and Lydia Gobin (Harper) Maxwell, and to this union have been born three children—Cora Estella, Nellie Maxwell and Hallie. Kizzie Ann died July 11, 1882, and is buried in the cemetery at Sullivan He and family are mem. bers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been successful in business, and is looked upon as one of the most careful and energetic business men of the county. He takes an active interest in all public matters, and is a Republican.

HON. JOHN M. HUMPHREYS was born in Monroe County, Ind., March 8, 1828, and is the son of Solomon and Sarah (Smith) Humphreys, natives of Tennessee. The parents came to Monroe County in November, 1827, but three years later moved to Putnam County, and in 1848 to Greene County, where they resided until their deaths, at an advanced Subject received limited educational advantages in youth, but replaced the want in maturer years by self-imposed study. In 1847, he began the study of medicine with Dr. W. L. Mahan, at Pleasant Garden, Putnam County, continuing until 1850, when he began to practice in Wright Township, Greene County, where his parents then lived, and was thus engaged until 1855, when he was elected Clerk of Greene County. He moved to Bloomfield, served one term, refused a re-nomination, owing to poor health, and went South for improvement. At the end of a year, he returned and in 1862 was elected to represent Greene County in the Lower House of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1864, and in 1866 was elected to the Senate to represent Greene and Owen Counties, and He began the practice of law in 1861, which was folserved one term. lowed during his legislative career. From 1865 to 1872, his family lived upon a farm near Linton, but at the latter date he moved to Evansville, where he practiced law two years, removing thence to Sullivan. he has since resided. His partner in law is Thomas J. Wolfe. August 30, 1855, he married Miss Emeline Ballou, who bore him one child, Delana Eckels Humphreys, now a resident of Greene County. His wife died October 7, 1859, and he then married Ruth S. Rhoads. union Allie May, wife of James W. Palmer, was born. Mrs. Humphreys died August 8, 1868, and on the 20th of April, 1871, he married Miss Jennie E. Temple, daughter of David and Margaret Temple. This lady died August 16, 1879, without issue. Mr. Humphreys is a member of the Christian Church.

DR. JOHN KIVETT (deceased), son of Henry and Agnes (Good) Kivett, was born in Posey County, Ind., May 5, 1823. He received limited early education in his native county, and when a young man entered Asbury University, remaining therein until 1850, when he crossed the plains to seek the gold fields of California. He engaged in mining and merchandising there for two years, and then returned to Indiana, and soon afterward located at Evansville, where he read medicine under Dr. Bray. In a short time, he entered the Evansville Medical College, and in February, 1853, graduated. Not liking his profession, he studied and graduated in dentistry, which he practiced in Evansville about six In 1859, he bought the Novelty Flour Mills, of Rockport, which he operated about five years, and then located in Covington, Ky., where he speculated in various branches of trade about six years, after which he followed milling at Morris, Ind., about two and a half years. He then began dealing in stocks and real estate in Indianapolis, but in 1873 located in Sullivan, where he practiced his profession until his death, June 19, 1883. In Gloucester County, N. J., July 15, 1858, he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Coles) Gaunt. Mrs. Kivett was born March 7, 1836, and bore her husband five children, four of whom are living—Carrie B., John H., Ada M. and Dircie A. The one deceased was Walter.

WILLIAM F. KNOTTS was born in Sullivan County June 14, 1838, and is the fifth in a family of eight born to Ambrose and Mary E. (Bland) Knotts, natives of Kentucky. The father was born in 1802, and the mother in 1804. The father died August 25, 1832, and the mother January 28, 1846. The father's second wife was Letitia, daughter of Thomas The subject of this memoir finished his education in his native Criger. county in 1860, and then followed farming until October, 1863, when he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, as Third Sergeant, and served faithfully until his muster-out at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1865. He then bought eighty acres of land near New Labanon, upon which he lived until September 6, 1869, when he bought his present farm of 160 acres. Here he has since resided. His wife was Miss Mary A., daughter of William and Sarah (Ledgerwood) Cartwright, the latter, it is said, being the first white child born in Sullivan County. Mrs. Knotts was born February 22, 1846, and has presented her husband with two children—Lucian C. and Ida. parents belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Knotts is a Republican.

JAMES M. LANG was born in New York, December 25, 1855. He was left an orphan when but a child, and was adopted by John W. Lang, with whom he remained about nine years, receiving in the meantime the rudiments of an education. In 1871, he came to Sullivan County, and accepted a home with George W. Ferree, with whom he lived until he attained his majority, entering during this period the famous school of Valparaiso, Ind., and finishing in the spring of 1877. He then returned to Sullivan County, where he taught school during the winter months for about four years. Prior to the expiration of this term of four years, he completed a course of commercial study at Indianapolis. Late in 1881, he accepted his present position as book keeper of the Sullivan County Bank. Mr. Lang is a self-made man, is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and a member of the Christian Church, and stands without reproach touching the matter of personal integrity and morallworth.

BARTON W. LUZADER, dealer in sewing machines, is the son of George W. A. and Nancy (Harrison) Luzader, natives respectively of Indiana and Virginia, who came to Sullivan and located in the town in 1844. two years after it was founded. The father established a tannery, which he conducted until 1857, and was thus one of the pioneer business men of the county seat. The mother died in 1854, and the father in 1878; their births being 1815 and 1809, respectively. Barton W. was born in Sullivan, Ind., October 30, 1846. His early years were passed without noteworthy event; but in August, 1863, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until January, After the war he engaged in farming, but in 1873 went to Texas, returning in 1877. In 1883, he secured the general agency of the Singer Manufacturing Company for Sullivan County, and is thus engaged at present. September 5, 1869, he married Miss Isabel, daughter of Carlton and M. M. (Bailey) Hawkins, to which union five children have been born. The family belong to the Christian Church, and Mr. Luzader is an Odd Fellow, and is probably the oldest resident of Sullivan born within the town. His great-grandfather was a Welshman, who settled in Virginia at an early day, and his grandfather, Isaac, located in Knox County, Ind.

THOMAS J. MANN was born in Turman Township, Sullivan County, March 12, 1848, son of James B. and Fidelia A. (Turman) Mann, the former a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana in 1819 with his parents, settling on a piece of land near Merom; the latter of Indiana. They resided at Merom till 1844, when they moved to where they now live, four miles north of Merom. Subject remained with his parents till 1879, working on the farm and attending school. In 1865, he entered the university at Vincennes, where he remained one year, and then taught school for some time. In 1878, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sullivan County, and was re-elected in 1882. Mr. Mann has been very successful in all his undertakings, and his re-election gives evidence of the confidence of his fellow citizens. He is an A., F. & A. M., Lodge No. 289, at Merom; also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Merom.

J. A. MARLOW, County Superintendent, was born in Sullivan County, April 14, 1844, son of W. and M. (Ledgerwood) Marlow, and received a good education at the common schools, finishing his studies in 1864 at Merom. He then began teaching in Sullivan County, and about this time also taught in Hocking County, Ohio. He continued his career as teacher mainly in Sullivan County, with more than ordinary success, studying, in the meantime, to fit himself for higher responsibilities, and in 1875 was elected County Superintendent, to which position he has been re-elected four times. He is one of the most popular office holders the county has had, serving to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. In 1874, he was elected County Assessor, with a majority of about 1,700, but the Legislature abolished the office before he had taken his seat. Mr. Marlow has done an excellent work in effecting a better system of grading in the common and high schools. May 12, 1867, he married his wife, who has borne him the following children: William, Cora and Clara, living, and Edward and an infant, deceased. Mr. Marlow is an upright man, and is a member of the F. & A. M. and L O. O. F. fraternities. His parents were early settlers in Sullivan County, and the father is still living.

WILLIAM McCAMMON, of the firm of McCammon & Wolfe, merchants, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., March 1, 1844, the thirteenth in a family of fourteen children of William and Jeremiah (Sinclair) Mc-Cammon, who were natives of Kentucky, and among the early pioneers of Sullivan County, farming in the latter place until their respective deaths. William McCammon, subject of this sketch, lived with his parents until twenty-one years old, farming summers and attending school winters, until 1864, when he began for himself. Embarking in the grocery trade in Sullivan in 1868, he continued this two years, when he sold out, and with J. B. Able opened and conducted a clothing store till 1874, when the partnership was dissolved. This same year he opened another clothing store, but in 1880 sold out to Wolfe & Wolfe, and in 1882 he purchased the interest of one of the firm. In 1883, this firm consolidated with Mr. Able, under the firm name of McCammon, Able & Co., but the dissolution of the firm in February, 1884, resulted in McCammon & Wolfe still continuing the business. They carry a clean stock of goods, to the value of about \$8,000, and are doing a good business. Mr. McCammon began doing for himself a poor boy, but his business qualifications have enabled In 1881, he erected the McCamhim to secure a comfortable fortune. mon House, one of the best hotels in Southwestern Indiana. To his marriage with Miss Rosa D., daughter of Allen and Susan Ann (McClure) Pierce, which occurred October 6, 1864, three children have been born, named. Cora M., Harry (deceased) and one that died in infancy unnamed. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES C. McCLANNAHAN is a native of the Old Dominion, his birth occurring June 11, 1823. He was early taken to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he was partly raised and educated, and in 1839 was taken to Vigo County, Ind., where his mother purchased 160 acres of land. a few years he was taken to Curry Township, where he engaged in agriculture, but in 1855 moved to near Graysville, remaining until 1865, and then purchased a farm of 292 acres east of Graysville, upon which he located. In August, 1870, he moved to Farmersburg to educate his children, but two years later, in partnership with his son, Andrew T., embarked in the drug trade at Sullivan. Three years later he retired from active business. His wife, to whom he was married October 10, 1850, is Mary J., daughter of Alexander and Anna (Harris) McKee, whose birth occurred in Sullivan County January 9, 1833. She has borne her husband the following children: Andrew T. and Annie, living; and Alexan. der, Arabella and Charles, deceased. Mr. McClanvahan is a Republican, a member of the A., F. & A. M., and one of the best citizens of the county. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His parents were Andrew and Mary A. (Keys) McClannahan, natives of Virginia.

PATRICK McENEY was born in Ireland September 9, 1839, son of John and Jane (Duffy) McEneney, natives of Ireland. Subject came to America in 1853, and settled in Lafayette, Ind., where he worked at the marble cutting trade, remaining there three years. He took an extended tour through the county, working at various places, but in August, 1859, settled in Sullivan. He started in the marble business, his being the first shop of the kind in the place, and has ever since done a thriving and profitable business. In May, 1862, he was married to Miss Julia A. Harris, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Boles) Harris, residents of Sullivan, and to this union were born five children—Addis, Min-

nie, Francis, Stella and one that died in infancy.. Mrs. McEneney is a member of the Christian Church, and he is an A., F. & A. M. and an I. O. O. F. He has been engaged in business here for about twenty-five

years and carries a large stock.

JAMES R. McKINLEY was born in Sullivan County, near Sullivan, June 9, 1834; son and ninth child born to David and Elizabeth (Russell) McKinley, of Irish descent. Subject's grandparents came to Sullivan about 1824, and died here. David died in September, 1861, and Elizabeth in September, 1864. Mr. McKinley, in 1855, went to learn a trade with Howard & Moore, at Sullivan. He afterward went into business for himself, forming a partnership with James A. Beard, which continued until 1865, when David Crawley purchased Mr. Beard's interest, and these gentlemen are still carrying on the business. He was married on March 1, 1855, to Nancy A. Goben, and one child was born to them—Mary J., wife of C. J. Sherman. He and family are members of the Christian Church, and he is an A. F. & A. M., Sullivan Lodge No. 268, and a Democrat. Mr. McKinley is a thorough business man, and is highly respected for his many good traits of character.

and is highly respected for his many good traits of character.

HUGH MOORE is a native of Northumberland County, England, where he was born May 25, 1825, being the eleventh child born to Will-The parents were natives of England, iam and Mary (Jackson) Moore. where they lived and died. September 5, 1852, our subject sailed for America on the ship Essex, and landed at New Orleans, after a voyage of seven weeks. He went thence to St. Louis, where he followed mining until 1868, when he moved to St. Clair County, Ill., remaining there three years and then coming to Sullivan County, and soon became connected with the famous old Pioneer Coal Company, which was disbanded in 1870. Soon after this, Mr. Moore and three others organized the Shelborn Coal Company, at which town they sunk a shaft, one of the best in the county. This company purchased the Sullivan Mines in 1879, of which Mr. Moore is Superintendent. An enormous business is done. May 29, 1849, Mr. Moore married Margaret, daughter of William and Jane (Hammond) Arrington, and by her has three children-Mary, wife of Joseph Hargrave; Elizabeth Ann, wife of W. M. Wilson, and Hannah: Mr. Moore and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the Masonic order.

DR. ALEXANDER MARION MURPHY was born in East Tennessee, Greene County, February 18, 1819, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Leel) Murphy; he is a native of Virginia and she of Tennessee. came to Indiana in 1820, and located near Bloomington, Monroe County, Alexander was the youngest of the two children born to upon a farm. them, and remained with his parents until 1841. In addition to the ordinary common school education, he attended the college at Bloomington several terms, when, in 1838, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William C. Foster, of Bloomington. In 1840, he entered the Medical College at Louisville, Ky., took one course and then came to Carlisle, and formed a partnership with Dr. James K. O'Haver, which continued till the fall of 1843, when he entered the Medical College at Lexington, Ky., returning in 1844 to Carlisle, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1846, when he entered the University of New York. In 1857, he moved to Bloomington to educate his children. In 1880, he came to Sullivan County, but has now retired from active practice. On March 23, 1841, he was married to Miss Eliza

Cook Sedwick, daughter of Judge John and Bettie (Rawlins) Sedwick, natives of Maryland. Nine children were born to them, three of whom are living—A. D., F. I. (wife of Dr. C. W. Cavin) and J. S. Mrs. Murphy is a member of the Christian Church, and the Doctor is an Odd He was one of the charter members of the lodge at Carlisle. Dr. Murphy was Surgeon of the Ninty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry from 1862 till 1864. He has been very successful in business, having about 700 acres of land, well improved and a fine residence in Sullivan, in addition to business rooms, etc.

THOMAS OSBURN is the ninth child born to John and Sallie (Gardner) Osburn, natives of Kentucky, his birth occurring in Nelson County November 20, 1825. The father was born March 19, 1789, and the mother July 11, 1792; they were married in Kentucky, October 10, 1811, and to them were born ten children. They settled in Sullivan County in 1826, and here passed the remainder of their days, the father dying September 7, 1851, and the mother June 29, 1830. Thomas acquired a fair education in youth by making the most of his opportunities, and in June, 1851, located on eighty acres near where he now lives. This land was bought on time. Two years later he sold out and located on his father's He has made this farm 280 estate, which he purchased of the heirs. acres, and owns another tract of eighty-two acres. He married Miss Martha Pinkstun June 12, 1851, and has by her this family: Sarah F., Mary F., Simon D., Annie F., Ziba, Eliza and Eva living, and Oscar E. and three infants deceased. Mrs. Osburn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady of much worth. She was born near Graysville September 14, 1832, her parents being Dunohu and Rachel Pink-Mr. Osburn is a Republican, and has taken much pains to educate his children. His son, S. D., is practicing medicine at Shelburn.

MARTIN O. PARKS was born in Spencer, Owen Co., Ind., December 31, 1847. For a number of years prior to 1868, he assisted his father in the mercantile business, and also took a trip to California and Oregon, but in that year entered the Union Christian College at Merom, and remained one year, at the close of which he began clerking at Mattoon, Ill., but in about a year went to Kentucky, remaining a year and a He spent three years in Texas, and then returned and engaged in merchandising in Sullivan. On the 18th of September, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Florence, daughter of A. B. and Sarah (Hoke) Stansil, residents of Sullivan. The issue of this union is one son-Mr. Parks and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, and a Republican. His grandfather, James Parks, who married Nancy Moore, was born September 26, 1781, married September 30, 1806, and died April 4, 1883. Of their ten children, four are living. By his second marriage, to Frances Kendrick, he had one child, which is yet living. His son, George Parks, was born April 15, 1813, and is yet living. On the 12th of December, 1833, George Parks married Sarah P. Owens, who was born March 10, 1816, and died December 4, 1851. Their children were Mercer Parks, born December 2, 1834, died same day; James Parks, born January 21, 1836, married November 16, 1860, living; Samuel L. Parks, born December 19, 1838, died May 20, 1840; John Nelson Parks, born October 19, 1840, died December 28, 1840; Nancy Parks, born October 81, 1841, married 1864, died November 14, 1865; George N. Parks, born October 23, 1843, died July 5, 1866; Lauraette Parks, born September

26, 1845, married September 26, 1867, living; Martin Owen Parks (subject); William Elijah Parks, born January 28, 1850, died November 19, 1878; Pleasant Parks, born and died on December 2, 1851. July 1, 1852, George Parks re-married, his second wife being Nancy (Dixon) Hartley, born May 12, 1828, died May 2, 1854. One child-Martha Elizabeth, born October 10, 1853, was the issue of this union. On the 22d of November, 1854, George Parks married Amelia J. (Long) McCord, who was born Novembor 7, 1828, and died January 24, 1870. The children born to this union were Charles Andrew Parks, born August 30, 1855, married October 16, 1876, living; Janella Parks, born April 22, 1858, died December 11, 1858; Adda May Parks, born May 26, 1860, died March 26, 1861; Clarence Milton Parks, born May 22, 1863, living; Mary Long Parks, born January 7, 1870, living. On the 15th of September, 1870, George Parks married his fourth wife, Catharine Newell Malott, who was born August 16, 1827, and is yet living.

HON. JAMES B. PATTEN is the son of Joshua and Barbara (Crooks) Patten, and passed his youth without noteworthy event on his father's farm. He was born in Sullivan County May 26, 1838, and when eighteen legan teaching school to secure means to educate himself, continuing thus until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Seventeenth Regiment, with which he served until it was mustered out. He was promoted First Lieutenant and Captain, and after the battle of Selma, Ala., commanded Company A. He was wounded twice—in the arm at Aubrey, Tenn., and in the foot while on a scout. He was mustered out August, 1865, but remained in the service, and was commissioned Captain of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty seventh Regiment, U. S. C. T., and served on detached duty as Judge Advocate until February, 1866, and was then mustered out. During the war he was in many engagements; was with McClellan in West Virginia; was at Shiloh, Munfordville, Ky., Chickamauga, and in nearly all the battles of the Atlanta campaign; was with Gen. Wilson on the cavalry raid through Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, and had charge of 400 prisoners. war he engaged in milling for five years, but having read law began the practice in 1875 in Sullivan. In 1870, he was appointed United States Census Marshal. He served as City Attorney, and in 1882 was elected joint Representative of Knox, Greene and Sullivan Counties, and was re-elected in 1884. In the practice of law, he was associated with Judge Buff. Much of his time at present is spent in farming and stock raising. In October, 1865, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Maj. William C. and Fannie (McGrew) Griffith, the issue of his marriage being six children, of whom three are living—Clarence J., Robert and Barbara D. Mr. Patten is an Odd Fellow, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

HARRISON B. PITTMAN was born in Sullivan County, October 6, 1831; was reared a farmer, and received a limited early education. He remained with his parents until the age of twenty-four, and then purchased forty acres of land, which he improved, and later increased to sixty-five acres. Here he lived until he bought his present farm in 1866. He has 233 acres, handsomely improved. January 23, 1856, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry D. and Clarissa (Eldridge) Williams. This lady was born in Spencer County, Ky., September 27, 1837, and has borne her husband seven children, as follows: Oliver, Mary E., Henry A, Theodore, Charles E., Harrison and Clarissa. Mrs. Pittman

is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Pittman is a Democrat, and a member of the F. & A. M. His parents-were Allen and Eleanor Pittman, natives of Kentucky, and were prominent people of

their neighborhood.

JAMES H. REED is the son of James H. and Zerilda J. (Griffith) Reed, and was born in Sullivan, Sullivan County, April 1, 1858. He was educated in this town, attending school in winter and farming in summer. In 1880, he began clerking in the drug store of Crowder & Reed, where he remained two years, and then accepted a situation with Wier & Wier, and at the end of about six months purchased a one-half interest in the drug establishment of A. N. Wier. Here he is now employed. He is regarded as one of the most active and successful young business men of the town. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a member of Lodge No. 263, F. & A. M. On the 25th of September, 1883, his marriage with Miss Flora, daughter of William Greenlee, was celebrated.

JACKSON RICH was born in Lawrence County, Ind., November 26, 1824, the third of four children born to George and Sabrey (Hawkins) Rich, natives of North Carolina. The father settled on "White Water," Indiana, in 1811, where the Indians stole his horse. He followed them to Lawrence County, where the animal was recovered, and where Mr. Rich afterward settled, but came to Sullivan County in 1850. death occurred August 7, 1850. Subject was reared on a farm wi Subject was reared on a farm with but In 1843, his father gave him forty acres of land, little education. which he afterward, by hard labor, increased to 200 acres; but in 1851, sold out and settled on 200 of his present farm, which was afterward increased to 786 acres. Of this he has given all but 370 acres to his children. In the fall of 1879, he was elected County Commissioner and served three years. April 13, 1843, he married Miss Sarah A. Henderson, who was born in Lawrence County, Ind., October 9, 1823. have eight children living—Joseph H., Sabrey J., George A., Polly A., Andrew J., Gabriel D., Sarah and Rettie; and the following deceased: William R., Hannah A. and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Rich are members of the Regular Baptist Church. Mr. Rich cast his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk. He and his five sons are stanch Democrats.

C. P. RIGGS is the son of Hezekiah and Lydia (Ingle) Riggs, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. The father came to Indiana as a soldier in 1812, and the following year (1813) located at Carlisle, where he met the lady who became his wife. Her parents had located in the neighborhood as early as 1803. He engaged in the cabinet business, and about the year 1815 was married. After a time he changed his occupation to farming, and continued thus until his death. C. P. Riggs was born in Fairbanks Township May 3, 1883, and remained with his parents until 1858, engaged principally in farming, and receiving but a limited education. In 1858, he engaged in the milling business in Turman Township, and in 1860, built a flouring mill at Shelburn, which he conducted about eight years. In 1878, he moved to Sullivan, and in 1879 entered upon his duties as County Treasurer, to which office he had been elected. He served until 1883. He has retired from his farm and is now engaged in various occupations. His wife is Martha L., daughter of David and Anna M. (Leek) Ryerson, natives of New York. They have four children—Emma (wife of John L. Thompson), James R., Jessie G. and Edgar. Mr. Riggs is an Odd Fellow, a

Mason and a Democrat, and himself and family are members of the Methodist Church.

FRANKLIN ROBBINS is a native of this county and a son of John and Eliza (Purcell) Robbins, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana, the latter being, it is said, the first white child born in Sullivan County. Our subject was born December 8, 1838, and was raised on a farm, securing meager education at the subscription schools. was twenty-two years old, his father gave him seventy-five acres of land in Haddon Township, which he improved and occupied about two years, and then sold it. He next bought his present farm, which he has since increased to 160 acres. In 1878, he built a fine dwelling, two stories high, containing six rooms, which is one of the handsomest country residences of the county. His wife, to whom he was married February 23, 1860, was Miss Letitia, daughter of Thomas J. and Barbara Ann (Canary) Creager. She was born in this county March 30, 1839, and has borne her husband this family: Annie B., Louisa E., Thomas J., William C., Noah O., Frank L. and Glessie G., living, and John G., deceased. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Robbins is a Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN ROGERS is a native of Kentucky, born in Hardin County October 9, 1831, son of Shacklet and Elizabeth (South) Rogers. Subject received limited education at the subscription schools, and, in 1854, took charge of a large plantation near Bowling Green for his uncle, John F. South. Here he remained one year, and then returned home, where he taught school and farmed until 1855, when he came to Indiana, locating in Sullivan County, where he taught school winters and farmed summers. teaching one or more terms in Illinois. In 1857, he bought thirty acres of land in this county, which he farmed, and kept books also for the E. & C. Railroad. After several changes he bought his present farm of 1821 acres in 1867. Here he at present resides. He is an influential citizen, and has served as Township Assessor six years and County Appraiser two years. October 11, 1854, he married Margaret E., daughter of Thomas C. and Nancy (Yocum) South, in Hardin County, Ky., where this lady was born December 22, 1835, though reared in Coles County, Ill. They have eight living children—Thomas C., Charlotte, Margaret E., Francis R., John S., Sophronia J., Eveline and Louannie. The deceased are William H. and Mary E. Mr. Rogers is a member of the F. & A. M., and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

B. SAUCERMAN is the son of George and Catharine (Mowery) Saucerman, and was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, April 12, 1821. He received a limited education, and at the age of nineteen began work at gunsmithing, at which he served an apprenticeship. In the year 1847, he settled in Sullivan County on eighty acres of partly improved land, to which were afterward added 252 acres. Here he followed farming and his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as private, and at Thompson's Station, Tenn., was captured, and for a time was confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., but after about a month was exchanged at City Point, and soon rejoined his regiment, participating in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, siege of Atlanta, and then murched with Sherman to the sea. In 1865, he was mustered out at Indianapolis and soon returned to Sullivan, where he has since resided, working at his trade. He is a

superior workman and a good citizen. While in the army, he had his shoulder dislocated by a fall; this caused his removal from his farm to Sullivan. In July, 1847, he married Miss Adaline Ewing, who died in 1848; and, in 1853, he married his present wife, Miss Jane Clugage.

Mr. Sancerman is a Republican and a Presbyterian.

TMOMAS K. SHERMAN was born near Sullivan September 26, 1829, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lewis) Sherman, natives of North Carolina, who moved to Sullivan County in 1816, settling on a farm and residing there till their deaths, Samuel dying in November, 1853, and Elizabeth in January, 1848. Subject remained with his parents till 1848, when he commenced for himself, working at anything he could get to do during the summer season, and going to school in the winter. In 1849, he taught school and afterward farmed; then went into merchandising, which he disposed of some time after, and then went into the business in which he is at present engaged. In 1874, he was elected President of the National Bank of Sullivan, and served one year, when he accepted the position of Cashier of said bank, and served two years, after which he withdrew, and has since devoted all his attention to his mercantile business. He has held several important offices of the county, and is one of the best business men of Sullivan. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Jewell, October 10, 1852, daughter of Cuthbert and Elizabeth (Ryland) Jewell, natives of Virginia, who moved to Sullivan at an early day. This union has been productive of four children-Mary Elizabeth (wife of C. L. Davis), Cuthbert Jewell, Maggie (deceased) and Minnie May. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat.

JOHN SHIELDS was born in Lawrence County, Ind., April 12, 1826, son of Jacob and Jane (Williams) Shields, natives respectively of Kentucky and North Carolina, who came to Indiana Territory—the father to-Orange County, and the mother to Lawrence County, she being the daughter of Vinson Williams. In about 1853-54, the father moved to Sullivan County, where he lived until his death in 1875; the mother still John Shields passed his youth in his native county, where survives him. he received the rudiments of an education. In December, 1849, he came to Sullivan County, locating on 181 acres, and has since increased this farm to 393 acres, besides what he has given to his children. was Miss Nancy, daughter of John and Mary (Reed) Moore, to whom he was married in Lawrence County, April, 1849. Her birth occurred in Estill County, Ky., January 1, 1830. They have five children—Sarah A., Ziva C., James M., William P. and Jacob E.—and are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Shields is a Democrat and a public-minded citizen.

W. H. SOWER, mining engineer, Sullivan, is of Scotch descent, and was born in 1340, in Baltimore, Md. While he was yet a child, his parents moved to Philadelphia, Penn., where he was given a collegiate education. At the commencement of the civil war, he tendered his services as an engineer and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and served to the end of the great struggle. The war over, he located in Chicago, Ill., where he followed civil engineering and built by contract many public buildings throughout the State of Illinois. He assisted in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha, and afterward the Texas Pacific Railroad. His father, Dr. John Sower, came from Scotland to Baltimore, Md., about 1830, and is now a distinguished physician of

Philadelphia, Penn. He had four sons, all of whom received a collegiate education, all of whom served from the beginning to the end of the late war, and all of whom are physicians, except the subject of this sketch. Mr. Sower married, in 1870, Miss Grace Pardee, now deceased, of Omaha, Neb., daughter of Charles B. and Grace (Belding) Pardee, by whom he has two daughters, Grace M. and Dollie, who are being educated at Philadel-

phia, Penn.

ALFRED B. STANSIL was born in Knox County, Ind., December 4, 1836, his parents being Rev. William and Celia (Barbere) Stansil, natives of Georgia and North Carolina. The family moved to Sullivan County in 1855, and the father organized the first Baptist Church in the county seat, where he yet resides. Subject entered the Sullivan High School, and continued thus, often teaching to get means to pay his way at succeeding terms. At the conclusion of his schooling, he engaged in the carpenter trade until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with that gallant body of men through the war, except for about a month, which he passed in Libby Prison, having been captured at Thompson's Station March 5, He fought with his company in many of the important battles of the Atlanta campaign, and at the end of the war returned home and engaged in the carpenter trade. In 1875, he secured an interest in the Greenlee Planing Mill, with which he is now connected. His mill does a business of \$25,000 worth per annum. November 4, 1858, Mr. Stansil married Sarah E., daughter of Jacob and Rosanna (Brentlinger) Hoke, and to their union three children have been born-Florence May (wife of M. O. Parks), Glenn and Floyd Vivian. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stansil is an Odd Fellow and served several terms as Town Trustee.

JOSEPH P. STRATTON was born in Sullivan County, Ind., near Sullivan, December 14, 1842, son of Robert S. and Mary Daugherty (Baker) Stratton, who were natives of Kentucky, and of Irish descent. They came to Sullivan County in 1831 with their parents, where they were married and where they died. Subject remained with his parents until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry under Capt. Walls, remaining in the service until December. 1864, when he was wounded in the battle of Nashville, losing a leg in the conflict. He was also in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Stone River, Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign and many other battles. While lying in the hospital, his father went to see him, and took sick and died with erysipelas in the face. April 25, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Orr, daughter of Hugh and Frances (Richardson) Orr, of Sullivan, and to this union was born one Mrs. Stratton died April 22, 1869, and June 19, 1872, child—Robert S. he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Fordyce) Talbott, and to this union were born four children—Claude, Paul and Eddie, and Pearl, deceased. Self and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an Odd Fellow, both subordinate and encampment, also a Republican. In 1865, he attended the school at Farmersburg, and in 1866 went to Harrisonville to learn the harness-making, remaining one year, when he returned to Sullivan and worked for S. M. Allen till he bought him out, continuing the business ever since.

JOHN J. THOMPSON, M. D., was born in Shelbyville, Tenn., October 18, 1824, son of John and Margaret M. (Nixon) Thomp-

son, natives of Ireland, who came to America with their parents at an early day, settling in Pennsylvania. John, after living in Tennessee till 1823, returned to Philadelphia and married Miss Margaret M. Nixon, and then lived in Tennessee till 1834, when he removed to Philadelphia, lived there till 1837, and then moved to Vincennes, and from there to Putnam County, and then to Iowa City, Iowa, where they remained till their deaths; he dying in January, 1844, and she in March, Subject remained with his parents until he became of age, assisting in the store and going to school. He attended the State University at Vincennes, and in 1845 began the study of medicine with Drs. Mahan and Wright at Greencastle, Ind., remaining in their office about three years, when he moved to Sullivan in 1848, where he has recided ever since, enjoying a lucrative practice. He completed his course at Rush Medical College, Chicago. June 1, 1852, he was married to Miss Mary A. Langton, daughter of Samuel and Amelia (Baird) Langton, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Indiana, and to them were born seven children, five of whom are living: Ella M., Fannie K. (wife of Martin B. Crawford, of Terre Haute), John L., William A., Walter N. and Harvey W.; and May P., deceased. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is an I. O. O. F. and a Republican. He was in the dry goods business for three years in Sullivan, from 1865 to 1868. He has been successful in business, having come to Sullivan on foot and with 50 cents in his pocket, and now being comparatively wealthy.

EDWARD A. THURMAN is a native of Floyd County, Ind., born June 29, 1860, and is the son of Phillip E. and Harriet E. (Speake), natives of Floyd County. Edward A. lived with his parents until his marriage, securing in the meantime a good business education, but otherwise passing his youth without noteworthy event. He obtained his first experience of the busy world as a clerk in his father's store, at Sullivan, in which capacity he served about two years. At the expiration of another year he engaged in the poultry business, in the employ of Jean & Thurman, continuing this until July, 1881, when Mr. Jean retired, and the firm became John Thurman & Co., and so remained until July, 1883, when our subject assumed entire control of the business. This he has continued with steadily increasing success until the present, his business now amounting to about \$20,000 worth per annum. Mr. Thurman is one of the most energetic and prominent husiness men of the town, and is universally respected. He is a Republican. His marriage with Mis Clara R., daughter of Richard and Barbara (Larr) Hardesty, was celebrated March 22, 1880. To this union was born one daughter—Dora O. The mother died November 20, 1882, and lies buried near others of her family, not far from the county seat.

ANDREW N. WEIR, M. D., was born in Salem, Washington Co., Ind., November 9, 1832, son of Andrew and Nancy (Dinwiddie) Weir, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. She died at Salem in 1839, and he at Warsaw, Ill., in 1874. They had seven children, Andrew N. being the youngest. Subject worked with his father in the tanning business until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Warsaw, Ill., remaining there about three years; then returned and managed the business of his father two years, when he began the study of medicine, continuing the same till 1855, when he came to Sullivan and went into the office of J. H. Weir, and remained two years.

In the winters of 1856 and 1857, he attended the Matical University of Louisville, Ky., when he returned and began the practice of his profession. In 1872, he took a course at the Indiana Medical College, graduating from that institution. He practiced at Graysville for twenty five years, and in 1881, moved to Sullivan, started a drug store and opened an office. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Miller, December 15, 1859, at Warsaw, Ill., but who died Angust 1, 1860. He was married September 16, 1861, to Miss Lucy Jane Taylor, of East Cambridge, Mass., daughter of John and Susan (Pollard) Taylor, and to this union five children were born: Harvey Newton, Edward Andrew. Arthur Dinwiddie, Emily Taylor and Robert, deceased. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an A., F. & A. M., **Lodge 263, and an I. O. O. F., Lodge 147.** In 1862, he went into the United States volunteer service as Captain of a company in the Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was afterward changed to cavalry, he still being Captain. In 1863, he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon, and served till January, 1864, when he was promoted to Full Surgeon of his regiment, serving until the close of the war, when, his time for which he enlisted not having expired, he was placed in charge of a new regiment, but resigned and returned to the practice of his profession. The Ductor started in life without any financial assistance, but through his energy and ability has placed himself in the front of his profession, and acquired a competency. He spent the winters of 1878-79 in the Medical College of New York, attending lectures and increasing his acquirements.

L. H. WILLIS, son of E. and P. (Shake) Willis, natives of Kentucky, was born in this county December 18, 1855, the fifth child in a family of twelve. His parents were pioneers of Sullivan County, settling near Carlisle at an early day. He was educated mainly at Carlisle, finishing in 1877, and for three years engaged in farming and stock-dealing. In December, 1880, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of the county, becoming so popular, while thus engaged, that at the primary election of 1884 he was nominated for the office of County Sheriff, with a majority of 206 over three other aspirants for that position. As the Democratic nomination is equivalent to an election, Mr. Willis will assume the duties of Sheriff in November, 1884. He is at present one of

the most popular men of the county.

JOHN HARVEY WILSON, a native of Eastern Tennessee, was born in Greene County, near Greeneville, January 27, 1811, a son of Adam and Margaret (Magill) Wilson, and grandson of John and Susanna (Kautzman) Wilson. His grandparents were of German ancestors, while his mother is of Scotch parentage, as her name suggests. On both sides of the house his grandparents were natives of the Old Dominiou, and both grandfathers served their country with fidelity in her struggle for liberty with Great Britain. Both families moved to East Tennessee at a very early day, the mother of Adam Wilson, who was born in the year 1784, carrying him on horseback the entire distance. son died at his new home in Tennessee, but his widow, with the family of Adam Wilson, emigrated to the Hoosier State in 1831, and settled near Carlisle, but about eighteen months later removing to what is now Cass Township, near the head-waters of the Busseron. Here her death occurred in the year 1857, at the advanced age of about ninety-four years. Adam Wilson was a wheelwright by trade, but a farmer by oc-

cupation, and for about fifteen years served as Justice of the Peace for Jackson Township, which at that time comprised two Congressional town-He and wife were honored citizens and members of the Presbyterian Church, and the parents of a family of eight children, of whom John Harvey is the eldest, five of whom still live. The father died in 1857, and the mother in 1848. John Harvey Wilson was reared to manhood in his native State, and for the day received a fair education. His early years were passed assisting his parents on the home farm, and with them he came to Sullivan County, Ind., the fall of 1831. He has always made his home here since that time, and until the death of his parents he remained single and at home. He pedagogued it here at an early day for upward of three years, his first schools being held in one of the pioneer log schoolhouses, stick-and-mud chimney, greased paper for window lights, puncheons for seats, etc. In 1840, he was made Sheriff of the county, and after serving one term of two years was re-elected to the office, serving in all four years. During a part of this time, the county seat was at Merom, but subsequently was removed to Sullivan. In 1845, he was elected to represent the people of Sullivan County in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and again he was elected Representative Since 1857, he has been a resident of the town of Sullivan, where he now lives a retired and quiet life. On the 25th of November, 1862, he was united in marriage with Mrs. D. A. Patton, the daughter of Arbuthnot H. and Dorcas (Higgins) Lyons, and the widow of James G. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Royal Arch Chapter in Masonry, and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Mr. Wilson was born March 21, 1831, in Coshocton County, The following notice of his death appeared in one of the local newspapers: "Died at his home in Jackson Township, on the 1st of August, Mr. A. H. Lyons, aged near seventy-six years. Deceased was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in November, 1800; was married to Dorcas Higgins April 25, 1822. About the year 1827, he removed from Belmont County to West Carlisle, Coshocton Co., Ohio, where he continued to reside until the year 1854, when he removed to this State, and settled in Jackson Township, Sullivan County. The deceased made a profession of religion and connected himself with the Presbyterian Church in his twenty-third year; shortly afterward he was made an Elder in the church, which office he continued to fill until his death. Father Lyons, as he was familiarly called, was a very earnest and devoted Christian, warmly attached to the church, alive to the discharge of every Christian duty, and always found at his place in the church during public worship. He lived at peace with his neighbors and possessed their confidence and regard. He died—as the devoted Christian dies—full of trust and faith in his Redeemer."

REV. JOSEPH WILLIAMS WOLFE, a pioneer preacher of Sullivan County, Ind., and one of the county's few remaining old settlers, was born in Frederick County, Va., April 19, 1810. Jacob Wolfe, his father, was a native of Germany and was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Williams, by whom he became the father of five children. Mary English, his last wife, was an Englishwoman, and the third born of their ten children was the subject of this biography. From Virginia the family removed to the Hoosier State at the early period of 1819, led thither, no doubt, for the purpose of bettering their condition, financially, in a new country. They engaged in farming, and here the father

died March 23, 1846, followed by the mother February 12, 1869. Joseph W. Wolfe was reared, largely, in his adopted State, and besides aiding in such duties as was common for boys of that day, he was enabled to secure what, at that time, was an excellent education, and consisted of being able to read and write readily, and cipher over as far as the "Rule of Three." When nineteen years old he experienced Christianity, and for ten years he was identified with the Baptist Church. His faith, as a Baptist, then underwent a change, and on the 6th of May, 1839, at the Christian meeting-bouse on Shaker Prairie, he was ordained a minister of the Christian Church by Elders B. W. Fields, John B. Haywood and Albert P. Law, all of whom are now dead. Since that time his zeal and faith in Christianity have never wavered, and for many years he was widely known as one of the ablest and most eloquent preachers of the dav. Being a warm and ontspoken Democrat in politics, he was nominated and elected to the office of Circuit Clerk in 1851, and after serving one term of four years was re-elected, serving in all eight years. Since that time, in connection with other duties, he has continuously served as Deputy Clerk, and in 1860 he was admitted to practice as an attorney of the Sullivan County bar. Though of a charitable heart and liberal turn of mind, Mr. Wolfe has been singularly successful in the acquisition of this world's goods. From nothing he has, by diligence and economy, secured a comfortable home in Sullivan, over 500 acres of good land, four first-class business houses in town, besides several desirable residences, and he is considered one of the substantial men of the place. August 30, 1832, his marriage with Mrs. Harriet (Crawford) Harper was solemnized, Mrs. Harper being the daughter of James and Katharine (Milner) Crawford, who were among the early pioneers of Haddon Town-The children born to their marriage were Lovicia, Mrs. William B. S. Combe, James M., Mary K., Mrs. George Price, Jacob L. and one that died in infancy These children are now all dead, as is also the mother, who departed this life April 28, 1845. Mr. Wolfe married Miss Mary J. McKinley, his present wife, on the 16th of October, 1845, and together with their grand-daughter, Teressa Price, they live a quiet and retired life, happily, in the town of Sullivan.

THOMAS J. WOLFE was born in Merom, Ind., January 25, 1832, and is the eldest of eight children born to Benjamin and Isabella Wolfe. He remained with his parents until of age, and in 1851 entered the State University at Bloomington, where he took the full collegiate course, and graduated with distinction in August, 1856. After "commencement," he assisted his father in the post office for a time, and then read law in the office of Judge James Hughes, of Bloomington, and in 1858 and 1859 attended the Law Department of the University, graduating thence in March, 1859. In 1860, he moved on the farm in Sullivan County with his parents, where he remained until the close of the war. After various duties, he moved to Sullivan in 1870, and engaged in the practice of law, and has since been thus employed. His partner is Hon. John M. Humphreys. On the 3d of August, 1859, he married Miss Lucia, daughter of Dudley C. and Isabel (Porch) Smith. The issue of this marriage was three children, all deceased. Husband and wife are members of the Mr. Wolfe is a member of the Beta Theta Phi fra-Unristian Church. ternity.

SOLOMON T. WOLFE is a native of Sullivan County, his birth occurring March 16, 1849. His parents were Benjamin and Isabella

(Shepard) Wolfe, the former being a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana. He remained with his parents until his majority, and then for a time engaged in farming; but in 1875 moved to Sullivan and commenced work in the Recorder's office under Mr. Fordyce. Here he remained until he purchased the interest of J. B. Patten in the abstract office, and soon afterward bought the remaining interest owned by Mr. Fordyce, and continued to conduct the business until the winter of 1879, when he sold out to Fordyce & Wagoner, and in 1880 engaged in the clothing business in Sullivan with J. W. Wolfe. In 1882, he sold out to William McCammon, and engaged in real estate transfers with Mr. Crawford, and is thus employed at present. On the 30th of September, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of George and Sarah (Summers) Tewalt. They have three children—Roy E., Audrey and Clay S.—and are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Wolfe has been successful in business, having accumulated the greater portion of what he has by his own endeavors. Politically, he is a member of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM G. YOUNG was born in Palestine, Crawford Co., Ill., February 5, 1844, son of Henry and Louisa (Haddock) Young, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of North Carolina, who removed to Illinois in an early day, were there married and lived till their deaths. William G. is the second of eight children, born to his parents, with whom he remained until 1860, when he started out on his own resources. In 1861, he enlisted as musician in the Eleventh Missouri Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and remained until July, 1862, when he was mustered out. He then enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as Second Lieutenant at the organization of the company, serving about six months, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in 1864, was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. After serving again about six months he was promoted to Captain, and served as such till 1865, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty seventh United States Colored Troops; holding that position until January, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. During his service he was in the battle of Chickamauga. He remained in Georgia one year, when he returned to Vincennes, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade, continuing till 1868, when he moved to Sullivan, where he has remained ever since, engaged in the dry goods, He was united in marriage to Mrs. Mimillinery and carpet business. nerva A. (Jones) Edgar, daughter of James H. and Mary A. (Ildings) Jones, natives of Dayton, Ohio, and to this union one child was born— William, deceased. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, he being an Elder in the same, and he is an L. O. O. F., Sullivan Lodge, No 147.

HADDON TOWNSHIP.

HON. RANSOM W. AKIN (deceased), was one of the most prominent citizens of Sullivan County, a native of Clark County, Ind., and born October 18, 1806, son of Josiah and Rebecca (Stewart) Akin, who were natives of Virginia. In early life, Mr. Akin followed farming, but in 1830, began the business of general merchandising at New Albany.

In 1826, he was married to Miss Martha Jacobs, by whom he was the father of four children-Evaline, William M., Mary A. and Francis M., all living except Mary A. Mrs. Akin died in June, 1833, and soon after this he moved to Bowling Green, Ind., still continuing the mercantile business, where he remained about two years, then returning to New Albany. December 9, 1834, he married Sarah R. Sedgwick, and to this union eight children were born-John S., Margaret E. (deceased), Sarah W., Eloise J., Ransom W. (deceased), Charles T., Edgar W. and Josiah. Mrs. Akin was born September 19, 1817, one of eight children born to John and Betty (Rawlings) Sedgwick, who were natives of Maryland and settled in Monroe County in 1820. Mr. Akin continued business at New Albany about two years, when he came to Carlisle, arriving here in 1838, and from that time to his death took position as one of the foremost citizens in the county, not only in a mercantile point, but in all public matters, further mention in this regard being made in the history of His death occurred June 18, 1880, at Carlisle. A Haddon Township.

very excellent portrait of Col. Akin also appears in this work. JOHN S. AKIN, one of the sons of Hon. Ransom W. Akin and Sarah, his wife, was born September 5, 1836, in Monroe County, Ind. In addition to the education received at the common schools, our subject, in 1852, began a course at the State University at Bloomington, and from there he came to Carlisle and clerked for his father, remaining there about one year. He then returned to Bloomington, where his father was engaged in business, and assisted him for about two years. after which he located at Ellettsville, in Monroe County, and managed a store for six months. He then began for himself in the hardware, queensware and commission business, the firm being Dunn & Akin, but in the spring of 1857 he sold out and went to Minnesota, where he engaged in the land and loan business. In 1859, he returned to Monroe County, and bought a store belonging to his father and moved it to Carlisle, under the firm name of Akin & Bro, which was the foundation of the present well known firm of R. W. Akin's Sons. In 1860, they sold out to their father, and in 1861, our subject enlisted in Company C, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was soon elected First Lieutenant, which position he held throughout his term of service. He was in the siege of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Tiptonville, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Raymond, Champion Hills, Atlanta, At Etowah, Ga., he resigned his commission and returned to Carlisle, taking an interest with his father in the mercantile business, which continued about two years, when the firm was changed. In 1875, the firm became R. W. Akin & Sons. February 27, 1867, he was married to Ellen E. Bowen, of Knox County, and to this union have been born three children-Matilda B. and William B. (twins), and James McP. Mrs. Akin is a member of the Roman Catholic Church at Vincennes. Mr. Akin is an A. F. & A. M., both Blue Lodge and Chapter, he being a charter member of the latter; has also been Worshipful Master of his lodge several terms. He is a Democrat, and while in Minnesota was elected to the Legislature of that State from Nicollet County.

HON. CHARLES T. AKIN, of Carlisle, Ind., is one of eight children, of whom Ransom W. and Sarah R. (Sedgwick) Akin are the parents. R. W. Akin and his family came to Sullivan County from New Albany, Ind., near which place he had been born and raised. He began doing a mercantile business there about the year 1824. A few years

after this he moved to Bowling Green, Ind., but soon returned to New Albany, whence he came to Carlisle in 1838. When he first settled in this place he commenced in the general merchandise business, and was ever afterward interested in that trade at Carlisle. In the year 1852, he moved to Bloomington for the purpose of educating his children, and there became interested in the Bloomington Bank, of which he was elected President. In 1861, he returned to Carlisle, where he remained until his death, which occurred June 13, 1880. He was one of the foremost citizens of Sullivan County, and bore the high opinion of all who knew him. He was a member of the State Legislature three terms-two in the House and one in the Senate. He held the following positions at Trustee of the State Prison, Trustee of State various times in his life: University, one of the Board of Control of the State Banks, and was a Delegate to the National Democrat Convention in 1856. Charles T. Akin. the subject of this sketch, was born October 27, 1848. He received a common school education in the schools of his county. From his earliest years he was engaged in merchandising, and in 1874, with his father and brother Edgar, became one of three equal partners. In this condition the firm remained until his father's death, whose share then passed to a younger brother, in which manner it is now under the style of R.W. Akin's Sons. They now own two general stores at Carlisle, one farm of 312 acres, the Carlisle Flouring Mill, and are extensive dealers in grain They are now doing by far the leading business of Carand live stock. lisle. Mr. Akin is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry and has held several important offices in that order, among them that of Worshipful Master, and has represented his lodge in Grand Lodge. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1880, as the candidate for his party, was elected to the State Legislature a member of the House of Representatives. took strong grounds in favor of temperance, and in 1882 was elected by a largely increased majority, exceeding any other candidate on his ticket, either State or county. As a member of the Legislature he has made a very favorable and creditable record, receiving the general approbation of his constituents.

EDWARD W. AKIN, of Carlisle, Ind., is one of the children of Ransom W. and Sarah R. (Sedgwick) Akin, of whom mention is elsewhere made in this work. He was born July 17, 1853, at Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind. He received a good common school education in the schools of Sullivan County, and attended the college of Merom during the years of 1869-70, but never graduated from that place. After this he was employed as salesman in the general merchandise business by the firm of J. S. Akin & Co. until the spring of 1874. In March of that year, with his father and brother, they bought out the business of that firm and were known as R. W. Akin & Sons. This was the style of it until the father's death in 1880, when a younger brother came into the partnership, and they are now known as R. W. Akin's Sons. They are the leading merchants of Carlisle, where some of the family have been in business ever since the father located there in 1838. On July 8, 1875, his nuptials with Sue M. Wiggs were celebrated, and the fruits of this union are three children—Lou E., born May 30, 1876; Hiram C., May 8, 1879, and Edgar W., June 29, 1883. Both Mr. and Mrs. Akin are members of the Christian Church at Carlisle, and are active in its support, as well as all other laudable causes of their community. Mr. Akin is a stanch Democrat, and in 1881, was appointed one of the Trustees

of the Carlisle Schools. He is a man of thorough and energetic business qualifications, and is held in high esteem by all.

JOSIAH T. AKIN, the junior member of the firm of R. W. Akin's Sons, is the youngest of the family of Ransom W. and Sarah R. (Sedgwick) Akin. He is a native Hoosier, having been born in Monroe County, Ind., October 9, 1860. His education was all acquired in the schools of Carlisle, with the exception of two years that he attended the Union Christian College at Merom, and one year at Asbury University, where he took an irregular course. After this he began clerking for the firm of R. W. Akin & Sons, which he continued writil his father's death in June, 1880, when he became the owner of his lather's share in the partnership, and the name of the company was changed to R. W. Akin's Sons. is a member of the fraternity of Odd Yellows, of the Subordinate Lodge, No. 50, at Carlisle, and has passed all the chairs in that order and represented his lodge in Grand Lodge. In politics, he is Democratic and takes a lively interest in public affairs of his town, where he is looked upon as a young man of promise, and whose habits and business qualities are above reproach.

EPENETUS W. ARNETT, farmer. P. O. Paxton, is a native of Gill Township, Sullivan Co., Ind., born October 25, 1832, one of fourteen children born to Levin and Nancy E. (Roberts) Arnett, who were among the earliest sottlers from Kentucky in Sullivan County. early years were spent in farming and attending school in a log cabin, with the slab seats and greased paper for window lights, etc. March 27, 1856, he married Martha J. Purcell, and four children were born to them-Nancy E., born February 20, 1857; Eliza J., September 10, 1858; Martha, June 14, 1861; Maggie, October 29, 1866. Mrs. Arnett is one of eight children born to Hiram W. and Ellen (McGarvey) Purcell, and was born January 15, 1838. Mr. Arnett owns 152 acres of excellent land, well-improved, and raises some stock in addition to the usual farm crops. During the war, he was engaged some time in haypressing for the Government. Mrs. Arnett is a member of the Christian Church, and they both take an active interest in promoting all laudable enterprises. He was a charter member of the P. of H., and a great worker in that order. He is a Democrat politically, and a publicspirited, honorable citizen, having the respect of all who know him.

MILTON C. BEDWELL, a well-to-do farmer of Haddon Township, was born near Pleasantville, in Sullivan County, Ind., March 18, 1833. the fifth in a family of seven children born to Elisha and Susan (Hinkle) Bedwell, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and North Carolina. The father was born February 18, 1799, and the mother September 25, After the death of the former, Mrs. Bedwell married, in 1845, Richard Davidson, who was born in Jessamine County, Ky., April 30, This couple still live and reside with the subject of this sketch. Milton C. Bedwell was reared and educated in the vicinity of Carlisle, and when nineteen years of age started in life for himself as a day laborer. In March, 1845, he settled on his present place, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock raising. He now owns a good farm of 145 acres, besides having given eighty acres to his children. Mr. Bedwell is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and an enterprising farmer and esteemed citizen. March 26, 1854, he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of James and Sarah (Curry) Brodie, who were natives of Kentucky, and by her is the father of two children—Laura J. and De Witt. Mrs. Bedwell is a native of Sullivan County, born in the year 1830.

WASHINGTON BENSINGER was born in the township where he resides December 25, 1834, one of nine children born to Adam F. and Elizabeth Bensinger, who were among the early settlers of Sullivan County, they being natives of Germany, who came to this country when quite young. Adam was born in 1787, and died in 1844, his wife, Elizabeth, dying in June, 1871. He received but little education, and was raised to farming, and now owns 200 acres of excellent land. September 1, 1856, his marriage was solexunized with Catharine McCormick, and to their union eight children have been born, of whom five are living—Harriet, James F., Dora, Alonzo and Lloyd, born respectively May 2, 1857, October 15, 1858, January 21, 1862, September 23, 1863, and May 31, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Bensinger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethlehem, near where they live, Mr. B. being one of the Trustees of the same. He is a Republican.

ANDREW J. BRENTLINGER was born in Jefferson County, Ky., October 27, 1827, one of thirteen children born to Jacob and Sarah (Hoke) Brentlinger. Subject received the ordinary education of the day, and was raised to a life of farming, and has followed the same to the present time, owning 200 acres of good land. He was married, January 28, 1863, to Mary L. Collins, and six children have been born to their union, of whom four are now living—Emmett P., Kate C., William J., and Rush E., born January 20, 1865, November 20, 1866, June 30, 1869, and January 7, 1878, respectively. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, where he has been Elder for several years. Mr. Brentlinger is a member of the I. O. O. F., a Democrat, and a zealous and firm advocate of the cause of temperance.

DR. CHARLES F. BRIGGS, physician and surgeon, Paxton, is a native of the township where he lives, being born March 25, 1848, one of ten children born to Joseph W. and Elizabeth A. (Clippinger) Briggs, who settled in Sullivan in 1832, coming from Pennsylvania. Joseph W. was a Captain in the Mexican war, serving in the Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battle of Buena Vista. Dr. Briggs received a common school education, but at the age of sixteen he enlist. ed in Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. and served till the close of the rebellion, receiving an honorable discharge October 20, 1865. He was engaged in the following battles: Franklin, November 30, 1864, and the two days' fight at Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864; went into winter quarters at Huntsville, Ala., and in the following summer (1865) was sent to New Orleans, and from there to Texas, where they were discharged at Victoria. On his return home he went to school one year, and then entered the dry goods business with James W. Hinkle in Sullivan, which continued eight years. December 28, 1871, he married Miss Josephine Hinkle, eldest daughter of his partner, James W. Hinkle. In 1875, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. James R. Hinkle, at Sullivan, and in 1876 entered the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he graduated February 28, 1878, when he commenced practice at Paxton. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an I. O. O. F., having passed the chair in that order and twice represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He has had two children born to him—Bertha B., born October 9, 1872, and Carl F., born September

17, 1880. He is a Repbulican in politics, and takes an active interest in all public affairs.

JAMES O. COLLINS was born in Jefferson County, Ky., February 21, 1828, one of nine children born to William S. and Mary (Hoke) Collins, who came from Kentucky with their family and settled in Haddon Township in 1837, where they have since made their home. Our subject received but a limited education, and began farming in early life, which he has always followed. December 16, 1852, he married Sarah Wateon, and nine children have been born to them—Finley O., Lydia E., Olive M., Robert L. D., Dudley O., Eugene L. and Allene C. (twins), Orney L. and Walter S., all living but Allene and Walter. Mr. Collins has been quite successful in life, and now owns 169 acres of good land, well improved and in a high state of cultivation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Collins are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Democrat, and one of the most influential citizens of his township. father of Mr. Collins is one of the oldest and best known citizens of Sullivan, and was one of the sixteen gentlemen who came up so nobly and raised the \$30,000 for the purpose of taking the E. & T. H. Railroad to Carlisle. He was a native of Somerset County, Md., and was born May 30, 1799, locating in Kentucky in 1818. Mrs. Collins, his wife, was born December 4, 1797, in Kentucky, and was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her death occurred May 25, 1865. Mr. Collins has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for over forty-five years, and is now enjoying the evening of a well-spent life.

VINCENT CORBIN, farmer, Carlisle, was born in Haddon Township April 8, 1843, youngest of nine children born to Vincent and Judy (Spencer) Corbin, who settled in Sullivan County in 1829, coming from Kentucky, where he had removed from Virginia. He was born November 10, 1799, and she February 23, 1805. He died February 20, 1871, of paralysis, and she is yet living with her son, the subject of this sketch. He enlisted August 23, 1862, in Company K, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served till the close of the war, participating in the following battles: Resaca, Dallas Hill, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, and in the six months' campaign under Sherman in Georgia. He was honorably discharged June 22, 1865, at which time he was Sergeant of his company. He was married, January 26, 1870, to Catherine A. Sproatt, and four children blessed the union, only one of whom is now living, Frank R., born October 4, 1876. Corbin began life farming, and now owns 227 acres of fine land, under a high state of improvement. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Indian Prairie. Mr. Corbin gave liberally for the building of his church, as well as to other charitable purposes. He is an I. O. O. F., both Subordinate and Encampment. He is a firm advocate of the cause of temperance, being a member of the I.O.G. T., and is a Republican in politics, taking an active interest for his party.

THOMAS E. DAVIDSON, one of the principal farmers of Haddon Township, is a native of Sullivan County, Ind., and was born September 26, 1819, on the same farm where he now lives. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Enochs) Davidson, from Kentucky, who bore a family of ten children, and were among the influential people of their community. Our subject received a common school education in the early schools according to the pioneer methods of teaching. Elizabeth Gobin became

his wife on May 24, 1849, and by her he is the father of nine children, these seven now living: Charles C., Fannie, Benjamin R., Elizabeth, Thomas F., Caroline and Cora, born respectively December 10, 1851, March 7, 1853, September 21, 1854, May 14, 1857, October 15, 1858, May 15, 1860, and March 15, 1862. Mrs. Davidson was born March 9, 1825, daughter of William and Sophia (McClanahan) Gobin. Mr. D. has farmed most of his life, and has done considerable shipping of stock and produce by boats to New Orleans. He now owns about 500 acres of good farming land, highly improved. Mrs. Davidson is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Carlisle. Subject engaged in cotton-raising soon after the war, and tells some interesting stories of his adventures in the South land. He is a Democrat.

THOMAS ORLANDO ELLIS, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., December 19, 1835, one of thirteen children born to John W. and Sarah E. (Ching) Ellis, who were among the early settlers of Carlisle. He received the usual education obtainable in the subscription schools of his day, and worked at farming till 1853, when he went to Mobile, Ala., and learned the brick mason's trade. In 1856, he started from Mobile and joined Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, but the expedition failing through the treachery of the natives, be was taken to New York, from whence he returned to Mobile almost naked and penniless, and badly wounded. For about a year after that escapade he worked at his trade, when he returned to his native county, and has remained there ever since. April 13, 1865, he married Eliza L. Sprott, and to this union four children have been born, two of whom are living -Claude A., born November 19, 1869, and Myrta M., May 23, 1875. Mr. Ellis owns 290 acres of land, and has raised considerable stock. Mrs. Ellis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Carlisle, and he is a Democrat.

DR. HAMET N. HELMS, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Sullivan County, is a native of New York, where he was born near the city of Geneva October 3, 1814. He is one of a family of eight children born to Jacob and Anna (Dixon) Helms, who came to Sullivan County in 1817, and located at Carlisle, where they lived the balance of their lives. Our subject received a common school education in the primitive log schoolhouse of early days, and he tells some interesting tales of his school-days and the early methods of teaching. His mother died when he was about the age of ten years, and from that time he made his home with Dr John W. Davis, one of the pioneer physicians of Sullivan County, and one of the prominent politicians of Indiana. For several years he followed flat-boating from Busseron Creek to New Orleans. Having studied medicine a considerable time, he attended medical lectures at Lexington, Ky., during the winter of 1837-38. Immediately after this he practiced his profession at Edwardsport, in Knox County, for over one year. In the fall of 1839, he formed a partnership with Dr. Davis at Carlisle, which lasted about two years. After this he continued his practice alone at that place until he became connected with Dr. A. M. Murphy, some three or four years later, and with whom he remained until 1857. Soon after their dissolution, he formed another partnership, this time with Dr. John M. Hinkle. Again, in 1865, became a partner with Dr. W. R. Miller, but ceased to be such in the fall of 1868. This was his last partnership, and about the year 1873, he abandoned the practice of medicine entirely. Since that time he has

paid exclusive attention to farming. Dr. Helms had the best of success as a physician, and when once he began with a patient was ever faithful in his attentions, no matter what its situation in life. He now owns 375 acres of good farming land, and is devoting a great deal of attention to stock-raising. On December 1, 1839, his marriage with Mary A. Davis was solemnized, and to their union three children have been born, named Benjamin R., Margaret D. and Ann R. Mrs. Helms was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Carlisle, and died August 26, 1851. After this, Dr. Helms made an overland trip to California, and drove cattle all the way. He took 100 calves across the forty-five mile desert without losing one, a feat rarely accomplished in those days. The Doctor was very successful in treating with the Indians, and made a treaty with the chief at the head-waters of the Humboldt River. tells some amusing and interesting stories and personal incidents that occurred while among the Indians. Again, on July 11, 1854, he was married, this time to Mrs. Amanda (Gray) Sallee, by whom he is the father of three children—Samuel D., Albert G. and Daniel W. V., all Mrs. Helms is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the Doctor belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is the foremost in that organization at Carlisle, and always aids the praiseworthy enterprises of his community by both his influence and means. He is a Democrat in politics, and usually takes a lively interest in public affairs. The State Legislature of 1883 appointed him one of the Trustees of the Indiana Reform School for Boys, which position he now holds. This was given to him unsolicited, and is but a just acknowledgment of his eminent qualities for filling that place.

JOHN A. HOKE was born on the farm where he now lives May 6, 1842, and is one of nine children born to Jacob and Rosanna (Brentlinger) Hoke, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, moving to Kentucky in an early day, and from there coming to Sullivan County. Mr. Hoke, our subject, received the ordinary education obtainable in the district schools, and has followed farming all his life. January 3, 1875, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Maggie E. Brentlinger, and to this union have been born four children—Stella May, Mary Eva, Almond and Albert, the latter two being twins. The children were born respectively July 8, 1877; December 24, 1879; and December 17, 1882. Mr. Hoke now owns 240 acres of excellent farming land, and raises some stock. He is a Democrat in politics, and usually takes an active interest in public affairs.

WILLIAM F. HOKE, one of the leading farmers of Haddon Township, was born where he now lives August 8, 1844, one of ten children born to Jacob F. and Rosanna (Brentlinger) Hoke, who were among the early settlers of Sullivan County, coming thence from Kentucky. Subject was reared to a life of farming, and has followed that occupation ever since. December 18, 1873, he was married to Miss Jennie Turner, and to this union five children have been born—Myrtie M., Ella and Allie (twins), Jacob F. and Bessie L. Mr. Hoke now owns 275 acres of fine farming land, which is highly improved. He is a Democrat politically, and is an active, enterprising and progressive citizen, enjoying the confidence of all who know him.

THOMAS HOLDER was born in Haddon Township March 28, 1828, one of ten children born to Thomas and Nancy (Purcell) Holder, who were among the very earliest settlers in Sullivan County from Virginia.

Thomas Holder, Sr., built the first cabin put up by a white man north of Knox County, and it is claimed came here before James Ledgerwood He served in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, and was married about 1792. Thomas Holder, our subject, received but a limited education and began life farming, even beginning for himself at the age of fourteen, and he has now acquired by economy, industry and fair dealing, a good competency, being in possession of 220 acres of fine land, well improved. February 4, 1842, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Daily, and to this union have been born nine children, only four of whom are living—Aaron, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth. Mrs. Holder was born in Fleming County, Ky., March 25, 1820, and of seven children born to Charles and Mary (Eaton) Dailey, who were also among the early settlers of Sullivan County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holder are members of the Christian Church at Carlisle, he being one of the main supporters of the church, having contributed \$800 toward the building of the church. Mr. Holder is a Democrat, and takes a lively interest in public matters.

JOHN JENKINS, of Carlisle, one of the eldest settlers now living in Sullivan County, is a native of Chester County, S. C., and was born May 31, 1806, one of eight children born to Thomas and Nancy (Gill) Thomas died in 1807 on his way to Indiana, but his wife and family came on and located in Sullivan County the same year, where they have ever since made their home. Mrs. Jenkins, after coming to this county, joined the Shakers, and, with two of her daughters, remained with that sect till their death. John, our subject, left the Shakers in November 15, 1831, he married Mary A. McClure, and October, 1824. to their union were born ten children, three of whom are now living-William, Mary and Eliza. During most of his life Mr. Jenkins has followed farming, and with very good success, as he now owns 600 acres of good farming land, well improved. Mrs. Jenkins died in 1853, when he married Mrs. Jane (Bond) Harper, by whom he had five children, two of whom are now living—Ella F. and George L. In May, 1863, he was again called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. His present wife was Mrs. Evaline (Akin) Cartwright. Mrs. Jenkins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Jenkins of the Presbyterian Church at Carlisle. He is a Democrat.

DR. RICHARD L. JENKINS, of Carlisle, is a native of Sullivan County, Ind., and was born November 23, 1840. He is one of a family of six children, of whom Richard and Jincy (McClure) Jenkins, who were among the pioneers of Sullivan County. Dr. Jenkins received a common school education while young, mostly in the schools of his county, some however being acquired in the Paris, Ill., Academy. After this he was engaged in the grocery business, and later in the drug trade for several years. During this time he was studying medicine, and in the winter of 1875–76 attended at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. Returning from there he began the practice of his profession at Carlisle, which he continued until 1882, when he was compelled to abandon the practice on account of failing health. On August 11, 1880, he was united in matrimony to Miss Flora L. Curtner, who bore him one child—Amy V., born June 13, 1881. Mrs. Jenkins' death occurred July 21, 1881. Dr. Jenkins has been in the drug business ever since 1877 with William J. Curtner, except about three months in 1883. Since that time they, with Mr. E. L. Speake, have formed the only drug firm

in Carlisle, under the firm name of W. J. Curtner & Co., and are doing a thriving business. Dr. Jenkins is a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, having held all the important offices in that order. He is one of the Trustees of the Carlisle Schools, a Republican in politics, and takes a good interest in the public affairs of his community, of which

he is a highly respected member.

JONAS LADSON, Paxton, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, December 25, 1833, one of ten children born to William and Mary (Whittlesy) Ladson. March 2, 1854, he set sail from his native country, and after a two months' voyage landed in New Orleans, from where he immediately started on foot for Evansville, Ind., soon arriving at that point and obtaining work on the E. & C. R. R. With the exception of one year since his arrival in this country, he has been engaged in railroading, although he has paid some attention to buying and selling land. In June, 1857, he married Mary J. Evans, who has borne him seven children, six of whom are living—Mary J., born June 18, 1858; Emma, February 18, 1861; William J., July 16, 1864; Sarah, May 25, 1867; Robert V., October 4, 1869; Susan, April 30, 1872. Mrs. Ladson was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1833. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Ladson located in Carlisle, but shortly after removed to Paxton, where he owns 200 acres of excellent land, under a high state of cultivation. He is one of the oldest of the employes of the E. &. T. H. R. B., having never missed a month since he began in 1854, with the exception of the year mentioned. October 13, 1879, his wife died, when, April 2, 1880, he married Mary C. Hooten, who has borne him two children—Ruth E., born January 25, 1881, and Albert J., October 8, 1882. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is an A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter; also is a charter member of the A. O. U. W. at Paxton, and has twice passed the chairs of that order. is a Democrat in his political affiliations.

JAMES L. LAMB, farmer, P. O. Paxton, was born in Haddon Township where he now lives September 21, 1844, one of seven children born to Isaac R. and Mary A. (Land) Lamb, who came to Sullivan County from Kentucky at an early day. Subject received the ordinary education of the common schools, working in summer and going to school in winter. April 15, 1869, he was married to Margaret Arnett, who was the mother of three children-Ellena, born February 23, 1870; and Margaret and James (twins), born March 6, 1872. James is now dead. March 20, 1872, two weeks after the birth of her twins, Mrs. Lamb died. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Lamb also belongs to the same church, and always does his share toward sustaining all matters for the public good. He began doing for himself at the age of twenty one, and now owns seventy acres of finely improved land. He is a Democrat in politics.

ALVA C. MALONE, one of the leading business men of Carlisle, Ind., is a native of Lawrence County, Ill., and was born July 6, 1846. His parents were Alfred and Elizabeth A. (Fisher) Malone, who bore a family of ten children, only two of which are now living. His schooling was obtained in the schools of Palestine, Ill., where he acquired a good common school education. At the age of fifteen years, he enlisted in Company D, of the Ninety eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served in the war of the retellion about three years, and was honorably discharged July 6, 1865. He was actively engaged in the following bat-

tles: Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Selma, and many others in the Sherman campaign. Upon his return home from the war, Mr. Malone began doing a general merchandising business at Palestine with his father, under the firm name of Malone & Son, from January, 1869, to 1876. In the last-named year he moved to Carlisle, where he has ever since been doing a mercantile business. He is a live business man, and is doing a large and profitable trade. His marriage with Rose Donnell occurred November 12, 1869, and together they are the parents of three children—Bernard L., Alfred C. and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Malone is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Malone of the Christian Church at Carlisle, and they usually do their share toward the praiseworthy enterprises of the town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the Master Mason's degree, and a Republican in politics.

JESSE M. MATHES, M. D., of Carlisle, was born in Jefferson Township, Sullivan County, Ind., August 28, 1841, one of eight children born to Abraham and Sarah (Reneau) Mathes, who came from Sevier County, Tenn., to Sullivan County at an early day, and lived here till their deaths. Abraham Mathes was born in December, 1803; was a cooper as well as farmer, and died in 1865. Mrs. Mathes was a daugh ter of Lewis Reneau, a prominent politician of Tennessee; was born in 1809, her marriage occurred in 1824, and she died in the spring of 1883. Dr. Mathes, our subject, July 16, 1861, enlisted in Company D, Twentyfirst Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served about five months, when he was discharged on account of failing health. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in the battles of Jackson, Vicksburg, Resaca, Dalton, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, and other minor engage-At the battle of Kenesaw, he received a gunshot wound in the left shoulder, where he now carries the ball, and on account of which he was discharged November 29, 1864. He was Sergeant in his company during his last term of service. For a short time after his return home, he was engaged in farming, but in 1865 began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Helms & Miller. In 1866, began a course of medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago; attended one term; located at Pleasantville, afterward at Farmersburg, and in 1868 came to Carlisle. In 1877, completed his medical course at Rush, graduating from that institution. June 24, 1868, he married Mary E. Warner, born January 28, 1859. daughter of Peter E. and Eliza (Vanderhoff) Warner, and one child has been born to them-De Laskie J., born October 15, 1869. The Doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican.

BAILEY McCONNELL, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Haddon Township April 9, 1840, one of eight children born to Andrew and Nancy (Johnson) McConnell, early settlers of Sullivan County. Subject is of Scottish extraction, his father having been born in Scotland, in January, 1798; coming to America in 1805 with his parents, who located in Sullivan in about a year afterward, and where they remained till their deaths. Our subject, on the 13th of July, 1862, enlisted in Company K, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was soon advanced to Second Lieutenant; was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant, and then to Captain, holding that position till the close of the struggle. Out of a company that went into the war with 100 men, only

twenty-four were mustered out in 1865. He was in the following battles: Perryville, Resaca, Knoxville, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, and Fort He was honorably discharged June 28, 1865. Anderson, N. C. returning home, he began farming, and now owns 400 acres of the best land in the county. He raises, buys and sells considerable stock, in addition to his other farming interests. September 29, 1870, he married Jennie O. McDowell, who has borne him one child-James, born July Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethlehem, near where they live, and they can always be found among the most progressive citizens of their community. He is a

Republican in politics.

JOHN T. McKINNEY, merchant, Paxton, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., June 30, 1836, one of ten children born to Thomas R. and Jane (McGrew) McKinney, early settlers of Sullivan County. father was a Baptist minister, who preached in Sullivan County, although his principal occupation was farming. In 1856, our subject went to Texas, and engaged in the cattle business, but returned after the expiration of one year, and in 1859 went to California, and from there to Nevada, and remained till 1866, and while there engaged in gold and silver mining, made considerable money, which he eventually lost, however, in attempting to increase it. In 1866, he went to Montana, and continued mining, and there met with an accident in 1873, which nearly resulted in his death; both thighs were crushed, and his recovery was a matter of surprise. In the winter of 1873 he returned to his native county, and the next winter attended a Commercial College at Terre Haute. In the fall of 1876, he began doing a general merchandise business at Paxton, and is now carrying a stock of about \$5,000. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his lodge being at Carlisle, and is a Republican in politics, taking a lively interest in his party, and all other public matters.

GEORGE W. McKINNEY, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., December 26, 1840, one of ten children born to Thomas R. and Elizabeth (McGrew) McKinney, who were among the early settlers of Sullivan County. Thomas R. was born September 18, 1803, in Fayette County, Ky., where he lived until 1815, when he moved with his parents to Orange County, Ind., living there till he settled in Fairbanks Township in 1829. In 1827, he married his wife, who was also a native of Kentucky, born December 25, 1807. He followed farming nearly all his life, and was a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church, and was connected with Little Flock Church for over thirty years, but at the time of his death belonged at Sullivan. He settled in Haddon Township in 1865, where he died April 12, 1877. Subject was raised to farming, but taught school about ten years. April 30, 1874, he married Anna Nash, born October 8, 1846, youngest of the children born to Marvel W. and Leah (Love) Nash, and to this union were born four children, two of whom are living-Lena, born January 23, 1878, and Martha E., March 27, 1881. Mr. McKinney owns seventy-five acres of highly improved land, and is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. McKinney is a member of the

Christian Church.

ELIJAH MILAM is a native of Shelby County, Ky., born January 8, 1809, one of seven children born to Stephen and Martha (Nash) Milam, who settled in Indiana in 1815, locating near Carlisle, where they died in 1822. Subject received but a meager amount of schooling, and began the trade of blacksmith when sixteen years of age, but was compelled to quit it on account of his eyes. After that he learned the cabinet making, at which he worked two years. He then joined Capt. Backus' Company of Rangers, serving one year; then returned to Sullivan and began the carding of wool, starting a mill. February 16, 1837, he married Ann A. McCandless, who bore him ten children—Greenup A., Elijah W., Elizabeth H., Joseph P., Lavilla D., Jennie, Margaret, Chales T., Ida and Jacob B., all living except Elijah W. and Charles T., the former being killed in the battle of Murfreesboro. Mr. Milam owns 170 acres of land. He was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. He was the Whig candidate for the Legislature at the forming of the constitution in 1852. For several years he was Captain of the Light Horse Company of this county.

PLEASANT A. MINICH was born in the township where he lives June 6, 1822, one of five children born to Adam and Sarah (O'Haver) Minich, who were married in Tennessee, and settled in Sullivan County in 1819, where they died. Our subject has lived upon the same farm, upon which he was born, all his life, with the exception of a few months, and now owns about 300 acres of highly improved land, upon which he raises some stock in addition to the usual farm c ops. He was married, April 24, 1856, to Sarah Corbin, who has borne him three children—Adam V., born May 9, 1857; William F., August 22, 1859; and Charles T., October 21, 1860; the latter dying while quite young. Mrs. Minich was born January 25, 1832. Mr. Minich is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was formerly a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry. 'He is a Democrat and takes a lively interest in public affairs.

JAMES L. NASH, farmer, P. O. Paxton, is a native of Haddon Township, and was born March 16, 1829, one of nine children born to Marvel W. and Leah (Love) Nash, who were among the earliest settlers of Sullivan County who came from Kentucky. Our subject received an ordinary common school education and has followed the occupation of farming all his life. September 16, 1854, he was married to Sarah J. Ross, born in Sullivan County July 9, 1835, and they have been blessed with four children-Robert D., born November 4, 1855; John M., December 25, 1857; Leah A., October 31, 1860; and Marvel, December 22, December 22, 1873, his wife died, and June 6, 1875, he married Mrs. Eliza J. (Summers) Curry. He has 418 acres of land, highly improved, and in addition to farming, has been engaged somewhat in shipping stock and grain; also raises some fine horses. Mr. and Mrs. Nash are members of the Christian Church, and all of his children have been well educated. He is an I. O. O. F. and a Democrat, and has held several township offices. He represented his county in the Legislature of 1875, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the "Fees and Salaries" bill, as well as one for redistricting the State. Mr. Nash is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Haddon Township, and is foremost in aiding all laudable enterprises.

ARMSTED M. NASH, farmer, P. O. Paxton, was born January 12, 1837, in Haddon Township, Sullivan County, Ind., one of ten children born to Marvel W. and Leah (Love) Nash, who came to Sullivan County at an early day. March 22, 1860, the subject of this sketch was joined in matrimony to Nancy E. Purcell, and their union has been blessed with six children—India A., March 22, 1861; Willie L., September 3, 1865; Edgar E., February 7, 1868; Clara B., July 13, 1870; Mary E., October

29, 1873, and Lillie, September 19, 1877, all of whom are living except India. Throughout life Mr. Nash has followed farming, and his splendid farm of over 400 acres attests his success. His buildings are more numerous and are certainly unexcelled by any farm in Haddon Township. He is a strong supporter of education and upholds the law of making it compulsory. He is a large dealer in stock, and is always among the foremost in furthering the interest of his community. He is a Democrat and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to his party. He and wife are members of the Christian Church at Providence, near Paxton.

JAMES P. RIDGWAY was born on the farm where he now lives January 28, 1838, one of eight children born to Benjamin and Catharine (Trunnel) Ridgway, who came from Kentucky in an early day, and lived in Sullivan County till their deaths. Our subject was raised to farming, and has followed that all his life. October 26, 1862, he married Vandillia A. Sinclair, born January 27, 1840, daughter of John and Maria (Crawford) Sinclair, and three children have been born to them—Ara B., July 28, 1864; George A., October 20, 1868; Charles H., August 17, 1870. Mr. Ridgway owns 220 acres of fine land, and has been quite successful in farming. He and wife and daughter are members of the Christian Church at Shaker Prairie, near where they live, and he is a Democrat. In 1870, Mr. Ridgway moved to Knox County, where he remained five years, and then returned to Sullivan County and to his present place.

LEMUEL H. SHAKE was born in Oldham County, Ky., November 10, 1828, one of fifteen children born to David and Artemisia (Blevins) Shake, who were among the earliest settlers of Sullivan County. Subject came with his parents in 1830 when an infant, and has remained in Haddon Township ever since, and has followed farming all his life, owning at the present time 160 acres of as good land as there is in Sullivan, and which is highly improved. November 14, 1850, he married Virginia Nash, and three children were born—India A., born November 29, 1851; Marvel W., August 16, 1855; and Albert E., March 18, 1866. Mrs. Shake was the daughter of Marvel W. and Leah (Love) Nash, and died September 26, 1882. August 23, 1883, Mr. Shake married Mrs. Sarah J. (Risinger) Bond, of Knox County. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Providence, and Mr. Shake is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN S. SHAKE was born in Haddon Township April 7, 1832, one of fifteen children born to David and Artemisia (Blevins) Shake, natives of Kentucky, coming to Sullivan County in the fall of 1831, and dying here. Subject has been a farmer all his life, and now owns about 216 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. March 24, 1859, he married Elizabeth Arnett, born January 4, 1837, daughter of Leven and Nancy Arnett, and to this union were born four children—William L., born March 20, 1860; James E., January 20, 1865; Deborah J., April 7, 1871; and Margaret S., October 13, 1873. Mr. Shake and wife are members of the Christian Church at Paxton, and he is a Democrat. He was formerly a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and takes an active interest in all laudable enterprises.

SAMUEL SHUMARD was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 9, 1819, one of eleven children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Coonrod) Shumard, who were among the early settlers of Ohio, where they lived till their death. Mr. Shumard received but little education, and followed

farming till he was twenty-two years of age; he then began the carpenter's trade, and followed the same till 1854, when he settled in Vigo County Ind., where he lived till the fall of 1883, at which time he located on the farm where he now lives. October 9, 1845, he was married to Hannah Elstun, of Clermout County, Ohio, and eleven children have been born to them, eight of whom are now living—Isaac N., born September 1, 1846; Clara B., February 19, 1849; Mary M., February 18, 1851; William W., May 19, 1859; Cynthia M., September 14, 1861; Edward A. and Ida E., twins, April 14, 1866; Rosa D., February 1, 1868. Shumard is one of nine children born to Isaac and Hannah (Arthur) Elstun, and was born October 1, 1828. She is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Shumard raises some stock in addition to the usual farm crops, and has under fine cultivation and highly improved 213 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 5, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was engaged in the following battles: Thompson's Station, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and other minor engagements. He was captured and confined for twenty-six days in Libby Prison.

JOHN C. SNIDER, farmer, P. O. Paxton, is a native of Jessamine County, Ky., where he was born December 3, 1827, youngest of seven children born to John and Elizabeth (Cravens) Snider. In 1836, he came with his parents to Sullivan County, where he has ever since followed farming. January 22, 1852, he was married to Nancy J. Robbins, and by her he had four children-John R., November 17, 1852; Francis M., December 3, 1853; George W., April 23, 1855; William M., July 20, 1857. On the 15th of October, 1858, Mrs. Snider died; she was a member of the United Brethren Church. March 26, 1861, he was married to Eliza J. Maxwell, who bore him seven children, of whom five are living —Mary F., born January 5, 1862; James W., January 9, 1864; Martha J., March 11, 1867; Rush H., November 15, 1871; Amanda M., August 30, 1876. Again, February 22, 1880, Mr. Snider was bereft of his companion, since which time he has been living with his children at the homestead, and endeavoring to give each one an education. His last wife was a member of the Baptist Church. He owns 210 acres of firstclass land, which is highly cultivated. All his life Mr. Snider has been a hard working man, and is now looked upon as one of the substantial citizens of Haddon Township. He is a Democrat.

JAMES J. SNYDER, one of the old and prominent citizens of Sullivan County, is a native of Jessamine County, Ky., where he was born November 10, 1816. He is one of the seven children of John and Elizabeth (Cravens) Snyder, who settled in Haddon Township, on the same farm where our subject now lives, in November, 1836. His education is only an ordinary one, being acquired in the primitive schools of his times. Through life his exclusive occupation has been farming, and the fine farm he now owns of 345 acres abundantly testifies his success. On June 15, 1848, his marriage with India Nash was solemnized, and both are now the leading members of the Christian Church near Paxton, always doing their full share to support the charities of their neighborhood. Among Mr. Snyder's benevolent acts is a donation of \$1,650 to his church. Mrs. Snyder is one of ten children of Marvel W. and Leah (Love) Nash, who were among the pioneers of Sullivan County. A son of Mr. Snyder by a former marriage, while on a trip to New Orleans

with a cargo of live stock, was taken sick and died at that place February 9, 1871. His politics is thoroughly Democratic, and as such he was elected to the office of County Commissioner in 1878, to which place he was re-elected in 1881. He has also been Trustee of Haddon Township. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are among the best and highly esteemed people of the county, where they are now enjoying the evening of life amid the comforts that a large competence, honestly and laborously earned, can secure to them.

JOHN W. SPENCER, son of Daniel and Eleanor Spencer, was born July 10, 1824, in Salem, Washington Co., Ind. The family moved to Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., in 1832, and in 1833 moved to Indianapolis, where John W. was a pupil in the Marion County Seminary during the years 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1837. In 1837, the family moved to Bloomington, Ind., and in May he entered Indiana College, and in 1838 it was chartered as Indiana University; he remained a student as freshman to the close of the year. During the year 1839, he stopped out of the University, to work for money to bear his expenses in the regular course of study to graduation; but from overwork at house painting, he was taken sick with a disease peculiar to painters, and finally became palsied When he recovered, he took a contract for carryfor nearly one year. ing the mail on horseback from Leesville, in Lawrence County, to Greencastle, in Putnam County, through Bloomington. Dr. David Dale Owen was making the geological reconnoissance of the State at that time, traveled along with the mail carrier, who acted as guide and assistant collector on the route. From Dr. Owen he received instruction and also books on the study and science of geology. This in after years became with him a specialty, and a study in which he became so eminently successful and distinguished. He married Martha A. Robbins, the eldest daughter of John and Eliza Robbins, on the 24th day of October, 1844; they have had ten children, eight sons and two daughters. The sons are John Daniel, Charles Francis, William Barton, Marion Robbins, James McCord, Thomas Hamilton, George Jackson and Franklin; the daughters are Eliza Ann and Keturah Eleanor. The two sons, James M. and Franklin, and the daughter, Keturah E., died in infancy. The surviving children are an honor to their parents, being highly respected and esteemed by all with whom they are associated. John W. Spencer is one of the pioneer teachers of this county. He commenced to teach in the winter of 1844 and 1845, and taught "subscription" schools till 1854, when the new school law came into operation or took effect; and from that time till this year he has only missed one year out of the school, and that was caused by sickness. He has taught two schools in Greene County, and three elsewhere. He has been a teacher nearly forty years; a member of the State Teachers' Association for eighteen years, and has a life membership. In 1871, he was elected a member of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," and, in 1874, was elected manimously a Fellow of that association. He rendered assistance during the geological survey of Sullivan County in 1870 by Prof. John Col-He has sent many fine geological and archæological specimens from this county to the Smithsonian Institute. Prof. Lesquereux says that all the specimens he has seen from Indiana coal measures, were sent by John W. Spencer, of Paxton. He filled the cases of coal specimens and coal flora in the Museum of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, that were burned last summer. Dr. Alexander Martin, D.D., LL.D.,

President of De Pauw University (late Indiana Asbury University), Greencastle, Ind., writes: "February 15, 1884. Prof. J. W. Spencer, though perhaps less known than some others, is really one of the most diligent, deserving, and, in certain lines, accomplished scientists in the State of Indiana. He has contributed to the collections of this institution 'typical' specimens of every geological formation in the State from the Lower Silurian to the Coal Measures. He has also generously furnished some fine specimens form Ottawa and Montreal, Canada. Also a fine collection sent to him from Dr. J. W. Dawson, Principal of Mc-Gill University at Montreal, and a valuable collection of invertebrates sent him from the Smithsonian Institute, by S. F. Baird, Sceretary, have been given by him to our collections. Other institutions and collections have been indebted to his zeal and ability in the interest of sci-It affords me pleasure to certify to the above facts. Martin." As his name is placed in the International Directory, and in all naturalists' directories, his exchanges of geological specimens are greatly in demand by scientists, not only in the United States, but also in Europe. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1834, when a boy ten years old, and he is still a member of that church, and one of the Quarterly Conference members of Carlisle Circuit, Indiana Confer-He was the first Secretary of Sullivan County Teachers' Institute.

CHARLES G. TRIMBLE, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born where he now lives, Haddon Township, Sullivan County, Ind., November 26, 1823, one of nine children born to Joseph and Catharine (Carico) Trimble, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, who came to Sullivan at an early day, and where they died, she dying January 3, 1871, and he January 12, 1873. The education of our subject was such as could be obtained from the old subscription schools, and he was reared to farming. September 22, 1851, he was married to Julia Willis, who bore one child, which died in infancy, April 22, 1854, the mother following her loved one in eight months thereafter. December 18, 1856, he was married to Mrs. Susannah (Cox) Cox, by whom he has had five children—Joseph. September 18, 1857; Benj. F., March 14, 1859; Rush, March 2, 1861; Catharine E., September 5, 1863; Charles E., September 17, 1866; all living but Benjamin, who died August 22, 1877. The farm of Mr. Trimble consists of 320 acres of well-improved land, upon which he raises, in addition to the usual crops, considerable stock. Subject and wife are members of the Christian Church at Bethany, he having been a member since 1851, and she since 1842. He was formerly a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, being one of the charter members; is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to his party or the public. He also looks with satisfaction upon the fact that he was never before a grand jury nor sat as a petit juror.

DAVID TROXELL, farmer, P. O. Paxton, was born September 25, 1824, in Montgomery County, Ohio, only child born to Abram and Mary (Mullendore) Troxell, and has been a farmer all his life. June 20, 1848, he was married to Mary Ifert, and eight children have been born to him, four of whom are living—Simon P., January 22, 1851; Mary E., November 1, 1857; Elizabeth, August 25, 1859, and Calvin, July 11, 1862. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Troxell settled in Madison County, Ind., where he lived till the spring of 1867, when he came to Sullivan County, and where he now owns 493 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Troxell are members of the Universalist Church, and are among the foremost to aid

any charities of the community. He began life in an humble way, and by his industry, economy and good management has acquired a competency for the evening of his life. He is an A. F. & A. M., an I. O. O. F., and a National in politics, but formerly affiliated with the Republican party. He was the candidate of the Nationals for County Commissioner in 1878, and made a very creditable race in so strong a Democratic

county as Sullivan.

JOEL O. WALTERS was born in the eastern part of Kentucky January 18, 1824, one of seven children born to Luke and Evarilla (Lamb) Walters, natives of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky in an early day, moving thence to Sullivan County in 1830, and living in Haddon Township the balance of their lives. Subject came with his parents to Indiana when nearly seven years of age, received the ordinary education of the day, and was reared to farming, owning at the present time 300 acres of excellent land. He was married, March 28, 1848, to Nancy Land, and to their union were born ten children, five of whom are living -Mahala, October 15, 1851; John W., September 12, 1856; Martha A., November 1, 1859; William J., September 17, 1861; and Permelia, April 28, 1865. Mrs. Walters is a daughter of James and Jane (Willis) Land, and was born in this township, September 8, 1823. Subject and wife and all his children are members of the Christian Church at Providence, near Paxton. Mr. Walters had two grandfathers in the Revolutionary war, two nucles in the war of 1812, two cousins in the Mexican war, and three brothers and one cousin in the late rebellion--not one of whom, in either struggle, was shot or wounded, although all took active parts. He is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the temperance cause, as well as in all public enterprises.

WILLIAM P. WALTERS, farmer, P. O. Paxton, was born, August 14, 1824, in Greenup County, Ky., and is the only one now living of five children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Lamb) Walters, who came from Kentucky to Sullivan County in 1832. Subject remained with his father till he was eighteen years old, but from that time till he was twenty-five, he followed boating on the Mississippi. November 2, 1851. he was married to Sarah J. Anderson, who bore him five children-Jacob, Harrison, May A., Josephus and Alice J. Harrison and Alice are dead. October 13, 1862, Mrs. Walters died, and October 10, 1863, he married Mrs. Nancy E. Pirtle, who bore him one child—Sarah J. Soon after his first marriage, he began farming, in which he has continued ever since, although engaged at times in other businesses. For many years he was the principal grain buyer at Paxton, which village was laid out on his farm; was also engaged by the E. & T. H. R. R. to look after their tim-Was also partner in a general store at Paxton. He owns ber interests 400 acres of excellent, highly improved land, and is a man who is respected by all who know him. Mr. Walters is an A., F. & A. M., and a Democrat, and, seeing the necessity of education, is in favor of making it compulsory. He takes an active interest in all public matters. His wife is a member of the Christian Church at Paxton.

JOHN R. WALKER, farmer, Carlisle, twin brother of L. M. Walker, was born November 17, 1843, son of George W. and Rhoda (Blevins) Walker, who are elsewhere mentioned in this work. (See sketch of L. M. Walker.) Our subject, August 28, 1862, enlisted in Company K, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 8, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was actively engaged at

the battles of Perryville and Resaca, in the last named being wounded During a spell of sickness his twin brother, who very nearly resembles him, paid him a visit, and in order to relieve him took his place, changing clothes with him, and serving three months for him, without the fact being known except to a few. January 7, 1869, he was married to Mary J. Sproatt, by whom he is father of four children—Ina M., born May 12, 1870; Vincent C., December 19, 1874; Halley F., May 22, 1878; John A., March 7, 1880. Mrs. Walker was born December 24, 1850, and is one of thirteen children born to John and Eliza (Minnick) Sproatt. Mr. Walker has been a farmer all his life, and now owns 116 acres of land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethlehem, and are prominent in all good works. He is an I. O. O. F., and a Republican, and in the spring of 1882, he was elected by his party Justice of the Peace, which fact speaks much for his popularity, when it is remembered that his township is largely Democratic.

LEMUEL M. WALKER, farmer, Carlisle, twin brother of J. D. Walker, was born on the farm where he now lives in Haddon Township. November 17, 1843, one of eight children born to George W. and Rhoda (Blevins) Walker, early settlers of Sullivan County; he born September 1, 1794, in North Carolina, and going from thence to Tennessee with his father when young. After becoming of age, George W. located in Jessamine County, Ky., but in 1826, came to Sullivan County, Ind. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but obtained a substitute for a horse and saddle and \$5. He was a Baptist, and died in 1882, January 26, much regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. His wife was born in Kentucky, December 14, 1811, and was married April 29, 1832; she died Septem-Lemuel, our subject, was reared to farming, and now owns 110 acres of land, well improved and well stocked. He married Lydia Wells, April 14, 1864, and five children have been born to them—Rosa M., George W., Emma P., Francis M. and Roland T. Mrs. Walker was born April 10, 1842, and is one of nine children born to Francis M. and Phœbe (Mills) Wells. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Baptist Church. He has on his place a log cabin built in 1810, by the Polks, who were early settlers of Sullivan County. Mr. Walker is a Republican, and takes much interest in all public matters, being an ardent advocate for compulsory education and prohibitory action by law against the sale of intoxicants.

DR. RICHARD M. WHALEN, one of the prominent citizens of Haddon Township, was born in this township, where he now lives, November 4, 1832, one of six children born to Richard and Sarah (Minich) Whalen, natives of Tennessee, who settled in Sullivan County at an early day, where they died, he having been born August 17, 1807, and dying in 1852; she was born May 16, 1799, and dying in 1880. Mrs. Whalen was one of the O'Haver family. Dr. Whalen received a good common school education, also attended the academy at New Lebanon. In the spring of 1856 he began selling clocks, following that about one year. Then went to the Neosho Valley, Kan., and was engaged in teaming from Kansas City for two years. Then returned to Sullivan County and commenced farming and trading stock, continuing till 1864. He then studied medicine, till 1866, when he again went to Kansas, where he practiced one year. In the fall of 1867, he began a course of medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, after

which he returned to his native county and practiced his profession in addition to farming till 1880, when he opened a drug store in Carlisle, continuing the same until the fall of 1883, when he sold out and returned to his farm. May 12, 1859, the Doctor married Miss Frances Jenks, born February 12, 1839, in Ripley County, Ind., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Arnold) Jenks, and to this union nine children have been born, four of whom are living—Joseph R., born March 30, 1861; Mary A., November 13, 1862; Sarah F., June 21, 1867, and Nellie, October 31, 1878. Dr. Whalen and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is an A. F. & A. M., a prominent Democrat, and occupies the

position of Township Trustee.

JOHN WHEELER, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, is a native of Clark County, Ind., born July 11, 1828, one of three children born to Hugh and Nancy (Bays) Wheeler, who came to Clark County from Tennessee in 1824. In October, 1830, they came to Sullivan County, where they have ever since lived. Hugh was born in Tennessee September 22, 1801, has been a farmer all his life, a member of the Christian Church, and a Democrat, having cast his first vote for "Old Hickory" in 1828. John Wheeler, our subject, was raised a farmer, and on January 10, 1850, he was married to Nancy Alvas, and she has borne him six children, four of whom are now living. Hugh K., born September 6, 1851; Edith, August 28, 1854; Nancy, October 6, 1856; Anna, August 23, 1863. July 15, 1867, Mrs. Wheeler died, and December 19, 1867, he married Laura L. Wallace, by whom he has had five children—Charles, Leona, Ethel, Thomas and Theodore. Mr. Wheeler owns two hundred and twenty-four acres of land, raising considerable stock and fine horses. Mr. Wheeler and wife belong respectively to the Christian and Baptist Churches and he is an A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, an I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Encampment, an A. O. U. W., and an I. O. G. T. has held office in the Masonic fraternity for twenty seven years, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. He attended the first Sunday school organized in Sullivan County, at Carlisle, in 1834. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations.

REUBEN WHIPPS is a native of Baltimore, Md., and was born September 11, 1811, the only child of Benjamin and Anna (Gwin) Whipps. Benjamin was killed in the war of 1812, and his wife married his brother, John Whipps. some two or three years afterward. Soon after her marriage, she, with her husband and son Reuben, moved on a farm owned by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. They afterward moved to Ohio. Mr. Whipps has followed farming the most of his life, but was engaged in tobacco raising for ten or twelve years. December 25, 1841, he married Elizabeth Welch, and six children have been born to them—William, George, John, Thomas (deceased), James and Mary. Mrs. Whipps is one of three children born to Michael and Mary (Fisher) Welch, and was born January 10, 1822. Mr. Whipps settled with his family in Haddon Township in 1857, where he owns three hundred and seventy-six acres of land. Mr. Whipps has had a checkered life, having been nearly drowned once in the Ohio. Mr. Whipps is a member of the

Christian Church, and he is a Democrat.

EDWARD WILLIS, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., January 10, 1827, one of ten children born to Richard and Sarah (Alsman) Willis, who came to Sullivan County in 1831, remaining residents of Haddon Township till their death, he in 1863 and she in

Our subject was raised to a life of farming, and attended school but little, he not being permitted to do so except in stormy weather when he could not work. When he was only nine years of age, he tended ten acres of corn all alone. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, and then for two years was engaged in cutting wood and rafting in the November 15, 1849, he was married to Parmelia Shake, and twelve children blessed their union, ten of whom are living-John W. born September 5, 1850; James, November 19, 1851; David, January 9, 1853; Richard T, July 17, 1854; Lemuel H., December 18, 1855; William D., September 9, 1857; Fannie, May 17, 1861; George B., August 16, 1864; Minnie, June 6, 1868; Artie M., April 12, 1869. Mr. Willis began life with almost nothing, but by strict economy, industry and excellent management, has become one of the largest tax payers of Sullivan County, owning seven hundred and eighty acres of finely improved land. He has also raised considerable stock. He is an A. F. & A. M., both Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter; also an I. O. O. F. Is a Democrat, and takes a lively interest in all public matters.

JOHN L. WILSON was born in Greene County, Tenn., May 5, 1817, the only child of Peter and Judith (Welty) Wilson, who settled in Sullivan County in 1828. Peter was born in Virginia May 15, 1792, and at an early day located in Greene County, Tenn., where he married, his wife being a native of Germany; they afterward lived in Sevier County, same State, from whence they came to Sullivan County, Ind., he died January 29, 1849, and she November 15, 1854, and they were among the best citizens of their community. John L. Wilson received but little education, and he has been a farmer all his life. January 12, 1840, he married Elizabeth Stevens, and to their union were born ten sons, six of whom are now living-Peter, born October 16, 1840; William S., September 29, 1842; James K., August 20, 1844; John M., November 28, 1847; Courtney M., March 9, 1850; and Uriah, August 24, 1853. Mr. Wilson formerly owned 360 acres of land, but he disposed of all this to his children, and he is now enjoying the declining years of his life. When he settled in Sullivan, he had no property, but by hard work and good management acquired a fine competency. October 4, 1865, Mr. Wilson died. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, and does much to support all laudable enterprises. He is a Republican in politics. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, his father in the war of 1812, and two sons, William S., and James K., in the war for the Union—a good family record.

CLATER C. WOLFE is a native of the township where he now resides, and was born April 19, 1842, one of nine children born to Benjamin and Isabella (Shepherd) Wolfe, he being a native of Virginia, born April 18, 1799; settled in Sullivan County when nineteen years old, and died December 6, 1868. Mrs. Wolfe was born in Sullivan County, March 21, 1811, and died January 4, 1883. They were married March 19, 1831. In 1852, they moved to Bloomington for the purpose of educating their children, and lived there ten years. Clater C. received a good education, and began for himself at twenty-one. December 24, 1863, he married Rozena D. Snapp, born August 27, 1843, daughter of Abraham F. and Abigail (Lovelace) Snapp, of Sullivan County, and to this union have been born four children—Ida B., born September 24, 1864; Zollie L., March 26, 1867; Anna, April 12, 1869; and Nora E., March 1, 1871; all living except Anna. Mrs. Wolfe is a

member of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat, having been a member of the Central Committee for twelve years. Was a candidate for Recorder before the Democratic primary in 1882.

JAMES N. YOUNG, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Carlisle, is a native of Gibson County, Ind., born May 16, 1842, one of nine children born to Jonathan and Harriet (Withers) Young, who were among the early settlers of Gibson County, Mr. Young coming from Dr. Young received a good education in the Princeton Schools, and devoted a good portion of his early life to farming. At about the age of fifteen, he began the study of medicine, and when sev. enteen commenced reading in the office of Drs. Patton & Blair, and afterward in the office of Dr. W. G. Kidd, all of his native town. In the fall of 1861, he began a course in the Medical College of Ohio, from which institution he graduated March 2, 1865. Immediately after this he was appointed Surgeon in the United States Volunteer Navy. where be served until January 23, 1866, at which time he was honorably discharged, receiving the thanks of the Department. During his service, the Doctor had charge of the United States steamer Gazelle until the war closed, after which he was put in charge of the Medical Department Naval Ordinance Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. After his discharge, Dr. Young located at Carlisle, where he has had a fine practice, being considered extremely skillful in his profession, and consequently popular. In the winter of 1873-74, he attended lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Bellevue College Hospital, and the New York Medical College. In March, 1874, he received a diploma from Bellevue College. Dr. Young is an A. F. & A. M., and a Democrat in politics.

CURRY TOWNSHIP.

C. B. BOLINGER, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, was born in Mason County, Ky., September 9, 1849, son of W. H. and Victory (Close) Bolinger; he was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1821; she in France, coming to this country when quite young. In 1864, the father came to Hamilton Township, Sullivan County, Ind., where he has since resided, a farmer by occupation. Our subject was early educated in his native county, but completed his studies at Farmersburg, and in 1872 turned his attention to farming. In 1873, he made a trip West, passing through the States of Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas; returning, he located at Shelburn and clerked for two years, after which time he rented a farm in Curry Township for six years. He then purchased and settled upon his present place, 240 acres, and has become identified as one of the most worthy and industrious farmers of Sullivan County, and being largely interested in live stock, shipping his first carload in 1879, since which time he has been doing a business of about \$40,000 per year. He was married in Vigo County. Ind., February 11, 1874, to Miss Barbara E. Sparks, daughter of George W. and Sarah (Hodges) Sparks. Mrs. Bolinger died in 1879, leaving two children—Daisie G. and Mattie C. He is an I. O. O. F. and a stanch Republican.

GEORGE W. BOWN, farmer and miller, P. O. Farmersburg, was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 10, 1831; son of Oliver W. and Sarah (Hyatt) Bown, natives respectively of New Jersey and New Our subject early learned the trade of carpenter, and came with his parents in 1853 to Vigo County, Ind., where subject engaged in contracting and building, erecting most of the schoolhouses, churches and many dwellings in Linton. He was also engaged in farming and has forty acres yet in Vigo, after dividing liberally with his children. In October, 1883, he settled in Curry Township and purchased thirtyseven acres and the Farmersburg Mill, a frame building 30x40 feet, three stories in height, propelled by steam and running two sets of buhrs, with a capacity of forty barrels per day. He is also dealing in live stock, doing a business of \$40,000 per year. He was married in Vigo County, April 12, 1855, to Miss Henrietta Woodward, born in Warren County, Ohio, December 26, 1838; daughter of James and Caroline (Owens) Woodward, natives of Ohio. Three children were born to them -Aurelia and Gertrude, living, and Laura E., dead. Mr. Bown is a stanch Democrat and was before the convention in 1880 for County Clerk, and in 1882 for County Commissioner. He has a fine residence, large and commodious. Mr. Bown's father died in Vigo County December 7, 1882; his mother is still living in the seventy-first year of her age.

STEPHEN BRACEWELL, merchant, P. O. Curryville, was born in Green Acres, near Oldham, Lancashire, England, June 8, 1836; son of Michael and Bettie (Sidebottom) Bracewell, both natives of England. Our subject when eight years of age was apprenticed to the trade of cotton spinning, at which business he continued till he was twenty-one years old, at which time he sailed for America, and landing in New York almost penniless, and not being able to obtain employment, walked to Pittsburgh, at which city, not finding ready employment, hired as a roustabout on a steamer running from Pittsburgh to Florence, Ala., which he followed for nine months, when he obtained a situation as knife-cleaner at the Gault House, Louisville, Ky. In June, 1859, he went to Fulton, Mo., where he worked in the coal mines; then to Columbia, and from there in the fall of 1863 he went to Belleville, Ill., and remained mining until 1867. He then went to Louisiana and was Superintendent of salt mines, which position, after six months, he gave up and that fall, 1867, made a trip to England. In 1868, he came to Curryville, and remained some weeks, when he returned to Missouri, where he was successful in mining. In November, 1870, he settled in Curryville, where he purchased property and has remained since. attention was given to mining for the first six years, but in 1878 he opened a general stock of merchandise, and has since conducted a successful business. He was married at Saddleworth Church, England, April 21, 1856, to Elizabeth Beswick, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Hadley) Beswick, and two children have blessed their union—Bettie A. Mr. Bracewell is an I. O. O. F. and a Republican.

PAUL BUCKLEY, miner, post office Shelburn, one of the proprietors of the Shelburn and Sullivan Coal Mines, which company is composed of the following persons: F. Richards, Paul Buckley, Hugh Moore and William Jefferson. It was established in 1869, and has two veins: first vein 169 and the second vein 210 feet. These mines have a capacity for 250 tous of coal per day; employ 100 men, and find ready

sale for all they can bring to the surface. Have all the latest improved mining machinery and engines. Mr. Buckley, the subject of this sketch, was born in Oldham, Lancashire, Eng., December 6; 1837. His father was a manufacturer, and young Buckley was employed with him in various capacities, till he was eighteen years of age. In April, 1856, he sailed for America, and found employment in Schuylkill County, Penn., in the coal mines, where he remained about fifteen months, when he went to Huntington County, Pa., and was engaged in the mines He then removed to Henry County, Ill. In 1859, he went to Alton, and was engaged there about fifteen months in mining; then went to St. Clair County, Ill.; then to Kentucky; then to Pittsburgh; and from there to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he mined about three years. He then returned to St. Clair County, where he remained three years, and in October, 1864, located at Curryville, and helped sink both shafts of the Curryville and Shelburn mines. In 1860, he became partner in the above company. He has taken an active interest in developing the coal interests of Sullivan County. He was married in Sullivan County to Miss Adelia Manwarring, daughter of Solomon and Jane (Pitt) Manwarring, who is a distant relative of the great Lord Chatham, of England, whose voice was so eloquent for the downtrodden colonies. By this union Mr. Buckley has five children-Francis E., William P., John, Maris and Charles. He is an A., F. & A. M., an I. O. O. F., a Democrat, and an active one.

WILLIAM McCLURE CARRITHERS, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, son of Adam and Katy (McClure) Carrithers; he was born near Louisville, Ky., in 1809, and dying in 1876; she was born in Ft. Knox, Ind. Adam came to Sullivan County when nine years old, and in 1829 married as above, and had twelve children, our subject being the second. He was born in Sullivan County. Curry Township, October 5, 1831, where he was reared and educated, and always followed farming. In 1868 he located on his present place, eighty acres, which is highly improved. January 30, 1868, he married Miss Nancy Beck, born near Carlisle, January 8, 1842, daughter of Philip W. and Rachael (Mahan) Beck, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana at an early day, settling near Carlisle, but afterward moving to a farm near Sullivan. He is still living. Four children have been born to Mr. Carrithers, three living and one dead—Charlie B., Flora E., Leona and Eddie (deceased). He is a Democrat, an industrious and highly respected man, having attained what he has by his own unaided efforts.

THOMAS CRARY, merchant and railroad agent, Farmersburg, son of John and Lydia (Bishop) Crary, respectively of Vermont and New Jersey, and of German descent. They settled in Franklin County, in the year 1841, and he followed merchandising, dying in 1862. Our subject was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 16, 1833, removing with his parents to Franklin County in 1841, and clerked in a store at the age of eighteen years, in Metamora. After one season of clerking he went to New Orleans by flatboat, and afterward settled in Mercer County, Ohio, where he taught school one year, then returned to Franklin County and taught. In 1863, he came to Farmersbury and taught school, and in 1868 settled permanently at that place, where he has since been engaged in merchandising. He was burned out in 1883, but re-opened. Has been R. R. T. A. and Adams Express Company's agent for twelve years.

operator and ticket agent. Is the principal operator in grain at Farmersburg. He was married in 1857 to Abigail Kendall, of Franklin County, Ind., and died in 1873, leaving four children—William, Joseph, Ida M., and Clara; two from this wife, also, are dead—Jessie and Luella. June 11, 1877, he married Miss Mary Bastian, a native of Monroe County, who has borne two children—Stella and Mamie. Mr. Crary's father died in Franklin County in 1862, and his mother in Farmersburg, August 30, 1872. Mr. Crary served as Postmaster one year, from 1875 to 1876. He was the first ticket agent appointed for Farmersburg. He

is a Republican.

R. J. CUMMINS, merchant, Farmersburg, was born in Vigo County, Ind., September 25, 1842, son of S. J. and Emerine (Canaday) Cummins, natives of Kentucky, and pioneers of Sullivan County, Mr. C. building one of the first houses in Farmersburg. Our subject removed with his father to Curry Township. In 1864, he settled in Douglas County, Ill., and followed farming, but after two years removed to Farmersburg, and opened a wagon manufactory, in which he continued about fifteen In January, 1882, he opened a general stock of goods, but was burned out the following fall; then built another building and started again, which was also burned out in July, 1883. His present building was completed in October, 1883, and he carries a stock of \$3,000, doing a business of \$8,000 per year. He is Town Trustee, having served six and a half years. He was married at Tuscola, Ill., February 19, 1863, to Miss N. C. Canaday, daughter of David and Rebecca (Wilkerson) Canaday, natives of Kentucky, and their union has been blessed with four children—Charles J. and Rebecca E., living, and James D. and Mary E., dead. Mr. Cummins started in life a poor boy, and has made his way up the ladder of prosperity by innate ability, industry and management. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat.

SETH E. CUPPY, merchant and miller, Shelburn, Ind. Located in 1876, and carries a stock of \$3,800, doing a business of \$10,000 or \$12,-000 per year. The mill is a frame building, one and one half stories propelled by steam, and has a capacity of one hundred bushels of wheat, and two hundred bushels of corn per day. Is prepared to do both merchant and custom work. He is also dealer in grain and stock. Cuppy is a native of Sullivan County, Ind., and was born April 28, 1844, and the son of John and Mahala (Lloyd) Cuppy, natives of Kentucky: John Cuppy came to Indiana at an early day, settling in Lawrence His first marriage was in Lawrence County to Fanny Bridwell, by whom he had ten children. His second marriage occurred in Sullivan County, to Mahala Lloyd. Mr. Cuppy settled in Sullivan County in 1836, and followed farming until his death in 1868. Mrs. Cuppy died in 1875. Our subject was reared in his native county. His educational advantages were poor, but by his own exertions acquired a liberal education. At the age of nineteen he settled on a farm in Hamilton Township, Sullivan County, where he followed agricultural pursuits five years. At the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Company E. Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as private. He was confined at Evansville Hospital five or six weeks, also for some time at Calhoun, Ky. Was discharged on account of disability in 1862. In 1869, he located in Curry Township, where he purchased a farm of sixty four acres, where he remained until he settled in his present business at Shelburn. He was married at Graysville, Ind., February 12, 1863, to Mary Pinkston, daughter of D. and Rachel (Roberts) Pinkston. Miss Pinkston was born in Sullivan County, Ind., November 22, 1843. By this union they have two children—Edgar A. and Minnie May. Members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Miss. Cuppy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He as a Republican, an I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

FOUNTAIN FOX, farmer, P. O. Farmersburg, son of Abraham and Rebecca (Stipp) Fox. He was born in Wayne County, Ky., in 1797; settled in Vermillion County, Ind., in 1830, where he married Miss Stipp, born in Pickaway Plains, Ohio, in November, 1807, and by which union there were born nine children. In 1837, they came to Edgar County, Ill., and afterward to Sullivan County, Ind., where he remained until 1865, when he sold and again removed to Edgar County, where he died August 1, 1880. His wife following him in November of the next year. Subject was born in Edgar County, Ill., March 1, 1838. He was reared a farmer, but at the age of seventeen began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Sullivan County until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, First Regiment Engineers, Missouri Volunteers, and participating in the following battles: New Madrid, Island No. 10, Pittsburg Landing, siege and capture of Vicksburg, Corinth. Atlanta, and Sherman's memorable march to the sea. mustered out at Louisville, being discharged at St. Louis July 28, 1865. He then returned to Sullivan County, and pursued his trade until 1866, when he went to Edgar County for two years. September 29, 1869, he settled on a farm in Piatt County, Ill., and remained there until the spring of 1888, when he purchased his present place of 205 acres where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Edgar County, Ill., June 29, 1869, to Miss Mary A. Maddock, born in Edgar County February 8, 1854, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (McDonald) Maddock, both natives of Preble County, Ohio, he being born in 1817, and the latter in 1820. They married in Ohio in 1835, and settled in Edgar County, Ill., in 1840, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. He died in 1858, and Mrs. Maddock is still living. Subject is a member of the Old Christian Church. He is a K. T. and K. of P., and politically is Independent. Mr. Fox started in life without a penny, and has attained his present prosperous condition by his own industry and management. In 1880, he attended the concluve of K. of P. at Chicago.

WILLIAM GASKINS, farmer, P. O. Farmersburg, was born in Monroe County, Ind., March 9, 1828, son of James and Margaret (Griskell) Gaskins—he, born in Ohio in 1796, and died August 10, 1859; she, born in North Carolina in 1801, and died May 12, 1878. They came with their parents to Washington County, Ind., and were married in 1821. They had ten children. James followed farming in Washington County till the winter of 1839, when he removed to Sullivan County, where he and wife both died. Subject came with his parents to Sullivan County, where he has since resided, remaining with his father till he was twentythree years of age, when he purchased forty acres of land, which he improved, but sold after five years, and purchased an interest in his father's estate, 120 acres, and has remained there. In 1855, he bought an interest in a saw and grist mill, which he operated till 1861. During the late war, every man in the township was drafted but Mr. G. 1852, he was elected Clerk of Curry Township, serving several terms; was also, for a number of years, Assessor for Curry Township, and, in

1864, was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1868; has served as Township Appraiser for many years. He was married, November 20, 1851, to Margaret Russell, born in Sullivan County May 27, 1829, daughter of James and Polly (McKinley) Russell, both natives of Ken-April 3, 1873, Mrs. Gaskins died, leaving one daughter-Mary A., now Mrs. Robert M. Kirkham. August 28, 1879, he married Miss Maggie A. De Baun, born in Vigo County, Ind., February 26, 1843, where she lived till twelve years of age, when she and three sisters removed to Sullivan County, settling at Farmersburg, where they completed their education. She is a daughter of Samuel and Phylinda (Shattuck) De Baun, he of Kentucky, and she of New York. Mr. G. and wife are members of the Church of Christ at Liberty, and he is a Democrat. He has been and is yet a great hunter, having killed many deer in his younger He made a trip about eight years ago to Arkansas on a hunting excursion.

WILLIAM A. GASKINS, farmer, P. O. Farmersburg, was born in Clark County, Ind., September 10, 1833, son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Copple) Gaskins—he, born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 21, 1802, and dying August 10, 1876; she, born in Clark County, Ind., September 6, 1805, and dying January 10, 1882. Subject, when four years old, removed with his parents to Sullivan County, the father settling in Curry Township, where William A. was reared and educated, and brought up to a life of farming. At the age of twenty-one years, he settled on eighty acres which he received from his father's estate, and remained one year, when he removed to his father's house and remained three years, when he settled near his present farm, where he remained seven years, and then built on his present farm of 130 acres, where he has remained since. In 1864, he was drafted, but hired a substitute for \$800. He was married, in Curry Township, November 16, 1854, to Miss Nancy E. Stutsman, born in Clark County, Ind., January 4, 1832, daughter of Joseph and Rachael (Crist) Stutsman, both of Clark County; he, born August 2, 1804, and died August 30, 1876; she, born January 7, 1812, and dying October 30, 1872. Four children have been born to Mr. Gaskins-David W. and Mary B. (living), and Rachael E. and an infant unnamed (dead). The family are all members of the Christian Church, he being a member for thirty-five years, and an Elder for twentyone years. When Mr. Gaskins came to this county, he was but four years of age, his father coming with two wagons loaded with his family and household effects. The wagons were drawn by oxen and horses, and subject, young as he was, walked part of the way from Clark County. He is a Democrat.

E. C. GASKINS, farmer, P. O. Farmersburg, Curry Township, was born in Sullivan County April 4, 1841, and is the eighth of eleven children born to Elijah and Elizabeth (Copple) Gaskins; he born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 21, 1802, and removed with an uncle when eight years old to Indiana; she born in Clark County, Ind., September 6, 1805. They were married in Washington County, Ind., August 14, 1823, and in October, 1838, settled in Curry Township, where he entered 640 acres of land, where he lived a useful citizen and practical farmer till his death, August 10, 1876; his wife died January 10, 1882. Our subject, at the age of twenty years, settled on his present place of 100 acres, to which he has since added thirty acres more near where stands the house he was born in In 1874-75, he served as Township Treasur-

er; in April, 1880, he was elected Township Trustee and re-elected in 1882. He was married in Vigo County, March 21, 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Stark, born in Vigo County December 13, 1841, daughter of John and Sarah (Welch) Stark, and seven children have been born to him—Mary E. (Mrs. William Patton), Benjamin F., John W., Wade Hampton, Ora and Charlie, living, and William Webster, dead. Mr. Gaskins and wife are members of the Christian Church, having joined that society many years ago. He is an A. F. & A. M., of twenty-one years' standing, and a Democrat. John Gaskins, grandfather of E. C. Gaskins, was born in Kentucky, September 1, 1761; his wife, Sarah Fee, was born in Kentucky January 9, 1765; they were married February 29, 1786. They both died in Ohio in 1813, having emigrated to that State in 1790, being the

parents of eleven children, nine boys and two girls.

JACOB Z. GRAY, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, Curry Township, was born in Sullivan July 2, 1852, son of Jacob and Ellamina (Cuppy) Gray, both natives of Indiana, who came to Sullivan County at an early day, he following farming for many years. Our subject when seven years old removed with his parents to Hamilton Township, where he remained till of age. In 1874, he settled on his father's farm, which he rented, and in 1880 removed to Madison County, and from there returned to Sullivan, and remained in Shelburn awhile, when he purchased his present place of forty-eight acres of fine, improved land. His house is one of the finest in the township. October 11, 1874, he married Miss Margaret Melrose, born in Greene County, Ohio, May 18, 1856, daughter of John and Catharine (Clemens) Melrose; he born in Scotland, and she in Ohio. They were early settlers of Henry County, Ind. From this union have been born three children-Willie, Gratia and Lesta. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a Democrat. Mr. Gray is a noted sportsman in his section, always having on hand fine fire arms and good hunting dogs.

BURTON G. HANNA, lawyer, P. O. Shelburn, Curry Township, was born in Bowling Green, Clay County, Ind., Nogember 17, 1840, and when a child removed with his parents to Curry Township, Sullivan County, where he was reared and received the early part of his education. In 1854, he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, where he remained three terms, and then entered the graded schools at Terre Haute, where he remained two years. In September, 1857, he entered the State University of Indiana, graduating from that institution in June, 1861. He then returned to his farm, which occupation he followed for some years, when he rented his place and located at Sullivan, entering the law office of his father, with whom he read until 1866, and was admitted to the practice of the law. In October, 1867, he was elected Prosecutor of the Eighteenth Indiana Circuit, holding that position for three years, and at the same time filling the office of Prosecutor of the Terre Haute Criminal Court. In 1870, he retired from practice and opened the Standard Coal Mines on the E. & T. H. R. R., in Curry Township, which he operated until 1875. In May, 1876, was elected Justice of the Peace of the township, which he held five years. In 1882, he ran for Representative, but was defeated by Chas. T. Akin; was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention in 1868, to devise means to remove the Capital from Washington to—presumably St. Louis. In 1864, was a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Chicago that nominated McClellan; was a delegate to State Democratic Convention in 1872.

He was married in Terre Haute December 18, 1862, to Miss Caroline D. Beauchamp, born at Carlisle December 15, 1840, daughter of Isaac and Ophelia (McCandless) Beauchamp, from which union have resulted five children—Burton M., Charles B., Harry A., David G. and Blanche M. He is an A. F. & A. M., and next to the oldest Mason in the township.

James M. Hanna, the father of Burton G., was born in Franklin County, Ind., October, 1816. In 1837, he located at Brookville and studied law, and was admitted to practice. He served as Prosecuting Attorney for Clay County, and in 1844, was made Private Secretary to Gov. Whitcomb; was elected to the Legislature in 1848; re-elected in 1850, and in 1852, elected to the State Senate. In 1854, removed to Terre Haute, and same year was elected Circuit Judge; in 1858, was appointed by Governor Supreme Judge, to fill an unexpired term, but in 1860, was elected to the Supreme bench, which position he filled six years. In 1866, was elected from Sullivan County State Senator; was Democratic Elector in 1856, and delegate to all important conventions. During the campaign of 1864 he was editor of the Sentinel, Indianapolis. He died on his farm, in Curry Township, January 15, 1872. He was made a Mason in 1839, and was buried with the time honored rites of that fraternity, R. W. Thompson conducting the ceremonies. Mrs. Hanna was Miss Elizabeth Burton, of Bourbon County, Ky.

JAMES HEAP, farmer and druggist, P. O. Farmersburg, Curry Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 29, 1826. on of Joseph and Mary (Simonton) Heap; he a native of Yorkshire, Eng., and she of Pennsylvania. They were early settlers of Ohio, and he followed the trade of wool manufacturing, having learned the same in his native country and followed that calling many years. They both died in Ohio, she in 1859, and he in 1864. Our subject was reared in his native country, and assisted his father, who, in addition to farming, had a saw and woolen mill, but after the death of his father removed to Liverpool, Ohio, where he embarked in the grocery trade, where he continued till 1865, when he moved to Farmersburg, and soon after purchased a farm of thirty-four acres, which he improved and added thereto a tract, making now seventy acres, and sixty-eight acres, one-half mile south of town. He has, also, a stock of drugs, which business is carried on by his son, George M. He was married in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 27, 1856, to Miss Sarah J. Davis, born February 25, 1838, daughter of John and Susan (Welch) Davis, who has borne her husband seven children—Mary S., born February 10, 1860; George M., January 19, 1862; Sarah E., February 16, 1864; Minnie May, January 15, 1867; Charlie, December 22, 1868; James N., June 29, 1871, and Nettie J., June 29, 1871, being twins. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Heap is an A. F. & A. M. and a Republican. Was Postmaster six years from 1868.

RICHARD LADSON, farmer and saw miller, P. O. Curryville, Curry Township, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, March 21, 1820; son of Thomas and Mary (Randle) Ladson. He followed farming until 1848, when he came to America and settled at Schoolcraft, Mich., where he remained about three years, when he located at Evansville. Ind., and was employed by the E. & T. H. Railroad for three years. In 1854, he came to Curryville, and engaged in merchandising till 1872, when he closed out his business. About 1868, he purchased a saw mill and stave machine, which he operated for several years, employing about six-

teen men. He now runs the saw mill alone, and has all the latest improved machinery, and can cut 5,000 feet per day. He is also engaged in farming quite extensively. He was married in Curryville to Jane Hall, daughter of Robert W. Hall, who was born August 13, 1839, and by this union there are nine children living—Arthur R., Jeff., Estella, Dick, Lilla, Edith, Burt, Silvester and Bob; and Thomas, Girta and Elmore, dead. He is a Democrat. Before coming to this country Mr. Ladson had served three years in the English Army.

JAMES W. LLOYD, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, Curry Township, son of Samuel and Henrietta (Howes) Lloyd; he was born in Frederick County, Va., September 17, 1877, and she born in Ireland in 1780; she died in 1830 and he in 1862. They were married in 1798. She came to this county when 14 years of age. They had thirteen children. Subject was born in Frederick County, Va., March 20, 1820, where he was At the age of 16 he entered the milling business reared and educated. After working in the near Harper's Ferry, on the Shenandoah River. mill about two years, he traveled for his employer, collecting and buying grain, etc. In 1840, he came to Indiana and settled in Lawrence County, and remained there about one year. In 1841, came to Sullivan County, and about nine years of his life were spent in various pursuits, when he bought forty acres of land in Curry Township, afterward adding eighty-two acres, and then seventy acres. In 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, marching, and fighting, and touching at the following points: Calhoun, Ky., Benton and New Madrid, Mo.; Tiptonville, Ft. Pillow and Memphis, Tenn.; and Helena, Ark., where he was discharged. He was wounded in the arm and back by trying to save a wagon from falling over a precipice. He then returned home to his farm, where he remained one year, and then sold out and engaged in general merchandising at Shelburn, in which he continued three years, when he located on his present place. He has served as Constable ten years, and one year as Town Marshal. He was married in Lawrence County, Ind., December 27, 1840, to Louisa Erwin, born in Floyd County, Ind., January 11, 1821, daughter of Simon and Milly (Isom) Erwin, natives of North Carolina, and from this union have been born ten children-William E., Henrietta, James A., Henderson and David F., living, and John S., Keerford, Matilda, Charles H. and one unnamed, dead. Politically, he is a strong Democrat, but was the first man to make a speech on the subject of the late war, being in favor of crushing out the rebellion. He also backed his opinion by going out.

AUGUSTINE LOFTON, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, was born in Washington County, Ind., May 1, 1846; son of Sanders and Christina (Lee) Lofton, respectively of Indiana and North Carolina; they were early settlers of Washington County. Subject was raised in his native county till he was fourteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Sullivan County, and settled in Curry Township, where he received his education. He remained with his parents till he became of age, being their main dependence. He then settled on his present place of 120 acres, which he has improved very highly, having given his entire attention to his farm. He was married in Jackson Township, January 14, 1872, to Catharine Barnhart, born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 18, 1848, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Acres) Barnhart, and this union has been blessed with four children—Flora F., Porter, Medsker and Midia J. Mr. Lofton is a Republican.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., August 2, 1843, son of William and Sarah A. (Evans) Martin, natives of Kentucky. Subject was reared on his father's farm and his educational facilities were limited. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F. Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as private two years, when he was made Corporal, then Sergeant until the close of the war. He participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta campaign, Nashville, Franklin, Perryville, Peach Tree Creek and Stone River, where he received a wound and was discharged at Victoria, Tex., and landed at Indianapolis. In 1866, he purchased a farm of thirty-two acres, which he sold in about one year and purchased another of fifty acres, which he farmed two years, and then took charge of a farm for William Wyman. He afterward sold and exchanged farms till in 1878, he located on his present place of 120 acres. He was married in Sullivan County, February 8, 1866, to Sarah Jane McDonnell, born in Sullivan, November 24, 1843, daughter of Squire and Mary (Chesnut) McDonnell, and by this union their are five children living and one dead-Mary J., James W., John B., Otta E. and Delpha A., living, and Belzona, dead. Mr. Martin has served as Supervisor of Roads, has been a candidate for Trustee and is a highly esteemed citizen, having worked his way up from almost nothing to a competency. He is an A., F. & A. M. and a Democrat.

HARDY McCLANAHAN, merchant, P.O. Farmersburg, Curry Township, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., January 25, 1849. ceiving the benefits of the common schools, he entered Ascension High School at Farmersburg, finishing in 1872. He then began teaching, which he followed for nearly four years, and then settled on a farm in Curry Township, which he rented for three years, when he purchased a farm of 137 acres, partially improved, but in one and a half years he sold, and, in 1882, purchased a stock of goods, which were destroyed by fire in 1883. He lost two store rooms and all goods except about \$500 worth. He has now a storeroom 20x60 feet with Masonic Hall above, where he will shortly open another stock of goods. He was married in Vigo County, Ind., March 4, 1881, to Hettie Yaw, born in Vigo County, June 22, 1856, daughter of Lawrence and Emeline (Kester) Yaw. One child has blessed this union—Lawrence Nathan. Mr. McClanahan is a Democrat.

SPENCER McGREW, liquor dealer, P. O. Shelburn, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., where now stands Shelburn, August 6, 1852, son of Robert M. and Nancy (Russell) McGrew, natives of Kentucky, who moved to Sullivan County at an early day. He died in April, 1856, and she is still living in the sixty sixth year of her age. Our subject was reared and educated in Curry Township, and followed farming until June, 1881, when he located in Shelburn, and engaged in the liquor traffic. He was burned out May 17, 1883. He was also engaged in same business in Curryville, where he was burned out July 10, 1883. He married in Shelburn, June 20, 1882, Miss Nannie Curry, born Feb 12, 1862, daughter of John and Nancy (Wilson) Curry; he a native of Knox, and she of Jefferson County, Ind. Mrs. McGrew is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is an I. O. O. F., and a Democrat. He has, in addition to his other business, a farm of forty acres of improved laud south of Shelburn.

EDWARD McKENZIE, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, son of Edward and Mary (Tiernay) McKenzie, both natives of Ireland, our subject being born there also, on November 30, 1822, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He began life as a laborer, and in 1849 came to America, landing in New York city. He worked in Brooklyn some time and then went to New Orleans, from which point he made his way up to Cincinnati, and from there to Dearborn County, Ind., but afterward returned to New Orleans, and then came back to Indiana, worked here for some time on railroads, and then went to Kansas and entered a tract of land, which he lost through some mistake or misunderstanding. He then, about 1855, rented a farm in Franklin County, Ind., where he remained till 1859, when he came to Sullivan County, and rented from Judge Hanna. He again returned to Kansas and purchased ninety acres, which he afterward traded for forty acres, where he now lives. He has since added to his tract till he now has 280 acres good land. He was married February 18, 1855, to Eliza McFall, and six children were born-John C., Mary E., Catharine J., Edward, Francis G., and one dead. Mrs. McKenzie dying in 1868, he married Mrs. Margaret M. Noonen September 29, 1868. is the daughter of George and Judith (Stoughs) Nelson, and was born in Vermillion County, Ill. Mr. McKenzie is a Democrat.

JAMES W. McKINNEY, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, was born in Fayette County, Ky., March 80, 1811, the first of five children born to James and Esther McKinney, both natives of Kentucky. The year he was born, our subject removed with his parents to Washington County, Ind. He was reared a farmer and assisted his parents till of age, when by his mother he was left fifty-one and a third acres of land in Orange County, which he improved and remained upon six years. In 1839, came to Sullivan County, and settled on his present place in the spring of 1840, his farm comprising 158 acres of excellent land. He has taken an active interest in political matters, having served as Inspector of Elections. He has been twice married, first in Washington County, Ind., August 29, 1888, to Jane White, born in Kentucky in 1812, and dying in 1862; by that union he had eleven children born to him, six of whom are living-Mary E., Esther A. E., Sarah J., Margaret E., Hannah A. and Harriet C. A.; those dead are: James E., Louisa M., Martha C. and two infants unnamed. His second marriage was to Mrs. Mildred J. Riley, born in Spencer County, Ky., October 15, 1829, and by this union he has three children-Asa W., David C. and Cora M. Mr. McKinney is one of the pioneers of Sullivan and is a highly respected and honorable gentleman. He is a Republican.

ISAAC H. McKINNEY, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, was born in Washington County, Ind., January 14, 1823, son of James and Eunice (Orchard) McKinney, natives of Kentucky. Subject, at the age of ten years, removed with his parents to Sullivan County and settled in Turman Township, and remained with his father till 1842, when the father died. He then followed farming and teaching school, and in 1847, rented his late father's farm and remained there two years, teaching school also, for some years till 1853; he leased a farm in Section 29, Curry Township, which he cultivated three years. In 1854, he settled on his present place, 120 acres; in 1872 he moved to Shelburn and built a house and improved two and a half acres, and in 1876, returned to his farm, where he has since resided. During his residence in Shelburn he served as Town Trustee. He was married in 1847 to Nancy A. Pillman, who died in 1849, leaving

one daughter, Eunice E. On March 24, 1853, he married Margaret A. Johnson, born in Sullivan County, May 10, 1822, and by this union there has been one child—Mary E. In 1865, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was stationed at Decatur, Ala., and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in September, 1865. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. McKinney is a Republican, but voted with the Whigs until Fremont ran in 1856.

JAMES MILLS, miner, P. O. Curryville, son of Joseph and Keziah (Stone) Mills, both natives of England. Subject was born in Derbyshire, England, January 1, 1830, and at the age of eight years he entered the Marley Park Coal Mines in Derbyshire, where he was engaged until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1852, he came to America and was engaged mining at several points in Pennsylvania and Kentucky and Salmi, Ill.; then to Kentucky and again to Pennsylvania and Virginia; then in Obio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri. In all these States he worked at different points for a shorter or longer time, till November, 1868, he settled in Curryville and has remained there ever since engaged in min-He has, also, property consisting of fifteen improved lots, and twenty acres of excellent land, having been very successful in mining. He has been married three times—first, to Ann Willis; second, to Mrs. Ann Watson, and third to Mary Cocker. He is a Democrat. Mr. Mills has had a varied experience in mining in different sections of the county. having been tossed about in half a dozen different States, but has finally pulled up at Curryville, where he is comfortably situated and with quite a competency.

EDWARD MORGAN, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, son of Lewis and Sarah A. (Wright) Morgan; he was born near Bainbridge, Mass., May 16, 1790, and dying in Sullivan County, Ind., October 29, 1882, having come from Hamilton County, Ohio, to Sullivan in 1852, and followed farming for thirty years; his wife was born on the Eastern shore of Maryland, October 4, 1804, and died June 29, 1883. Our subject was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 27, 1837, and came with his parents to Sullivan in 1852. In 1859, he went to California and mined in Sacramento County four years; then went to Nevada and mined two and a half years; then through Oregon and finally to Colorado, locating at Austin, where he owned interest in several rich mines. In 1867, he sold his interest in mines, making over \$400,000, but at other times sank large The Morgan-Muncy Mine at one time was considered to be worth over \$500,000, as that sum was refused from William H. Vanderbilt for the same, but the mine was afterward sold for \$60,000. Mr. Morgan owned a one-fourth interest in these mines. In 1867, he sailed from San Francisco for New York, occupying twenty two days via Panama. He then located on his present place, eighty acres, which is finely improved. He was married in Sullivan County, March 4, 1874, to Miss Maggie McCoskey, born in Vigo County, Ind., January 2, 1855, daughter of Levi M. and Cornelia (Day) McCoekev, both natives of Indiana, and by this union Mr. Morgan has three children—Estella, Mirtie and Katie. He is an A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, and a Republican.

DR. S. D. OSBURN, physician, Shelburn, son of Thomas and Martha (Pinkston) Osburn, who were natives respectively, of Kentucky and Indiana, he being one of the pioneers of Hamilton Township. Subject was born in Hamilton Township, Sullivan County, October 12, 1857, where he

was reared, his early education being received in the neighborhood schools, entering in 1878, the Sullivan Graded School, where he remained three years, when he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, graduating in 1878. He then read medicine in Sullivan under Dr. R. H. Crowder till the fall of 1878, when he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and after a two years' course, graduated from that institution in the spring of 1880. In April, 1880, he opened an office at Shelburn, where, although the Doctor is young, he has built up a fine practice, and at present fills the position of Health Officer of Shelburn. He was married in Sullivan County, September 21, 1881, to Miss Ettie Odell, daughter of Abram and Mary (Wibel) Odell, and born February 11, 1868. This union has been blessed with one child, Imo. The Doctor is an I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 420, and a Republican.

MILTON PATTEN, farmer, P. O. Farmersburg, was born in Fairbanks Township, Sullivan County, January 15, 1843, son of Miles and Elizaebth (Bunday) Patten, early settlers of Sullivan County, he being a farmer of Fairbanks Township. Subject was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the neighborhood schools. In the spring of 1866, he purchased twenty acres of land, remained three years, then sold and bought forty-six acres near by, where he remained ten years, but this he also sold, and bought 160 acres where he now lives. He was married in Fairbanks Township, to Miss Annie Dilley, born November 9, 1847, who died in March, 1879, leaving four children—Luther, Dilley J., Ora E. and Annie; she was the daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Johnson) Dilley. His present wife was Mrs. Lucy M. (Clark) Hopewell, daughter of Hamilton and Nancy (All) Clark, natives of Kentucky. Mrs Patten, by her first husband, Sedley M. Hopewell, had two children—Nancy M. and Arthur. Mr. Hopewell was born in Sullivan County, and was a farmer. He died in May 1880. Mrs. Patten was born September 16, 1848. They are members of the Christian Church and he is a Democrat.

GEORGE C. RICHARDS, proprietor of the Curryville Coal Company, established in 1866, and located on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad near Shelburn. The company has forty-two acres of surface and 120 acres of mineral land, the shaft being situated in the center, value, \$25,000. The depth of shaft to first vein is 185 feet, which vein has been worked extensively; it is about four feet thick. From this vein to lower vein it is about forty-six feet, which is six feet in thickness, good quality coal. Employ about sixty men working the lower vein, producing 100 tons per day. Ventilation is by a large steam fan. Since the new company have been operating, they have sunk a new shaft for ventilation. The company has all the modern appliances for mining, hoisting and shipping their product, which is of excellent quality, and supplies the markets at Vincennes, Mt. Vernou, Terre Haute, Paris, Ill., and Chicago. Mr. Richards was born in England, in the town of Ashby, January 31, 1842. He followed mining about twenty-eight years in his native country, and at the age of twenty took the position of a Superintendent of mines, afterward becoming the Chief Superintendent. 1872, Parliament passed a law making it obligatory for all mine Superintendents to pass an Examining Board of engineers and mining experts, which examination Mr. Richards passed honorably and creditably. In 1879, he landed in New York, but soon after located at Shelburn, where he has remained and is now, as stated conducting his business. mine is owned by Richards & Woolly. Our subject was married in England to Miss Sarah Street, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Rowbotham) Street, and from their union have been born nine children—Edith E., George H., Frank W., Bernard J., Francis A., Clement J. and Vilot, living; and Francis M. and Harry S., deceased.

SPENCER RUSSELL, farmer, P. O. Farmersburg, son of James and Mary (McKinley) Russell, both natives of Kentucky, who settled in Sullivan County at an early day, farming being his occupation; he died in 1862, and she in 1856. Our subject was born in Spencer County, Ky., January 11, 1826, and at the age of four years, was brought by his parents to Sullivan County, where he was educated and reared to a life of farming, assisting his father until 1858, when he settled on his present place, eighty acres, which he has improved and where he has remained ever since. He was married in Sullivan County, Curry Township, January 15, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Gaskins, born April 15, 1838, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Copple) Gaskins, and their union has been blessed with eight children—Sarah M., Nancy A., Serena E., Elijah E., Amanda J. and Joseph W.; and James M., deceased. Mr. Russell and family are members of the Christian Church at Liberty, and he is a Democrat.

THOMPSON SHERWOOD (deceased) was born in Guilford County, N. C., December 7, 1808, son of Daniel and Mary Thompson, he born 1779, and she the same year. When subject was three years old his parents moved to the Territory of Indiana; of course the country was then very wild, and the usual hardships of the pioneers were gone through with. Educational facilities were extremely limited. At fifteen years of age, young Thompson Sherwood became powerfully convicted and joined the Methodist Church. On the 15th of September, 1831, he was married to Elizabeth Smith, a lady of many excellent qualities. In 1834, our subject was made class leader, an office he filled for sixteen years. On the 22d day of August, 1848, his beloved wife died, and he was left with a family of small children. Her death was mourned by her husband as only a loving husband can, and the two alternatives of putting the children out with strangers or of marrying presented themselves, so he wisely chose the latter, taking to wife in the following November Jane Thomerson. On July 28, 1850, his father died, after a long life of Then, on the 12th of December, 1859, the Creator called our subjet to his home in heaven, he peacefully passing away in the full hope of grace that only the Christian religion can give.

HUGH L. SHERWOOD, son of Thompson and Elizabeth (Smith) Sherwood, respectively of North Carolina and Indiana. Subject was born in Washington County, Ind., March 27, 1837. Was reared and educated in his native county. In 1857, came to Sullivan County and purchased a farm in Curry Township, where he followed farming until 1879, when he sold farm and located at Curryville, this county, and embarked in mercantile pursuits until August 1, 1881, when his store was burned, losing all stock but \$300. The loss aggregated \$3,200. In the following November he located at Shelburn and opened his present store, carrying a stock of \$4,000, doing a business of \$10,000 or \$12,000 per year. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as private; participated in the following engagements: Resaca, Dallas Woods, Burnt Hickory, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, capture of Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, having made the trip on foot. Mustered out at Washington City, and dis-

charged at Indianapolis. Married in Sullivan County, Ind., December 25, 1860, to Miss Sarah E. Manwarring. She was born in Sullivan County, Ind., February 3, 1842. To this union they have three children living—Luella E., Annie B. and Mary. The deceased is Argettie. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I. O. O. F. and a Republican.

ROBERT STEWART, proprietor Stewart House, Shelburn, son of James and Jean (Grindley) Stewart, natives of Scotland, and born in Kilsyth. They were married in their native country, and in 1856 came to America, locating in Evansville, and engaging in the hotel business for four years. They then went to Petersburg, Pike County, and from there in 1862, they went to Jackson Township, this county, remaining till he died in 1877. He was a miner. Robert, the subject of this sketch, was born in Kilsyth, Scotland, March 6, 1828, his early life being spent in mining, and his education, consequently, being quite limited. At the age of seventeen, he came to America and was engaged in mining at Pitteburgh about six years, when he went to Kentucky, from where he crossed to Evansville, and then, in 1854, began the sinking of the first coal shaft in Southern Indiana. He operated for a mining company till 1857, when he went to California and worked in a quick silver mine near San Jose; then went to the Frazier River country in 1858. From there he sailed for Mexico, and thence to New Orleans; thence to Pittsburg, and thence to Carrolton, Mo., where he engaged in mining till 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Twenty third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and acted as Duty Sergeant. He was in the engagements at Shiloh, Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea, and was discharged at Savannah, Ga., in January, 1865. He then located in Jackson Township, Sullivan County, till 1872; thence to Pimento, Vigo County, in mining two years; then back to his farm in Jackson Town. ship; sold his farm after one year, and entered hotel business at Farmersburg; conducted the business two years; then sold out and located at his present hotel, the Stewart House. April 20, 1854, he was married at Pittsburgh, Penn., to Miss Anna Otterson, born in Ireland May 2, 1834. who came to America with her parents when eighteen months old. They have six children—Nancy K., Mary, Janet, Jean G., Anna B. and James E. They have three deceased—Jean, Lenora and Robert J. Mr. Stewart is an A. F. & A. M., and a Republican. He was originally a Democrat, but cast his last vote for that party for its nominee, James Buchanan.

DAVID STUTSMAN, farmer, P. O. Farmersburg, was born in Clark County, Ind., March 23, 1836, son of Joseph and Rachael M. (Crist) Stutsman, natives of Clark County; he was born August 2, 1804, and dying in August, 1876; she was born January 7, 1812, and dying October 30, 1872. When subject was three years of age, he was taken by his parents to Clay County, Ind., where they remained four years, and in 1840 came to Sullivan, where David remained with his parents till of age, when he settled on eighty acres of land in Curry Township, which he partially improved, until 1864, when he removed to his present place, of 100 acres. February 24, 1859, he married Miss Sarah Gaskins, born in Clark County, April 14, 1836, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Copple) Gaskins, and the union has resulted in six children—Charley F., Oda A., Elijah B. and Elizabeth B., living; and Joseph B. and Cora E., dead. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Stutsman, has served two years as School Director. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN WENCE, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, was born in Greene County. Ohio, March 4, 1838, son of Abraham and Sarah (Permain) Wence, respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia; the former was born September 12, 1803, and in 1844 came to Sullivan County, where he followed farming until 1872, when he died. His wife was born in Rockbridge County, Va., April 20, 1807, and died in Sullivan County November 4. Subject, when six years of age, removed with his parents to Jackson Township, Sullivan County, where he was reared and educated. After coming of age he worked as a farm hand for two years, and then rented a farm which he cultivated about five years. In 1867, he came to Curry Township and settled on his present place, which consists of sixty acres of highly improved land. October 5, 1879, he lost his dwelling by fire, but built another soon afterward. He has served as Supervisor four He was married in Sullivan, April 4, 1861, to Miss Louvicia A. McBride, born in Sullivan County April 25, 1842, daughter of William C. and Malinda (McIntosh) McBride, and by this union there have been born four children-William K., Ira S. and Ona May, living, and one dead-Henry O. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and all the family are Good Templars. He is a strong Democrat and takes an active interest in all elections. He cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Wence started life in a humble way, but is now quite comfortably situated.

ISAAC WOOLLEY, miner, Shelburn, was born in Nottinghamshire, Eng., July 4, 1842, son of Abraham and Sarah (Haywood) Woolley. Our subject early learned the art of mining, having begun at the age of twelve years, continuing the same till he was twenty-two, when he entered the office of Barber, Walker & Co., mining engineers at Eastwood, Nottinghamshire. Eng., where he remained eighteen months; then embarked for America, obtaining employment in Allegheny City in the Surveyor's office. In the fall of 1865, he returned to England and became Superintendent of the Victory Mines, at the city of Wakefield, remaining there three years; then three years as Superintendent of Kingswood Mines, near Bristol; then in same capacity at Stockport, till 1879, when he again crossed the Atlantic and located at Brazil, Ind., where he surveyed several mines, when he became a partner of George C. Richards, in the Currysville Coal Company. These mines, by the way, in addition to rich viens of coal, have a vein of carbonate of iron. Mr. Woolley was married in the city of Derby, Eng., to Sarah A. Richards, daughter of Matthew and May (Walker) Richards, and three children have been born to them— Mary S., Herbert I. and Samuel R. He is an A. F. & A. M.

GILL TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ARNETT was born in Haddon Township, Sullivan County, Ind., October 4, 1823, son of Leven and Nancy (Roberts) Arnett. Subject commenced life as a farmer, and is still engaged in that occupation. Mr. Arnett commenced life with but very little of this world's goods. He rented a tract of land, upon which he lived one year, and then moved to New Lebanon, where he commenced hauling, but in 1848

went to farming, at which he has met with good success. December 16, 1845, he married Mary Burnett. Mr. Arnett is a Democrat, having cast his first vote for James K. Polk. He has traveled considerably on the Mississippi River, and on one occasion, whilst in Louisiana, witnessed a duel between a Mr. Robbins and a Mr. Jones. He was elected County Commissioner in 1882.

JOTHAM BRAGDON is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born December 11, 1827, being the oldest of four children born to Benjamin and Rebecca (Wood) Bragdon. In 1864, Mr. Bragdon came to his present place, which he has since made his home, and engaged in the occupation of farming, being very successful, now owning 208½ acres of excellent land, all under a high state of cultivation. October 20, 1853, he was married to Miss Asenath M. Fairfield, daughter of Josiah and Sophia (Thompson) Fairfield, and to this union have been born six children, five of whom are now living—Emma B., wife of Dr. G. W. Finley; Rebecca S., Jotham J., Vorhees and Clara A. In his political affilia-

tions, Mr. Bragdon is a Democrat.

JOHN BUFF was born in North Carolina December 12, 1809, being the only child born to John and Theresa (Jones) Buff, and while yet an infant was brought to Ohio, and reared in Brown and Clermont Counties, where his father died at the age of thirty years. In the winter of 1862, subject came to his present abode. January 5, 1830, he married Jane C. (Pigman) Page, daughter of Levi and Jennie Pigman, and eleven children have been born, seven of whom are living—Harrison, Nathaniel G., Mary E., Benjamin, George W., Elizabeth and Josephine. February 23, 1875, Mr. Buff lost his wife by death, and May 25, 1876, he was married to Maria (Edwards) French. The occupation of Mr. Buff has always been farming, and in that pursuit has been successful, owning at the present time 240 acres of land. He has been a member of the Christian Church for the past twenty-five years, and politically is a Democrat. Mr. Buff is the father of Judge G. W. Buff, of this judicial district.

JOHN W. BURNETT was born in Sullivan County, Gill Township, February 16, 1841, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Allen) Burnett. Subject received his education in the Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, graduating in 1870. March 16, 1871, he was married to Harriet J. Orndorff, and two children have been born to them-Edgar L., born January 18, 1872; and Catherine, February 23, 1877 (deceased). In 1877, Mrs. Bur. nett died, and on the 26th of September, 1878, he was married to Mary E. Hunt, who has borne him two children-Gertie B., born November 21, 1881, and Jessie B., October 31, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican; also an A. F. & A. M. On the 6th of July, 1861, he was mustered into the service at Indianapolis, in Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Capt. James Garrett. He was in Virginia in the army of Gen. Butler, and afterward in the South and Southwest. at Newport News, Fort Jackson, Port Phillip, Baton Rouge, and finally was furloughed on account of sickness. He was discharged January 10, 1866, having served his country four years and six months. In 1881, he was commissioned Mail Messenger, and is also agent for the Indiana, Illinois & Southern Railroad.

WILLIAM COOPER was born December 31, 1855, near the place where he now resides, being the second of five children born to Charles

W. and Ellen (Creager) Cooper. Subject remained with his father, assisting on the farm until he attained his twentieth year, when he emigrated to Wilson County, Kan., where he engaged in stock-trading. After the expiration of one year, he returned to Sullivan County and engaged in farming and stock-raising for two years, when his father died. Mr. Cooper, in conjunction with his mother, purchased the respective shares of his father's estate, and he is now engaged in farming the same. He has also shipped large quantities of stock. There are few young men who succeed so early in life as Mr. Cooper, as he now owns 467 acres of land, and is one of the heaviest producers in the country. He also owns the Merom Ferry. November 28, 1883, he married Anna E. Ellis, daughter of John and Cynthia (Burnett) Ellis. He is a Republican.

THOMAS J. CUSHMAN, a descendant of Robert Cushman, one of the pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower, is a native of Sullivan County, being born February 27, 1849, the seventh of nine children born to Carpenter and Catharine (Huff) Cushman. the former being a native of New York State; three only of the nine children are living—Seth (the oldest of the family), Lydia Brumbly and our subject. Mr. Cushman has always been a resident of Gill Township, and his occupation is that of a miller, he running his mill under the Hungarian system, the capacity of which is 125 barrels of flour per day. Mr. Cushman served his country gallantly during the late struggle, and is a Republican; also is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having filled the position of Worshipful Master for four years.

WILLIAM F. DODDS was born in Gill Township January 22, 1841, the fourth child of twelve born to William F. and Naucy S. (Springer) Dodds, both natives of Kentucky, the father coming to New Lebanon in 1832, and shortly after which he was married. He served as Postmaster at New Lebanon thirty-one years, and as Justice of the Peace twentyeight years. He died August 5, 1873, being a devoted Christian, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. December 19, 1876, our subject married Abbie (Thrasher) Silver, daughter of Nathan and Rachael (Murray) Thrasher, and to this union four children have been born-Charles A., Mary A., Florence M. and Henry A. Mrs. Dodds had two children by her former husband—Rachael and James L. Subject enlisted during the late war in the Second Indiana Cavalry. Forty first Regiment, and served for a period of three years, being mustered out October 4, 1864. He is a farmer, and owns over seventyeight acres of good land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican.

DORY EATON was born in Gill Township, Sullivan County, Ind., June 19, 1887, the ninth of eleven children born to William and Mary (Hunt) Eaton, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana in 1816. Dory remained with his parents till he was twenty-five years of age, when, on January 80, 1862, he married Martha J. Vickery, daughter of Nineveth and Nancy (Hopewell) Vickery, and to this union seven children have been born, four of whom are now living—Lora, Courty, Nannie V. and Oscar D., aged nineteen, fourteen and nine years, and two months respectively. Mr. Eaton received a good common school education, and his occupation has always been farming, now owning eighty acres of good land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Lebanon, and he is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. HANCHETT, a prominent citizen of Merom. was born in Livingston County, N. Y., July 28, 1823, second child of three born to Charles and Susan (Gorton) Hanchett. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Hauchett went to Utica, Mich., where he remained until the fall of 1848, when he came to Greene County, where he remained two years. when he moved to Merom, stayed eighteen months, then went to Iowa. Afterward, he came back to Sullivan County, and finally, in 1875, removed to his present place. November 22, 1853, he was married to Esther A. Thompson, of Washington County, Ky., and ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are living-Rollin, Charles E., Kate E., George W., Jr., Susan E., Sarah A., Helen M. and John L. Mr. Hanchett served in the Fifteenth Regiment United States Volunteers, in the Mexican war, and again come out at the call of his country during the late struggle for the maintenance of the Union, serving three years in the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. The occupation of subject is farming, and he is a Republican.

PETER L. HOPEWELL was born in Gill Township, Sullivan County, Ind., January 30, 1824, son of John and Catherine (Lisman) Hopewell. Subject is a blacksmith by trade, and has been conducting a shop at New Lebanon since 1845. On the 1st of December, 1845, he was married to Emeline Hunley, and one child has been born to them. Mrs. Hopewell has two children—Nancy J. and Mary M. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican. The facilities for an education were very limited with Mr. Hopewell, his father being a poor man, but by industry and economy he has overcome his lack of learning. He has worked steadily at his trade, but in 1860 met with a serious loss in the burning of his house. He, however, soon built another one, in which he at present lives, besides owning some land.

JACOB HOUPT is a native of Iredell County, N. C., born January 11, 1812, fourth child of nine born to Anthony and Susanna (Albright) Houpt. February 7, 1833, he married Sarah H. James, and to their union have been burn ten children, six of whom are living—Thomas J., who married Ellen Pinkston; William A., who married Ellen Scott; Mary T.; John W., whose wife was Mary J. Barton; Robert K., who married Cynthia Burks and Jacob T., who married Sarah A. Burton. In 1884, subject came to this county (Sullivan), and the next year moved to Missouri, staying there until 1839, when they returned to their present place. Mr. Houpt received but a limited education, and he has followed farming all his life. He owns 240 acres of good land where he lives; also, two and three-fourth acres at Graysville. He raises considerable stock. Mrs. Houpt died in July, 1848, and May 15, 1856, he was married to Cynthia A. (Walker) Lindsay, and one child has been born to them—Morris M. Mr. and Mrs Houpt are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat.

MESHA HUNT was born in Gill Township July 12, 1838, the seventh of eleven children born to John R. and Hannah (Davidson) Hunt. He was born in March, 1802, in Kentucky, who, in company with his parents, came to this State at an early day. Subject remained with his parents till he was twenty-three years old, when he married, September 26, 1860, Miss Sarah A. Eaton, to whom four children have been born. Charles D., Ida E., Mamie and Joseph, aged respectively twenty-ty-two, twenty, seventeen and eight years. His occupation is farming, now owning ninety-five acres of excellent land. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat.

JOHN L. KAUFMAN is a native of Gill Township, born on the farm where he now lives May 14, 1828, fifth of six children born to Abraham and Phœbe (Keykendall) Kaufman. April 21, 1851, Mr. Kaufman was married to Diana McCrory, daughter of James and Demaris (Drake) McCrory, and to their union, have been born seven children—Elvira, wife of Jefferson Raley; James B., who married Anna McCollough; Albert, who married Della R. Ernest; Alexander, whose wife was Lucy Pinkston; Sarah A., wife of Harrison Burton; Thomas and Charlotte. November 8, 1866, Mrs. Kaufman died, and May 10, 1868, he married Mrs. Nancy E. Holmes, and two children have blessed their union, only one living, Mary R. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat, that party in September, 1879, electing him to the office of County Commissioner, and served in that capacity for five years with marked ability.

DAVID W. LARK was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, February 7, 1836, the sixth of ten children born to David and Nancy (Miller) Larr. Subject came to Greene County, this State, with his parents in 1843, and assisted his father in farming till the latter part of 1859, and was married in March of the following year to Mary A. Blue, daughter of William H. and Mary (Harris) Blue, and to this union three children have been born, two of whom are living—Emma J., wife of Charles W. Cooper, and Mary E. March 10, 1874, Mrs. Larr died, and February 21, 1875, Mr. Larr married Nancy A. Stanley, and one child has blessed their union—Ora M. Mr. Larr, during the late war, enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served his country gallantly. He has followed farming all his life, owning at the present time 180 acres of good land. He is a Republican, and a member of the A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F.

ANTHONY S. MASON is a native of Washington County, Ky., born April 10, 1808, being the fifth child of thirteen born to James and Rebecca (Sandusky) Mason, who came to this township at an early day. October 25, 1827, he married Mary M. Armstrong, and twelve children have been born, nine of whom are living—William T., who married Amanda Lynch; Mary Jane, who is the wife of Lewis Eaton; John W., who married Mary E. Knotts; Robert B., whose wife was Hattie Duncan; Rebecca S., wife of John Bruner; Samuel T., who married Matilda Davis; Thomas A., who married Laura Springer; Katharine, wife of Anthony S. Springer; and Richard R., whose wife was Nancy Dodds. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Lebanon. The occupation of Mr. Mason has always been farming and raising stock, and he is looked upon as one of the best citizens of Gill Township. His politics is Republican.

FRANCIS P. McCLAIN is a native of Nicholas County, Ky., born

FRANCIS P. McCLAIN is a native of Nicholas County, Ky., born November 16, 1818, the eldest of seven children born to Alexander and Elizabeth (Caldwell) McClain, who emigrated with their family to Brown County in 1829. Subject remained with his parents till the fall of 1859, when he removed to Clinton County, Ill., where he stayed until the fall of 1862, when he removed to his present place of abode. February 13, 1840, he married Louisa Veil, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Christ) Vail, and to this union six children have been born, four of whom are living—Cindora, wife of G. W. Harris; Francena, wife of J. A. Hays; Orlando; and Lestie, who married Miss Sarah Russell. June 18, 1861, Mrs. McClain died, and in July, 1870, he married Rebecca Purviance.

He and wife are members of the Christian Church, having been a Deacon in the same for thirty-five years. Farming has been the principal occupation of subject, and in politics he is a Republican.

RUSSELL E. MINTER is a native of this county (Sullivan), and was born March 25, 1848, eldest of four children born to William and Melinda (Pinkston) Minter. William Minter, the father of our subject, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., August 10, 1818, and at the age of sixteen years went to Missouri, and from there, at the age of eighteen, went to Texas; served in the Texan army fourteen months, and then returned to Missouri, where he was engaged in buying horses for the Gov-In 1842, he came to Terre Haute, where he was engaged in buying corn, and afterward in driving stage. November 12, 1845, his marriage occurred, he then returning to Missouri, but after two years came back to the vicinity of where his son now lives. He was successful in farming, owning about seven hundred acres of land here, and 960 acres in Texas. March 15, 1882, his team ran away with him and causing such injuries as to produce death two days later. To his children, Russell and his sister, and his wife, the estate was left, which our subject is Mr. Minter is a Democrat. now managing.

U. W. SETZER was born in Knox County, Ind., December 15, 1837, the sixth child of ten children born to Samuel and M. (Richards) Setzer, he being a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Setzer remained with his parents till he was nineteen years of age, when he removed to Pike County, and in 1861 enlisted as a private in the Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, serving till the battle of Stone River, where he was wounded in the left hand. January 3, 1865, Mr. Setzer married Martha J. Gilmore, and to this union have been born three children—Emory, aged eighteen years; Oscar, sixteen years; Ida, fourteen years; and John, twelve years. His occupation is farming, and he owns 120 acres of good land, well-improved; he also raises, buys and sells a great many horses. He is a Republican

and takes an active interest in all public matters.

HENRY WOOD is a native of Virginia, born January 3, 1824, being the second of seven children born to Henry and Nancy (Bryant) Wood, who emigrated to Clay County, Ind., in 1836, they removing two years later to Sullivan County. July 13, 1848, our subject married Almarena Rundle, daughter of Jared and Martia (Clark) Rundle, who were natives of the State of New York, who came to Indiana in 1818. He was an early teacher, and died in 1833. By this union, Mr. Wood has had seven children born to him, six of whom are living-Elvira, wife of George R. Tilford, of Kansas; Maria, wife of William D. Tilford; John, a teacher; Nannie B., Carrie and Ed H. Mr. Wood's two daughters, Nannie and Carrie, are engaged in teaching in Merom. Mr. Wood served for a period of seven months as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being Sergeant. He and wife are members of the Universalist Church; is a Republican, and has been Justice of the Peace for seven years. He is now operating a cooper shop in Merom.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BAKER, undertaker, Pleasantville, was born in Lewiston, Niagara County, N. Y., July 30, 1830. His parents were Nathan and Prudence (Walker) Baker, who settled in Greene County, Ind., in November, The education of subject was principally acquired in New York, except what he received in Lewiston previous to nine years of age. farmed from nine to twenty-one years of age; twenty-one to twenty eight, in a cabinet sliop; twenty-eight to forty, a farmer; forty to forty-seven, a merchant, since which time he has been in the cabinet and undertaking business in Sullivan County. He was married, June 9, 1855, to Margaret Halstead. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, but Mr. Baker is not a member of any church, but a Methodist in principle. He is not much of a politician, but a very strong Republican, and has been for a number of years. He came to Sullivan County in 1874, and went into the mercantile business with William P. O'Haver, which continued five years, and in the fall of 1878 went into the cabinet and undertaking business with William Hines, which continued two years. Mr. Baker still remains, and is the people's general undertaker and cabinet-maker. He has seen a great change in Indiana during his residence, from almost a wilderness up to its present condition. In 1840, his father bought perhaps the first cook-stove in the county. As to relics, he has in his possession one silver tablespoon which is over 200 years old. It belonged to his grandmother's grandmother and grandfather, Sarah and Nathan Mul-He has also some other curiosities. Mr. Baker has a boy that he is raising that has quite a history. His great-grandfather was murdered by the Indians, and his grandfather and a brother were captured by the Indians at the time of the murder.

SILAS BOOKER, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born February 24, 1825, son of George W. and Mary (Padgett) Booker. Mr. Booker settled in this county in Jefferson Township in the year 1849, and on the 26th of March, 1849, his nuptials with Rebecca Cox were celebrated, and to this union six children have been born—Josiah, born February 2, 1850; Abraham, May 22, 1852; Harrison, November 2, 1855; Mary J., March 23, 1859; Margaret A., June 13, 1860; Nancy E., August 1, 1862. Mr. Booker has been a farmer all his life, commencing in the woods with nothing, and has worked hard, and by industry has in his possession 240 acres of land, well improved. Politically, he is a Democrat, casting his first vote for James K. Polk.

GEORGE W. BURRIS, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born in Knox County, Tenn., the 27th day of September, 1835, son of James and Permelia J. (Tinsley) Burris. He was married to Mary Hansard on the 15th of January, 1851, and to this union seven children have been born, four living—John, Ulysses Grant, Ambrose and Laura. He settled in Jefferson Township, Sullivan County, in the year 1851. He enlisted in the United States service on the 14th day of August, 1862, to serve three years or during the war, and was in Capt. McCublin's company, E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and

was discharged on the 8th day of July, 1865, by reason of expiration of his term of service. He was with Sherman at Atlanta, and at the battles of Chickamauga and Perryville, and was in several skirmishes in Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee, never receiving a wound. He returned to his family in July, 1865, and then went to farming, which he has kept up until the present time. During his term of service, his wife attended to the business, buying a small piece of land where they now

live and enjoying the blessings of life. He is a Republican.

BENJAMIN CLEAVELAND, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born March 16, 1813, in Jefferson County, Ky., son of Adin and Mary (Conyers) Cleaveland. He settled in this township in 1838, when it was comparatively a wilderness, building a small log house, sixteen feet square. He remained in this small cabin about five years, when he built another and better cabin, which some time after gave place to a hewed-log cabin with a shingle roof. The next house he built, and the fourth one, was a frame, in which he now lives. He was married October 30, 1839, to Ann McCammon, and five children have been born to them-Mary J. William, John, Andrew and Wesley. His wife departed this life November 20, 1852, and in the fall of 1853 he married Louisa K. Douthitt, who also died the following fall, when he married his third wife, Margaret P. Padget, March 5, 1857, by which union there were born four children, viz.: Benjamin, Thomas, George and James S. Mr. Cleaveland is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, having been baptized when eighteen years of age, by Rev. John Dale. Politically, he is a Conservative. He has filled the position of Trustee of the township, and levied the tax to build the first brick schoolhouse in the township. Mr. Cleaveland is a public-spirited man, being a friend to all charitable institutions. Mrs. Cleaveland has a great many bedclothes of her own manufacture, and it is interesting to hear her tell about her first lesson in spinning. is a highly respected lady, and her step-children think as much of her as though she was their mother. Mr. Cleaveland attended Sunday school at Lacey's Wood, which he says was not a Baptist, nor a Methodist school, but only a good school without being denominational.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born in Haddon Township, this county, February 18, 1836, son of John and Paulina (Hackett) Davidson. January 1, 1872, he was married to Margaret McCammon, which union has been blessed with seven children, four living—William, Martha, Scott and Edna; those dead are Edward, Rush and Lolo. In addition to farming, Mr. Davidson trades in stock, horses, sheep and poultry, shipping considerable quantities of the same. Subject has traveled in eight or ten States, commencing the world with nothing but willing hands and a stout heart, and after an extended experience in working for others, has accumulated that which makes him feel at ease. Mrs. Davidson was born September 2, 1846, and, with her husband, is a devout member of the Christian Church. Mr. Davidson is a Democrat.

REV. LEWIS R. EDMONDS, son of Rev. John P. Edmonds and Jane (Reneau) Edmonds, was born in New Albany, Floyd Co., Ind., October 27, 1835, and with his parents moved to Jackson County, Ind.; from thence to Knox County. In the year 1859, the father of the subject of this sketch being appointed in charge of Linton Circuit, Indiana Conference, the said L. R. Edmonds accompanied his parents to the field of labor assigned the father, settling in the southern part of the circuit, the neighborhood where the little town of Pleasantville now stands.

Educational advantages at that time being far different from the present. he was only able to acquire a limited education, sufficient, though, to enable him to teach in the public schools of Knox, Sullivan and Greene Counties. In the year 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss H. Sarelda O'Haver, daughter of the late Pleasant M. O'Haver, living thus with much anticipated pleasure before him until the year 1862, when he felt that the condition of his country was such that his services should be given to his country; so on the 22d day of August, 1862, he was mustered into a company having been organized by Capt. James Holdson, assigned to the Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Was engaged in many of the hardest fought battles of the late war. He was one of Sherman's boys and, having gone through the ever-memorable Georgia campaign, in which almost every inch of ground was hotly contested, from Dalton, Ga., on that line of railroad, southward to Jonesboro, witnessed the capture of Savannah, Fort McAllister and many other points of interest. On the 9th day of June, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service of his country, and returned to his home in Jefferson Township, Sullivan Co., Ind. In calling upon this citizen of our county, I found a family apparently very ambitious to do good. Their two oldest daughters are teachers in our public schools. Mr. Edmonds religiously is a Methodist, politically a Republican. I find, in looking over the record of Mr. Edmonds' work, that he is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; has preached over 300 funeral sermons, and officiated at 98 weddings, showing that his work is thus complicated, divided between the living and the dead.

ROBERT ELLIS, stock dealer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., November 17, 1845, the son of John W. and Sarah (Ching) Ellis. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years off age, and then commenced farming with his brother, in Sullivan County, on his father's farm; remained there three years and then went to Greene County and farmed together until the year 1881, when he commenced farming for himself in Greene County, where he owns 112 acres, which he intends to rent and then live at Pleasantville. He was married, December 23, 1873, to Sarah E. Mayfield, daughter of George Mayfield. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pleasantville, and is a Democrat, having always been one. There have been born to Mr. Ellis three children, namely: Pearl, born October 20, 1877; Lawrence, born April 20, 1879; Melvin, born January 10, 1882. Mr. Ellis was twenty-one years of age, he started out in the world with nothing excepting a colt, which he still has in his possession. He commenced farming and managed to make, by industry, \$1,000 in three years, when his brother and he bought a farm in Greene County, in partnership, and they still hold it; also a nice property in Pleasantville and six acres of ground, which at this time enables him to live with ease, being worth about \$6,000.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, M. D., Pleasantville, was born November 5, 1841, near Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, son of Jesse L. and Sarah (Smith) Fleming. He settled in Sullivan County July 10, 1866; he first entered school at four years of age, to Mr. Jacob Countz, and then attended common schools until he was seventeen years old, and in the spring of 1859, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. G. D. Hamilton, of Knoxville, Jefferson Co., Ohio; read medicine with him until August 1, 1862, when he entered the army. He married, June 19, 1867,

Salence A. Warden, at Richmond. Jefferson Co., Ohio; he is a member of Pleasantville Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 408, and Pleasantville Encamp. ment No. 148, and has passed the chairs, and represented the Lodge and Encampment both at Grand Lodge at Indianapolis, and was also the first initiated in Freelandsville Lodge, No. 494, A., F. & A. M., with membership now in Sullivan Lodge, No. 263, Sullivan, Ind. He also belongs to the Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter, No. 81, at Sullivan, Ind. In politics, he is and was always a Democrat. He was in the late war, commencing August 1, 1862, a member of Capt. James M. Shane's Company A, Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He entered camp at Mingo, Jefferson Co., Ohio, August 6, and from there to Covington, Ky.; from there to Lexington, Ky., and from there had to retreat with Gen. Nelson's army from Richmond, Ky., to Louisville, Ky., by way of Versailles, Frankfort, etc. He was detailed to serve in Hospital No. 19, Louisville, Ky., and remained in the hospital from September, 1862, until the 6th day of May, 1863, when he reported to his regiment at Franklin, Tenn., when he was detailed to the field hospital, and with the Second Brigade Hospital, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga for glory, and got all he wanted. He continued with Second Brigade Hospital until after the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, when the Third and Second Brigade Hospitals were made one, and called Second Division Hospital, Fourteenth Army Corps, represented by a white acorn. He was made druggist and Assistant Hospital Steward, and made the march from there to Washington, D. C., and was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, From there he returned home at Steubenville, Ohio, and read medicine until September, 1865, when he entered the Medical College at Ann Arbor, Mich.; remained there until the 1st of April, 1866, when he returned to Steubenville, Ohio, and remained there until June 10, 1866, when he came to Sullivan County, Ind., and settled at Pleasantville, and on the 28d of July, 1866, he entered in partnership with Dr. James McDowell, Sr., in the practice of medicine, and their partnership continued for fourteen years to a day, when they dissolved by mutual consent, and on the best of terms, they never having had a quarrel, the books, papers, notes and partnership deeds and mortgages still remaining with him. From July 23, 1880, he practiced alone until January 1, 1881, when he took in Dr. McClung as a partner, but on the 23d day of March they dissolved, after being in partnership but two months and twenty-three days. March 10, 1882, he and Dr. L. C. McDowell entered into partnership and are still working together under the firm name of Fleming & McDowell. When he came to Pleasantville he had \$175, and was in debt \$450 when he was married, but by close application to business, he got out of debt, and has accumulated nearly 300 acres of good land. Since he has been here, over seventeen years, he has been present at the birth of over 1,000 children, and has lost only two mothers.

ROBERT GIBBS, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born in Shelby County, Ky., March 3, 1823, son of James L. and Catharine (Truman) Gibbs, and came to this township in the year 1849. His educational advantages were limited, but in its stead our subject is possessed of a full share of good common sense. He was married, March 12, 1846, to Elizabeth Rooksby, and ten children have been born to them, seven of whom are living—Alexander, born December 16, 1846; Richard, April 14, 1848;

Mary E. and Helen (twins), May 29, 1852; Rhoda, December 11, 1856; Lucy, February 22; Mortimer, August 18, 1868. Mr. Gibbs is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has been for thirty years. He has been Supervisor of his district three terms, and is an advocate for good roads. He came here when the country was tolerably wild, and built him a log house, in which he lived until 1861, when he built another, which he sold out afterward and moved to the Blevins farm, where he lived for sixteen years, and then bought where he now lives. Mr. Gibbs has been considerable of a hunter, and can tell some very interesting stories of his adventures. He has seen as many as eighteen deer within

sight of his house. He is a Democrat.

CAPT. JAMES HOLDSON, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born in Shelby County, Ky., January 20, 1818, son of James and Lilia (Dougan) Holdson. He settled in Jefferson Township, Sullivan County, in the year 1817, and has been a farmer ever since. He was married to Naomi Wallace, when he was about twenty two years old, and to their union the following children were born: Joseph, Nancy, Stephen and Laura. His second wife was Angeline Bedwell, and to this union one child was born-Harriet. His second wife dying, he married Sarah Burton, on the 9th of June, 1873, and to this union two children have been born—Cynthia Ann and James Arthur. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically a Republican. Mr. Holdson was in the Mexican war, enlisting June 6, 1846, and was at the battle of Buena Vista, and then returned home, after being discharged at New Orleans; he arrived July 4, 1847. In 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, and was commissioned Captain of Company H, Second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, by Gev. Morton, on the 22d day of August, 1862, and was with Sherman through some of his hard fighting; was in the battles of Vicksburg and Hain's Bluff, Jackson, Mission Ridge, and was wounded at Dallas five times, when he was sent to the hospital, and was furloughed; went home, where he staid thirty days, and then met his regiment at Atlanta, Ga., and was at the battle of Jonesboro; then went to Nashville, Tenn., and from there to the coast, fighting hard all the way through, defeating the rebels at Macon, killing and capturing 2,300 men, and losing only seventy of their forces, and from there went to Rolla, and then to Bentonville, where they had a hard fight with Johnston, defeating him; then went to Columbia, S. C., then to North Carolina, and thence to Washington, and was mustered out on the 10th day of June, 1865, when they were paid off at Indianapolis, and returned home, receiving an honorable discharge, and feeling satisfied the war was over, returning to his family, where he owns and runs a farm of 265 acres of land.

STRAWTHER M. HOWARD, saddle and harness maker, Pleasant-ville, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., December 22, 1836, son of Ruel and Mary (McConnell) Howard. His parents settled in this county in 1830. He began the trade of saddle and harness maker in 1853, which he followed until 1866, when he went into the grocery business at Carlisle, but returned in a year and resumed his old business, in which he has continued ever since. He was married, September 30, 1868, to Mary E. Artterburn, and has five children—Amy L., born October 11, 1869; Frank G., December 1, 1870; Maud O., September 10, 1872; Charles W., September 12, 1872; Daisy O., July 10, 1882. Mr. Howard is a member of the Baptist Church, an I. O. O. F., Subordinate

Lodge and Encampment. Keeps the hotel at Pleasantville, and votes the Democratic ticket.

JOSEPH T. HOWARD, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born in Jefferson Township, Sullivan County, Ind., May 11, 1840, son of Cornelius and Naomi (Mayfield) Howard. He received what schooling was attainable in the township schools, and commenced life as a farmer, continuing at the same. March 28, 1867, he was married to Hester A. Osburn, the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth M. Osburn, and four children came to bless the happy union—Cornelius W., born June 25, 1868; Nathan M., August 2, 1870; Clara E., December 5, 1872 (deceased); and Alvin C., September 8, 1874 (deceased). Mr. Howard is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been for seventeen years; is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was sent to Cincinnati, thence to Kentucky; and then back to Cincinnati, and from thence to Jeffersonville, Ind., and from there across to Louisville and into camp. From there he went to Perryville, and was in that battle, the 8th of October, where he was wounded in the wrist, sent to the hospital, remained there until January 18, 1863, when he was discharged for disability.

JOHN HUME, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born in Ripley County, Ind., on the 8th day of December, 1825. the son of Lewis and Mary (Roberts) Hume. He settled in Jefferson Township, Sullivan County, in April, 1861. May 16, 1850, he was married to Frances Byland, and to this union eleven children have been born-Weeden, Rosan M., Isabelle, Lewis C., Mary, Nancy G., Elijah, Joseph, Clarissa, William T. and Florence. He was elected Township Trustee in April, 1866, and held the said office five years and six months. When he was elected there was only one brick house in the township, and when he went out of office every district had a good schoolhouse except No. 3, having ten districts instead of nine, when he took the office. He was also elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1863, and served two years and over, when he resigned. He was somewhat interested in the education of the people. Many of them could not write their own names, which made him a great deal of extra work, and he says now the progress is remarkable, there being but few who cannot read in the township. He received only a limited education himself, going only to district schools in Rush County. Casting his first vote for free school system he gained it. When Mr. Hume moved here there was not much improvement in the way of buildings, and getting their first grist mill by subscription. He has built him a good house, and by industry has accumulated about 175 acres of land, well improved with a good barn, 40x60, and farm in good repair. He introduced the first tile ditch in the township that he knows of. wife are members of the Baptist Church, and have been for twelve or thirteen years. He is a National in politics.

JOHN T. JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born July 7, 1810, son of John and Susanna (Thomas) Jackson. He came to this township in the fall of 1839. January 10, 1832, he married Mary L. Pirtle, and to them were born seven children, six of whom are living—John H., William A., James W., Jefferson G., Harriet K. and Mary E. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been since 1842. He cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson and still votes the Democratic ticket. Farming has been his occupa-

tion throughout life, having followed the plow since he was seven years old. When Mr. Jackson came to this country, it was very wild and full of game. He has caught many a turkey by running them down on horseback. When he arrived here he had \$60, \$50 of which he put in forty acres of land, and with the other ten bought provisions. By trading an old wagon and horse he added a cow and some corn to his stock and store, and by subsequent industry and frugality he has attained quite a competency, owning 160 acres of good land, and living comfortably and happily. His wife and four daughters are members of the church.

ROBERT McCLUNG, farmer, P. O. Pleaseanville, was born in Rockingham County, Va., February 20, 1810, son of Robert and Nancy (Tutwiler) McClung. He came to this county in 1838, but was very dissatisfied at first, and went to hunting for a livelihood, which he followed for fifteen years, when he commenced farming and bricklaying. January 28, 1836, he married Amy O'Haver, of Logan County, Ohio, and to them were born eleven children, nine of whom are living—Nancy C., Susan E., Thomas N., Maggie L., Martha A., Joseph O., James W., David E. and Samuel Y. Those dead are Robert J. and Henry T., the latter being killed near Knoxville, Tenn., whilst on duty as a soldier in the late war. His sons, Robert and Thomas, took an active part in the suppression of the rebellion. Subject has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-six years. He received a very limited education. When Mr. McClung settled here, the country had few facilities for comfort, and there being no mill here, they had to go miles away to get their grain ground. Mrs. McClung made all her own clothing, from the wool and flax to the finished garment, and for the balance of the family besides. They have passed through many trials, and are now enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. Good health has always attended them, as they never have paid a doctor's bill.

JAMES McDOWELL, physician, Pleasantville, was born in Washington County, Penn., June 19, 1820, son of James and Catharine (Mc-Castly) McDowell. He went to Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1842, settling at Moore's Salt Work on Big Yellow Creek, where he remained practicing medicine for ten or twelve years. When he went to Jefferson County, he had but 75 cents in his pocket and some little in debt, but in a few years was out of debt, and with \$500 in hand and a good practice. He left Moore's works, however, and went to Columbiana County, and remained there seven years, after which he again took up his abode at Moore's works, where he remained seven or eight years, when he left that point, and settled, in April, 1865, in Sullivan County, this township, where he has remained ever since, enjoying a lucrative practice. He purchased the Johnny Reid farm, and after a year entered into partnership with Dr. Fleming, remaining in partnership fourteen years. studied medicine in Washington County, Penn., with Dr. John Martin. He has raised three sons and two daughters, all living with the exception of one daughter. His sons are all physicians, one at Pleasantville, partner of Dr. Fleming; one in Freelandville, and one in Knox County. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, and an I.O.O.F. Is Democratic in politics.

CASPER H. MILBURN, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born in Prussia April 12, 1825, son of Christopher and Frederica Milburn, and settled in this county in 1852. He received a very limited education, and

has been a farmer most of his life. He was married, February 17, 1864, to Mary L. Mathes, and to them seven children have been born, of whom there are living Sarah E., Morris C., Rosa M., Fleming N. and H. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Republican. He was a soldier in Prussia in the war of 1848, being a Lieutenant under King William. He has a pipe with his picture on in full uniform, and he also received a gold medal for bravery in the service of his king, he never having been punished, and always being loyal to his country and sovereign. He has a certificate of discharge, showing the estimation in which he was held by his superior officers, signed by the Major commanding the battalion to which he belonged. Mrs. Milburn was born November 12, 1882. She is a member of the church and highly respected.

FRANCIS A. NEWKIRK, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, was born January 18, 1828, in Jefferson Township, being one of six sons born to Eli and Sally (Ring) Newkirk, and has lived here all his life, engaged in farming, but working occasionally at the carpenter's trade. March 13, 1854, he married Sarah J. Moody, and nine children have been born to them, those living being: Maranda E., born August 24, 1855; Attocy E., born June 1, 1857; David R., December 12, 1858; Cornelius H., October 12, 1860; Matilda A., September 9, 1867; Emma M., March 18. 1871. Those dead are—Nathaniel W., born August 4, 1862; Martha E., March 28, 1866; Nancy C. He is and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-five years; is also a strong advocate for temperance. He rented for a long time, but finally, by industry and perseverance, obtained a farm of his own, having added from time to time to his original purchase. Subject received but a limited education, but makes up for that in a full share of good, practical common sense, which is often more useful than "book larnin'." He used to be a great railsplitter, and some of his feats in that line are said to be wonderful. He is an old-style Democrat, having cast his first vote for Buchanan, and thinks the Democracy a good party to hold to for the benefit of the country.

WILLIAM P. O'HAVER was born near Pleasantville, in Stafford Township, Greene Co., Ind., May 19, 1836, and is a son of Pleasant M., a grandson of Joseph, and a great grandson of Dr. Joseph O'Haver, the latter being a native of Ireland, but in the sixteenth century, during the religious persecutions of that time, left his native country in company with a brother, and going to Germany, studied medicine and surgery for fourteen years. Dr. O'Haver became a noted physician, and his skill in the cure of a cancer was widely known. Both he and brother came to the United States previous to the Revolutionary war, and during that sanguinary struggle for liberty, both were found fighting for the cause of independence. Joseph, the grandfather of W. P. O'Haver, married Sarah Swagerty, who was directly descended from a sister of Frederick the Great. It appears that a misunderstanding in the family of Frederick William I, King of Prussia, alienated his wife, his son and a daughter, the daughter being deprived of her estates and titles. This daughter, whose name was Sweigert, had a son, who was about to be conscripted into the army when he fled to America, became acquainted with the daughter of a Swise physician, married her, and their daughter, Sarah Sweigert (or Swagerty), was the grandmother of our subject, she marrying Joseph O'Haver, the name being originally Heifer, the O' being added through its Irish connection. They lived for years in Eastern Tennessee, but owing to their extreme dislike to slavery, they removed to Indiana with

their family in 1819, and settled in Sullivan County. Pleasant M. O'Haver was but a lad when he came with his parents to Sullivan County, and the greater part of his life was passed in Greene and Sullivan Counties. was three times married, his first wife being Mrs. Jane (Forsythe) Martin, by whom he became the father of four children, two of whom are yet living. His second wife was Miss Cynthia A. Hinkle, and to their union nine children were born, all of whom continue to live. Pleasant M. O'Haver was one of the progessive men of his day, serving as Justice of the Peace for many years, and also in other positions of local honor and He died October 30, 1881. William P. O'Haver is a son of his father's first marriage. He was reared on a farm, in youth attending the district schools and assisting in such duties as were common at that day. Wishing to secure a better education than the schools of the neighborhood afforded, he worked in the woods getting out blocks for shingles, and taught one term of subscription school, and with the proceeds thus derived started for college at Asbury University in 1854, traveling the entire distance to Greencastle on foot. He remained as an irregular student at that institution until 1859, completing the sophomore year, paying his way by teaching school. December 29, 1859, his union with Miss Dolly Halstead was solemnized, after which he settled in the vicinity of where he now resides, and improved a farm. In 1865, in company with Jackson Hinkle, he opened a store on the present site of Pleasantville, and the spring following laid out the town which he named in honor of his father. Having experienced Christianity when fifteen years old, he was licensed a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1863, and for four years confined his attention almost exclusively to ministerial labors, during which time he took 500 persons into the church. Since 1870, he has been constantly engaged in merchandising in Pleasantville, and is now doing a large business. He has aided in every way the advancement of all laudable enterprises, and especially in the educational and religious matters of the community. For forty terms he has taught school in this and neighboring counties, and for the past twenty-five years he has been Sabbath School Superintendent at Pleasantville the most of the time. He is the town's present Postmaster, is a Notary Public, and, besides his town property, owns 330 acres of land in the country. Until the breaking-out of the late war, he was a Democrat in politics, but since that time influence and support has been cast with the Republican party. He and wife are members of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their union has been blessed with four children, only one now living. The deceased are Willie G., Donna J., and one unnamed. The youngest born of the family, and the only one living, is Mary Pleasant, born December 8, 1871. The mother was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, on

Christmas Day, 1836.

WILLIAM PATTON, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, Jefferson Township, was born in Morgan County, Tenn., April 6, 1837, son of William and Mary (Robinson) Patton. He came to this township in 1865. May 27, 1860, he was married to Elizabeth Ann Wallace, and to them were born eight children, all being dead but two, whose names and date of birth are Mary J., born July 27, 1861, and Lena A., born December 15, 1878. October 4, 1861, subject enlisted in the Union service, joining the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Company E, Capt. John A. P. Glo.e, and was wounded in a skirmish with Forrest's cavalry; was sent to Murfreesboro to the hospital; then to Nashville, and then to Louisville.

On the 6th day of January, 1863, he was honorably discharged. He then went to Clark County, and from thence to this county in 1865, where he has remained since, living comfortable and happy in the consciousness of having served his country in its hour of need. He is a

Republican.

JOHN SHAKE, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville, Jefferson Township, was born in Oldham County, Ky., January 8, 1814, son of Jacob and Nancy (Donelson) Shake, and settled in this county in 1856, his occupation being a farmer. He was married, October 25, 1836, to Frances J. Steele, and ten children have been born to them -- Malissa, born April 25, 1838 (deceased); Martha Ann, March 31, 1840; Jacob W., March 24, 1843; Elizabeth, June 16, 1845 (deceased); Zerilda J., September 10, 1848; Mary A., June 4, 1850; James A., October 19, 1853; George W., April 17, 1855; Nancy E., September 20, 1859; Lewis C., April 20, 1862. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and have been members of the same since 1838. He has always voted the Democratic ticket. He first lived in a small hewed log house, but in 1872, built a better house, in which he now lives, with three of his boys and one girl at home, the rest of his children being married. Mr. Shake has passed through some heavy visitations, being burned out at one time and losing all, yet he never despaired, but went to work again with a will, till he is now, in his old age, surrounded by comforts that will make his declining years pleasant and peaceful.

DANIEL W. SISSON, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville. The subject of

DANIEL W. SISSON, farmer, P. O. Pleasantville. The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson Township, Sullivan County, in the year 1851, May 26, son of Benjamin and Maranda (Davidson) Sisson. He worked for his father on the farm until he was twenty five years old, and went to school, principally to the district schools, spending one term at Sullivan Normal School; he has taught school in this township and also at Stafford, Greene County. He is no politician, but votes the Democrat ticket from principle. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Camp, having passed the chairs in both branches, and has represented the Subordinate Lodge in the Grand Lodge at Indianapolis, in the year 1882. On the 21st of March, 1877, his nuptials with Lizzie A. Mattox were celebrated, and to this union three children have been born—Jesse, Willy and Della. He was in the drug and grocery business in the year 1879, and remained in business fifteen months, when he sold his drugs to Dr. N. H. Brown, and his groceries to W. P. and C. J. O'Haver, and then moved back to the farm. Mrs. Sisson has been a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church since she was eighteen years old.

TURMAN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL H. ALKIRE is the first son of six children born to George and Mary (Magill) Alkire, natives respectively of Indiana and Kentucky. The father was born September 5, 1817, and the mother December 7, 1823; the first died November 19, 1880, but the last still lives. The father was buried with Masonic rites in the Alkire Cemetery. Samuel H. was born February 12, 1846, and remained with his parents until the age of twenty six, receiving a neager education, though sufficient

for business. August 25, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha J., daughter of James and Catharine (McKee) Goodwin. This lady was born April 15, 1848, and has presented her husband with two children—James M., born September 19, 1871, and George W., born March 8, 1876. The latter died September 20, 1879. Mr. Alkire owns eighty acres of excellent land, all well improved. He is a Democrat and a prominent citizen. His father's family are Samuel H., Jane R., John T., William M., Martha and Edward P. His father-in-law's family are George, Sarah E., Thomas, Rachel E., Mary, Martha J., Amos, Alice M., John L. and James C. Martha J. was born in Coshocton County, Ohio. Her father lies buried in the Sullivan Cemetery. Mr. Alkire and family

are highly respectable people.

FELIX P. BEARD was born in Sullivan County March 2, 1835, son of William and Mary (Dunbar) Beard. The father was born in Nelson County, Ky., March 2, 1804, and moved to Sullivan County in 1826. He was a prominent man, serving as County Commissioner six years and holding various township offices with fidelity. He and wife were faithful members of the Christian Church. They had the following family: John T., James A., Stephen P., Charles C., Nancy J. (deceased), Ann E., Mary E. (deceased), Sarah C., Amanda M., Asenath J. and our subject. The mother was born in 1806, and died in 1871. Both father and mother lie buried in the Alkire Cemetery. Felix P., at the age of twentyone, left his father to begin life for himself. December 25, 1855, he married Melissa J., daughter of Eli and Miriam (Bundy) Dix, and to this marriage was born one child-Mary Isabell, born May 28, 1857. The family live on a fine farm of 210 acres, and are prosperous and happy. Mr. and Mrs. Beard are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat, and a successful farmer. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. (Dix) Beard are Joshua E., Caleb E. (deceased), Solomon J., E. Elwood (deceased), Eli W. L., Martha A., Miriam E., Mary M. and Sarah M. Mary I. Beard, daughter of our subject, married G. W. Osborn, November 11, 1875. She has three children, a son born September 15, 1876, (deceased); Jennie G. born July 2, 1879, and Grace J. born August 2, William Beard, father of our subject, died in 1865.

JOHN T. BEARD, the first son born to William and Mary (Dunbar) Beard, is a native of this county, his birth occurring May 19, 1827. He lived on their farm until of age, securing a fair education, and soon afterward went to Illinois, where he remained about four years and then returned to this county. January 6, 1861, he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morgan) Nesbit, who has borne him four children—Barton W., born August 9, 1863; Olive A., born November 27, 1867; William T., born September 26, 1871, and Bertie H., born September 8, 1873. Much more regarding Mr. Beard's relatives will be found in the biographical sketch of his brother. He has a good farm and a comfortable home, is a Democrat and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. His wife's brothers and sisters are as follows: William O., Lucretia A., Reese M., Sarah J., Eliza A., Armina M., Thomas T. and Campbell O., all of whom lived to be men and women.

EDMOND BOLES is a native of Hamilton Township, Sullivan County, his birth occurring in July, 1822. He is the fourth son of nine children, born to Edmond and Tobisa (Whitten) Boles, natives of Virginia. The father was a man of great hardihood, and had served with distinction in the early Indian wars. He was born in 1765, and lived to

the unusual age of ninety-nine years. His second wife was Anna Tim. mons, by whom he had ten children. He was a member of the Christian Church, and lies buried in the Sullivan Cometery. Edmond, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father until the age of eighteen, receiving in the meantime no education. At the age of twenty-three, he married Miss Jemima. daughter of Moses and Betsy (Pitmon) Bundy, February 9, 1845, and to this marriage have been born eight children as follows: Eli C., born December 16, 1845; William R., born April 1, 1847; Samira F., born December 27, 1849; Elizabeth M., born February 13, 1853; Caleb E., born February 7, 1856; Commodore L., born August 20, 1858; Lew W., born December 16, 1861, and Melinda J., born March 11, 1868. Mr. Boles, with hard labor and no bad habits, in time secured a farm of 340 acres, all of which, except 160 acres have been given to his children. In 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Weir, and served until the close of the war. was severely wounded at Richmond, Ky., but recovered without permanent injury. He is an exemplary citizen, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN R. BOSSTICK is the only son of two children of William and Alsannah (Milligan) Bosstick, and was born in this county December 25, 1842. His sister is Jane L., born December 12, 1839. When John R. was three months old, his father was drowned at the Wabash Rapids. He lived with his mother until the age of sixteen, when he started out to do for himself, going first to Illinois. Early in 1865, he returned, but soon culisted in Company H., Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and berved until the expiration of the war, receiving his discharge at Brownsville, Texas, March 8, 1866. He has been fortunate in his labors, and now owns 135 acres of well-cultivated land. November 23, 1866, he married Miss Isabelle, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Milligan) Rankin, who has borne him six children, as follows: Clara, Janette, Alsannah, Mirtie, Grace and Leonard. Mr. Bosstick is a Mason and a Democrat.

PERRY BROWN, a native of Spencer County, Ky., born May 16, 1822, came when nine years old to Indiana with his mother and stepfather, with whom he remained until 1843, securing in the meantime a fair education. At the latter date, he came to Sullivan County. He began life for himself by working for 50 cents a day in trade, or for \$8 per month in cash, and so continued until his marriage with Miss Caroline, daughter of Cuthbert and Mary (Rylin) Jewell, August 21, 1847. Soon after his marriage, he located on forty acres of canal land, which he hought in 1848. Ten years later, he sold out and bought 120 acres on Sections 18 and 24, where he now lives. His farm is well-improved and one of the best in the township. In his life-time thus far, Mr. Brown has cleared and put under cultivation over 100 acres of timbered land, and is now hale and hearty and in comfortable circumstances. served in Company I, One Hundred and Forty ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from February, 1865, to October, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have the following family: Mary C., born July 19, 1848; Amanda J., October 29, 1850; Lydia J., December, 27, 1852; Cuthbert, December, 26, 1854; Sarah L., December 4, 1857; Emily A., November 4, 1860; Rosette, May 24, 1862; Ida, August 19, 1867, and Estella, April 4, 1869. The parents are members of the Christian Church, having joined over thirty-five years ago. Mr. Brown is a Republican.

WILLIAM B. BURNET, a native of Perry County, Ind., born February 19, 1811, the fourth son of William and Mary (Springer) Burnet, remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, receiving a limited schooling, when he began farming for himself, which occupation he has followed thus far through life. Soon after his marriage, he bought eighty acres of land, receiving some assistance from his father, which he has since increased to 100 acres now all well improved, with good buildings and other valuable property. He is a progressive farmer, a good citizen and neighbor, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. His wife, Rosanna, daughter of Christian and Nancy (South) Canary, to whom he was married October 14, 1838, has borne him the following family: An infant son, deceased; James E., born September 28, 1835; Nancy A., born February 22, 1838; William, born November 15, 1840; Mary E., born April 21. 1843; Asenath E., born January 19, 1846; Susan C., born September 27, 1847; Ann E., born January 15, 1850; Sarah Jane, born February 25, 1852; Emma M., born April 12, 1854, and John Wesley, born June 29, 1856. The Burnets are among the oldest and most respectable citizens of the county.

ROBERT CARRITHERS passed his early years without noteworthy event, continuing with his father until the age of twenty-three, working with his brother in common for lands to be equally divided between them. He was born in Turman Township June 4, 1831, and is the second son of seven children born to George and Jane (Weir) Carrithers, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Tennessee, and both of Irish ex-Robert's education was very limited, as opportunities for acquiring the learning of the schools were far inferior to what they are at present. Notwithstanding this, he secured sufficient education to carry on the ordinary affairs of life, and by industry, economy and integrity, now owns 251 acres of fine land and has an unsullied name. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat and a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. His wife Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Daugherty) Gamble, to whom he was married January 9, 1855, was born January 9, 1835, and has borne her husband this family: Alice A., December 18, 1857; Ed G., May 8, 1860; George T., July 18, 1862; James, November 25, 1865; Nancy J., July 21, 1869, and an infant December 22, 1873. Of these only Ed G. and George E. are now living. Mr. Carrithers owns a fine property in Graysville. His father was one of the very first settlers of the county, arriving when the Indians were yet occupying the soil and when the woods were full of wild animals.

THOMAS H. COLLIER, the eldest son of two children of Thomas and Sophia (Auble) Collier, natives of New York and of German descent, was born in Monroe County, that State, and lived with his parents until about the age of seventeen, receiving a fair education, and went then to Ohio for a year, but returned home, and again went to Ohio the following spring, and in the next August came to Turman Township. After about a year, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Weir, and remained with it for about six months, and then for about one year was placed on detached duty. He was then sent to the field a member of Company B, Second Battalion Eighteenth United States Infantry. In this connection he served as Quartermaster Sergeant of the Second Brigade. In September, 1865, he

became Clerk at the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Palmer, remaining until November, when he was ordered to rejoin his company, but was relieved of this and sent first to Louisville, Ky., and then to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where in various capacities he served until February 14. 1866, and was then mustered out. After the war, he returned to Sullivan County, where he now owns a fine farm of 280 acres. He is an influential citizen, has served two terms as Township Trustee. He and wife are Universalists. This lady, whose maiden name was Martha Turman, daughter of Thomas and Lavina (White) Turman, married our subject April 30, 1867, and has borne him the following children: Otho T., born April 20, 1869; Theron L., July 28, 1871; and an infant son deceased. Mr. Collier's sister was Ursula, who was born May 4, 1840. His father died in 1809, but the mother, who was born about the year 1779. still lives.

DR. ARBACES CUSHMAN is the second son of eight children born to David and Catharine (Kenerly) Cushman, natives respectively of New York and Virginia. The father moved to Turman Township in 1818; he was born June 12, 1812, and died March 10, 1877. Arbaces was born in Sullivan County September 27, 1839, and received in youth an academic September 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Swond Indiana Cavalry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland. He was captured by the enemy at Hartsville, Tenn.; was paroled and exchanged, seeing some service at Indianapolis, and upon his discharge returned home in October, 1864. He farmed with his father until August, 1865, when he began the study of medicine under Dr. A. M. Weir, of Graysville, continuing until the spring of 1869, when he took two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated the same year. Since then he has practiced his profession at Graysville with rapidly increasing success. He owns a comfortable home in Graysville, and 200 acres of land in Turman Township. His marriage with Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Sherman) Gray, was celebrated March 28, 1871, and to these parents this family has been born: Katharine, December 81, 1871; Joseph, August 25, 1874; Ethel and Grace, twins, August 28, 1876, and Guy, June 14, 1882. Joseph died September 18, 1875, and Grace September 19, 1876. Dr. and Mrs. Cushman are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, a Mason and an honored citizen of the county.

DR. JOHN L. DURHAM is the first son of eight children born to Jesse Y. and Martha F. (Tarkington) Durham, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. The father was of English descent, and emigrated to Montgomery County, Ind., in 1850, where himself and wife still reside, well advanced in years. John L. was born in Boyle County, Ky., October 28, 1844, remaining with his parents until of age, and receiving an academic education. He then engaged in farming, continuing about eight years, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. A. T. Steele, of Waveland, Montgomery County, with whom he read about two years, after which he took two courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., graduating in 1879. He commenced the practice at Merom, but about a year and a half later moved to Graysville (January 1, 1881). Here he has since lived and practiced. He practices over a large section of country, has a pleasant home in Graysville, and owns 805 acres of fine, cultivated land, upon which he grazes stock for market. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is

a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. October 5, 1881, he married Mrs. Mary M. (Mann) Davis, daughter of James B. and Fidelia (Turman) Mann. No children have been born to this union.

CORNELIUS B. ENO, a native of Virginia, born March 29, 1840, one of two children -Louisa and Cornelius B. -of Edward and Nancy (Spaid) Eno, both natives of the Old Dominion, lived with his parents until eighteen years of age, securing in the meantime a fair education at the old-fashioned schools. At eighteen he went to Ohio, located in Warren County, where he bought a small tract of land, and worked at the miller's trade about five years, when he turned his attention to farming. After his marriage, he continued the milling business until 1863; then farmed until early in 1865, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out May 8, 1865. He moved to Sullivan in 1866, and for about six months worked in one of the town mills, and then bought sixty acres of land in Turman Township, upon which he now lives. He has this property under a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, etc. December 10, 1861, he married Miss Frances M. daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Martin) Eby, the Rev. Peter McCullough performing They have these children: Walter R., born March 22, the ceremony. 1863; Charles W., February 28, 1865; Edward C., April 13, 1867; Elizabeth E., June 20, 1869; James W., October 8, 1871; Anna L, November 22, 1873; Ora, October 1, 1877, and Josie, March 13, 1880. The family belong to the Christian Church, and Mr. Eno is a Republican and an Odd Fellow.

JOEL HARRIS was the first white child born in Fairbanks Township January 17, 1818. He was the fourth son of Benjamin and Mary (Paddock) Harris, who came to Sullivan County in 1817, and entered 220 acres of land. The parents were worthy people, members of the Bap-Benjamin Harris had twelve children by his first wife. tist Church. Joel, the subject of this sketch, lived with his parents until his marriage, working on the farm, and occasionally seeing the interior of a log school-September 6, 1838, he married Miss Lydia, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Medsaker) Ransford, and to this marriage the following family have been born: Ira, born August 8, 1839; Amanda, born December 24, 1841; Mary A., born April 6, 1844; Alvina, born September 29, 1846; Sarah J., born January 1, 1850; Louisa, born November 18, 1853; James T., born September 18, 1858; Samuel M., born April 8, 1863, and Elizabeth, born April 14, 1865. Mrs. Harris died January April 1, 1880, he married his present wife—Elizabeth, daughter of Calvin and Mary (Lester) Patton. To this union one child has been born—Joel, born January 17, 1883. Mr. Harris is a Democrat and a prudent farmer. He owned a fine farm of 240 acres in Fairbanks Township, but in 1880 sold out and located on his present farm. grown up with the county, and is one of its best citizens.

MRS. MARIA L. (LESTER) HARRIS, the widow of Ira Harris, who died August 2, 1878, was married to the deceased on the 13th of October, 1859. By him she has the following family: Charlotte Ellen, born July 26, 1860; Amanda Jane, born December 12, 1862; Nancy Lorinda, born November 20, 1866, and Louisa Ann, born January 18, 1870. Mrs. Harris is comfortably located on a tract of 160 acres of excellent farming land, which she farms with the assistance of hired labor. She is an

intelligent, prudent and economical lady, and is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her deceased husband was a good citizen, a kind husband and father, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His death was universally mourned in the neighborhood, especially by his devoted wife and family.

DANIEL J. HAYDEN, a native of Mercar County, Ky., was born August 28, 1833, the son of John W. and Mary A. (Carey) Hayden, natives of Kentucky. The father was born in 1801, and the mother in 1804: both were exemplary members of the Baptist Church, and both lie buried in the Shelburn Cemetery. Daniel J. remained with his parents until the age of eighteen, when he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he served a full apprenticeship. He was united in marriage with Miss Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Ellamina (Cuppy) Gray, November 6, 1853, and to this union have been born this family: Mary E., born November 9, 1854; Jacob J., born January 21, 1857; William T., born January 17, 1859; Joseph Z., born September 4, 1861; Ulyssus E., born May 1, 1863; Lydia M., born December 3, 1864; Julia E., born May 27, 1866, and Ural E., born July 30, 1868. Mr. Havden, by hard work, self-denial and judicious management, has a fine farm of 1281 acres, all well improved, and as good as there is in the vicinity. family are well known and universally respected. He is a Republican and a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. Mrs. Hayden's mother, who died February 28, 1874, hes buried at the Shelburn cemetery.

JOSEPH M. HAYDEN was born in Washington County, Ind., May 29, 1845, the fifth son of ten children born to John W. and Mary (Carey) Hayden, natives of Kentucky, and of Scotch-Irish descent. During his youth, Joseph M. worked on his father's farm, receiving a fair education at the old subscription schools, and continuing with his father about three years after his majority, acquiring in the meantime property valued at about \$1,600. He came with his parents to Sullivan County in 1860, locating on Turman's Creek. About a year later the Case and the Steele farms were bought; but ten years later Mr. Hayden moved to where he now lives, owning about 213 acres of the best land in the county. This farm is well stocked and improved, and has a fine dwelling built comparatively recently. Mr Hayden is one of the leading farmers of this county, is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fortyninth Infantry Regiment, and served until mustered out, September, 1865. November 21, 1867, he married Mary C., daughter of C. P. and Caroline (Jewell) Brown, and by her has five children—Josephine, born August 12, 1868; Charles E., November 21, 1870; Effie, July 18, 1873; an infant daughter deceased, and Perry A., March 4, 1880.

ROBERT K. HOUPT, whose birth occurred March 1, 1841 remained with his parents until the age of seventeen. During his youth his privileges of securing an education were very limited, though by diligence he obtained sufficient for the business of life. At the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, receiving his discharge at Chattanooga September 15, 1864. He then returned home and began work on a farm. At this time he owned a team of horses and \$100 in money. He now has ninety-two acres of land in Section 33, all of which is well improved. At present Mr. Houpt is engaged as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of John Davis & Son, at Graysville. He and wife are members of the Methodist

Episcopal Church. He is a prominent Democrat; has served four years as Justice of the Peace, and is the nominee (spring of 1884) of his party for the office of Township Trustee, this being equivalent to an election. His parents were Jacob and Sarah H. (James) Houpt, natives of North Carolina. His brothers and sisters are Martha A., Sarah E., Thomas J., Susan C., William A., Mary F., John W. (our subject here), Julia A. and Jacob F. His wife was Miss Cynthia A., daughter of Woodson and Nancy (Burton) Burks, his marriage occurring October 29, 1867. Their children are—Lillie M., born February 23, 1872; Georgiana, born February 23, 1872;

ruary 7, 1874, and Freddie L., born October 31, 1875.

GEORGE W. HUNT is the second son of eleven children born to John R. and Hannah (Davidson) Hunt, natives of Kentucky, and was born in Haddon Township, this county, December 23, 1827. His brothers and sisters were Joseph (George W., our subject), Levi, Sarah Ann, Mary, Meshack, Dory, Elizabeth, John W., James and Martha. The parents moved to Sullivan County probably as early as 1820; were excellent people, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were highly George W. passed his youth in farming, boating and atrespectable. tending school, and after he became a man he taught school in the neighborhood where he lived. March 11, 1858, he married Miss Sarah E., daughter of Woodson and Nancy (Burton) Burks, and to them these children were born—Thomas J., born December 20, 1858: William L., born March 21, 1860; John W., born October 14, 1863; and Edgar S., born February 17, 1866. His wife dying August 9, 1869, he married Mrs. Susan M. Weir, daughter of Nathan and Jane (Roberts) Miles, April 11, 1871, and to this union one child was born—Ida May, born May 12, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Hunt, at the time of her marriage, had this family by her former husband—Josephine, Walter S., Anna J., John D., C. E. and Harry M. Mr. Hunt is well blessed with this world's goods, owning 240 acres of the township's best land, with comfortable buildings, etc. He has made all by his own labor. He is a Democrat and a prominent

JAMES L. JOHNSON, Jr., a native of Turman Township, was born January 9, 1825, the second son of eleven children born to James L. and Hannah (Watson) Johnson, natives of Tennessee, and of Irish descent. The Johnson family settled in Sullivan County in 1808, arriving when the country was a wilderness inhabited by Indians. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents until of age, receiving limited education at the subscription schools in log houses. At the time of his first marriage, he received from his father eighty acres of land near Graysville, but afterward settled on and improved several farms until 1864, when he bought his present place of 296 acres, which he has now under a high state of cultivation. He is one of the best farmers of his locality, and his personal honor is without reproach. He handles considerable stock, is a leading Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Christian March 2, 1848, he married Rhoda B. Allen, who bore him this family: Elizabeth, born November 27, 1848; Ardalia, January 6, 1850; William W., December 28, 1850; Mary L., February 27, 1852; John A., December 9, 1853; James O., November 7, 1855; Thomas N., December 25, 1857, and Murray B., January 9, 1862. His wife having died, he was again married, October 3, 1867, to Mrs. Lucretia Dix. and to this union has been born one child, Oscar, January 7, 1869. The family is one of the most prominent and intelligent in the county.

JAMES KELLY is a native of Geauga County, Ohio, his birth occurring March 9, 1838. He is the first son of four children born to James and Mary Ann (McFetridge) Kelly, natives of the Emerald Isle. James Kelly, Sr., was born November 14, 1805, and emigrated to America in 1823, and came to Sullivan County in 1840. Our subject was reared a farmer, receiving in his youth a fair education, and at the age of twenty-five was united in marriage with Miss Adelia Ann. daughter of Preston G. and Susan (Bryan) Druke, the date of the ceremony being December 24, 1863. This union has been blessed with the following family: Augustus, born September 30, 1864, and Otis, born November 29, 1866. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Kelly owned eighty acres of land, which has since been increased to 482 acres, making one of the most valuable farms of the county. He is one of the leading farmers of the county. Politically, he is a Democrat. His wife was born March 30, 1844. James Kelly, Sr., died December 24, 1859, aged fifty-four years, and his wife, Mary Ann, died August 4, 1840, aged thirty-four years.

JAMES B. MANN, born in Mercer County, Ky., October 5, 1816, the only son of six children of Josiah and Elizabeth (Schooling) Mann, was brought to Indiana by his parents in 1819. The father first located in Gill Township, where he lived until June 4, 1838, when his death occurred. His wife died November 7, 1854, and both lie buried in the Merom Cemetery. James B. in youth was given a fair education for that early day, and when a man commenced the work of life for himself as clerk in the store of Paul & Reed, of Merom. Here he continued two years, making his mother's house his home. In 1845, he had accumulated enough to buy a tract of 335 acres in Turman Township, which he did, the land being the same as that upon which Turman Fort stood during the war of 1812. Here Mr. Mann has since lived and labored. March 24. 1844, he was united in marriage with Miss Fidelia Ann, daughter of Thomas and Lavina (White) Turman, and to this union the following children have been born: Elizabeth, born January 19, 1845; Lavina, born October 31, 1846; Thomas J., born March 12, 1848; Mary, born November 22, 1850; James B., born September 26, 1853, and Charles A., born September 2, 1861. Mr. Mann is a Democrat, and as a man and a neighbor has no superior in Sullivan County. His family is old, prominent, and stands without reproach.

LEANDER PHILLIPS, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born October 8, 1852, is the fourth son of six children (John T., Oliver A., Elijah, Leander, Caroline and Charlotte) born to John and Ruth H. (Gifford) Phillips, both natives of Fall River, Mass. The parents moved first to Ohio, and then in the spring of 1860 to Sullivan County, where they bought 640 acres of land, and passed the remainder of their days. Both lie buried in the Mann Cemetery. The father was a minister of the Christian Church, and was a man of high integrity and great force of character. Leander remained with his parents until their deaths, receiving fair schooling, and later secured a portion of the old homestead, of which he now owns seventy-five acres, all well improved. marriage with Miss Lou, daughter of William and Susan (Hipps) Herndon, was celebrated December 10, 1871, and the issue of this marriage is two children—Lauretta E., born November 28, 1872, and Freddie Gifford, June 22, 1875. Mr. Phillips is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is an Odd Fellow, and a prominent citizen. On the 17th of September, 1868, his father, when returning from the fair at Sullivan, was thrown from his horse and killed.

CYRUS PIERCE, a native of Sullivan County, born February 11, 1833, was the third son of twelve children of Jesse and Keziah (Harris) The names of these children are as follows: Alethea Louisa, Mary, Sarah Jane, Rachel, Keziah, John, Benjamin, Cyrus, Addison, William, Martin and James. Mrs. Pierce died in 1844, and Mr. Pierce married Mrs. Mahala Pugh, by whom he had two children-Harvey and Our subject was only eleven or twelve years old when his mother died, and after that he remained with his father until the death of the latter in 1852, when he began at the age of nineteen to do for His opportunities of securing an education were limited, though he succeeded in acquiring the rudiments. By diligence, economy and good management, he now owns 140 acres of good land, upon which are many valuable improvements. His wife, to whom he was married April 23, 1857, was Miss Mary Jane, daughter of William and Susan (Harris) She has presented her husband with the following family: Susan Ella, Julia Ann (deceased) and Kizzie Jane. Mr. Pierce is an influential citizen, is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. March 1, 1865, Mr. Pierce, enlisted in Company E, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 14, 1865, when he was discharged.

WILLIAM O. PINKSTON came from Kentucky to Indiana, then two years old, with his parents, John and Elizabeth Pinkston, the family coming on pack horses through the woods. John Pinkston was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an able, pious and God fearing man, who, it is said, organized the first society, now the Providence Church, the first membership being himself and wife and William Burnett and wife. At the time of his settlement here, Rev. Mr. Pinkston had a family of four children, our subject, born in Garrett County, Ky., April 10, 1827, being one. William O. received but little education at the rude subscription schools, and upon reaching manhood selected farming as his occupation through life. November 17, 1847, he married Miss Irene, daughter of Silas and Lucinda (Gunn) Osborn, and to this union nine children were born, as follows: Ellen S., born September 22, 1848; William C., January 7, 1850; Mary J., December 3, 1852; Elizabeth A., November 24, 1854; Lucinda, November 20, 1856; Martha; March 22, 1860; John H., April 27, 1862; Nelson, December 12, 1866; and Emeline, February 12, 1868. Mr. Pinkston, by careful management, industry and economy, now has an excellent farm of 112 acres, which he has obtained wholly since his marriage. Early in 1865, he enlisted in Company D. One Hundred and Forty ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. and served until the expiration of the war. He is one of the leading Republicans of the township, is a man of high honor, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Silas Osborn moved from Kentucky to Washington County, Ind., in 1817, and to Sullivan County in 1819. He was Justice of the Peace, Probate Judge, and represented the county two terms in the Legislature. He was a minister, and it is said preached the first sermon in the county seat—Sullivan. moved to Iowa in 1849.

WILLIAM PITSER, a native of Henry County, Ind., born April 4, 1839, second son of six children, of John and Elizabeth (Steward) Pitser, was left to care for himself at the age of ten years, owing to the death of

his parents. He was put on a farm, where he worked hard with little advantage of securing an education, continuing thus until his marriage with Eliza A., daughter of Hiram A. and Celia (Coon) Nixon, natives of West Virginia, August 25, 1860. To this marriage have been born seven children—Emma, born June 24, 1861; Allie, born April 4, 1864; George, born March 20, 1867; Rush, born November 26, 1868; Effie, born August 20, 1872; Frank, born November 8, 1875; and Ora, born March 3, 1878. These children are all living. Miss Allie was united in marriage with Jacob W. Watson, October 30, 1883. Our subject, by industry, economy and good management, has secured an excellent farm of 120 acres, all well improved, with a new house just completed. He is one of the substantial farmers of the township, is a Mason, a Repulican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When Mr. Pitser first came to the county, he owned one team, and times ahead looked so hard and uninviting, that he would have left, if he could have done so. He is now comfortably situated, enjoying the fruits of his labor.

JAMES RANSFORD, the second son of Samuel and Catharine (Medsaker) Ransford, who settled in Sullivan County in 1813, was born January 27, 1841. His brothers and sisters were Cynthia Ann, Rachel, Jonathan. Louisa, Melinda, Barbara, James, Lydia, Commodore Perry and William Harvey. Our subject worked on his father's farm, until he became of age, receiving the rudiments of an education from the subscription schools of his neighborhood. He selected farming as his employment through life, and has pursued this occupation with much success. now owns 133 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. a Democrat. His father, who was born in 1800, still lives. 25, 1861, James married Miss Ploutina M., daughter of Nelson and M. E. (Taft) Barnes, and to this union eight children have been born as follows: Emily A., born November 11, 1862; Flora E., born December 18, 1865; Anna F., born March 9, 1868; Nelson, born October 19, 1870; Commodore, born March 12, 1872, Augustus, born December 15, 1874; Lucy, born April 5, 1878, and Orista M., born August 1, 1880.

WILLIAM A. SHIELDS is a native of this county, and is the first son of seven children of Alexander and Mary M. (Johnson) Shields, both natives of Indiana and of Irish extraction. William A. was born October 22, 1847, and was raised on his father's farm, but at the age of twenty-one began doing for himself with a meager education, which he had received at the subscription schools. He inherited 190 acres of land, to which he has since added by purchase over 100 more, making in all about 293 acres—one of the finest farms of the county. He buys and sells stock and keeps in his yard the best grades of cattle, swine and sheep. He is a prudent farmer, a prominent Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church, also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married his wife, Martha E., daughter of James H. and Sarah M. (Wisener) Cowen, September 9, 1874, and to this union one child has been born—Clyde Harrison.

JAMES C. SHIELDS was born in Sullivan County February 12, 1856, the third son of seven children born to Alexander and Mary M. (Johnson) Shields, both natives of Sullivan County, the father born in 1818, and dying September 20, 1869; the mother is still living. James C. lived with his mother after his father's death, securing in the meantime an academic education, and continued with her until his marriage to Martha A., daughter of John M. and Rebecca (Clark) Cowen, April 7,

1878. Two children have blessed this union as follows: Pearl, born August 18, 1881, and Daisy May, born September 21, 1883. Mr. Shields lives on the old homestead of his grandfather, to which he has added by purchase enough to raise his farm to about 117½ acres. This farm is under a high state of cultivation. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Democratic party. His grandparents, William and Jane (Grant) Shields, and William and Mary (Hosac) Johnson, were pioneers in Indiana, coming from Kentucky and Tennessee respectively in 1818 and 1815. Both these families were prudent, industrious, intelligent, honest and pious people, and were

among the most prominent of the early settlers.

WILLIAM H. TURMAN, a native of Sullivan County. was born on Turman's Prairie May 14, 1817, the eldest son of eight children of Thomas and Lavina (White) Turman. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Tennessee. Benjamin Turman, the grandfather of our subject, settled in Sullivan County at the very early date of 1810, the year after the soil was obtained by cession of the Indians and while it was attached to Knox County, and six years before Indiana became a State. William H. passed his youth at hard work with limited advantages, though he managed to secure a fair education. Upon arriving at man's estate he found himself possessed of eighty acres of land, some live stock and about \$10 in cash. August 18, 1844, he was married to Sally Ann Taylor, who bore him three children -Solon, born December 21, 1845; Robert Franklin, July 10, 1850, and Sally Ann, October 1, 1853. His wife dying October 6, 1853, he married Nancy N. Bridwell March 25, 1855, and this lady bore him Cornelia, born January 1, 1856; Fidella Ann, February 9, 1860, and Thomas, September 5, 1863. Mr. Turman now resides on Section 23, and owns on this and other sections a total of 725 acres, of which he inherited 140 acres from his father. Of this fine farm 500 acres are cleared. There are good houses and barns, making a fine country home. township and the stream running through it were named for Mr. Turman's family. The Turmans since their settlement here have been among the most influential and upright citizens of the county. William H. is a leading Democrat.

LYCURGUS TURMAN was born in Sullivan County March 6, 1827, the second son of Thomas and Lavina Turman, and lived with his parents until he was twenty-three, when he went to the gold fields of California, returning in the spring of 1853. He married Miss Martha Brewer, March 1, 1855, who bore him this family: Sarah L., born January 21, 1856; Charles R., born July 20, 1857; Mary F., born March 20, 1861; Anna, born September 25, 1864, and Erminnie, born March 26, 1867. Mrs. Turman died July 26, 1873, and lies buried in the Turman Prairie Cemetery. September 19, 1876, Mr. Turman married again, his wife being Miss Mary C., daughter of Calvin C. and Mary (Arnett) Norman. To this marriage was born a son, who died a few weeks after Mr. Turman is one of the substantial farmers of Sullivan County. He owns a farm of 847 acres, upon which are commodious buildings and other valuable improvements. He and wife are members of the Method-He is a Democrat politically, casting his first ist Episcopal Church. Presidential vote for Franklin Pierce. His father's family were William H., Angeline, Fidella, Lycurgus, Charles R., Return J., Martha and

Mary. The family was one of the earliest in the county.

CHARLES R. TURMAN, the third son of eleven children of Thomas and Susan I. (White) Turman, was born in Sullivan County February 26, 1829, and reared to manhood on his father's farm, receiving what little education the old subscription schools of the country afforded. Upon attaining his majority, he went to the gold fields of California, where for about twelve years he remained, accumulating in various capacities about \$1,600. On the 4th of April, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy E., daughter of James L. and Hannah (Watson) Johnson. This lady was born February 27, 1343, and she and husband have the following family: Simon B., born January 31, 1867; James L., born January 21, 1869; Mary F., born May 2, 1871; Hannah L., born March 13, 1873; Charles W., born December 5, 1875, and Thomas J., born August 25, 1879. After his return from California. Mr. Turman turned his attention to farming, which he has since followed, and now owns 167 acres of well-improved land. He is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Benjamin Turman, grandfather of Charles R., was a Virginian and settled in this township before the war of 1812-15.

RETURN J. TURMAN was born in Sullivan County July 6, 1837, the fourth son of eleven children of Thomas and Lavina (White) Tur-He lived on his father's farm until attaining his majority, having the advantage of rude schooling in the log houses of that day. bis majority he remained with his mother until his twenty-seventh year. and by that time had accumulated some personal property, including \$800 in cash. This he judicially expended and multiplied until he now has 225 acres of valuable land on Sections 25 and 26, and thirty-six April 3, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss acres in Section 36. Paulina A., daughter of John and Mary (Grigsby) Wibble, and to this marriage the following births have occurred: John Edward, born March 4, 1865; William Thomas, born June 19, 1867; Ira L., born February 13, 1869; Walter R., born December 23, 1870; Flora L., born December 25, 1872; Franklin W., born May 13, 1876; Dovie M., born February 18, 1878; Avarilla W., born June 1, 1880; Elmer C., born May 30, 1882, and Hattie A., born October 31, 1883. Mr. Turman is one of the substantial farmers of the county. He is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL A. YAGER, of the firm of Yager Brothers, wagon manufacturers, of Graysville, was born November 13, 1846, the second son of seven children of William L. and Cynthia C. (Hayes) Yager, the children being as follows: Simeon Sylvester, Samuel A., Enoch James, Elihu Wayland, Rozetta Elizabeth, John William and Mabel Robecca. father was a native of the Old Dominion, and the mother of the Buckeye State, and they moved from Ohio in the fall of 1842, settling on the Wea Plains of Tippecanoe County, Ind., but coming to Sullivan County in 1861. The father lies buried at the Johnson Graveyard, Turman Township, but the mother still lives, far advanced in years. Samuel A., when old enough, began working at the wagon maker's trade, having received a fair education in youth. Soon after reaching his majority he entered into partnership with his brother, Simeon S., in the wagon making business, at Gravsville, which they still carry on connected with which is the undertaking business. They have a large and flourishing December 1, 1872, our subject married Miss Ada E. Crapo, who has borne him three children -Charles S., born May 8, 1875; Bortha C.,

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born November 24, 1878, and Alice May, born March 25, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Yager are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is also an Odd Fellow and a Republican.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

DR. THEOPHILUS S. BEDWELL, Dugger, fourth son of nine children born to Elisha S. and Rebecca J. (Carrithers) Bedwell, natives of Sullivan County, Ind., was born April 8, 1858, and received a good common school education, also attending two graded schools for three years at Pleasantville and Sullivan. Previous to his majority he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. L. B. Staley of Pleasantville, graduating from the Medical Department of Butler University, Indian. Commenced the practice of medicine at Pleasantville, Ind., in the spring of 1880, continuing until spring of 1881. Was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Haddon, of Sullivan, daughter of James R. and Nancy (Short) Haddon, of Sullivan, April 3, 1881, and to this union has been born one child-Lula May. Soon after marriage he moved to Hazel Dell, Cumberland Co., Ill. Continued in practice there four months and a half, moved back to Pleasantville in the fall of 1881, engaging in the drug trade as successor to C. J. O'Haver. After some. thing over a year the Doctor moved to Dugger, and engaged in the practice of medicine and drug business, and is in partnership with John Maple. Dr. Bedwell is a Democrat in politics, and an active supporter of all public improvements in his county and State.

GEORGE W. BURDGE, farmer, P. O. Cass, was born August 18, 1852, in Marion County, Ind., second son of Richard and Asena (Isgreg) Burdge, natives of Ohio, and of German descent. They moved to Indiana in 1851, and entered forty acres of land in Marion County, where the father died in October, 1855, his wife surviving him till 1872. They lie buried near Sullivan. They had born to them three children.— Martin P., George W. and Asena. Subject remained with his widowed mother until he was eighteen years of age, taking care of and providing for her. He was united in marriage, April 7, 1873, to Sarah Starkey, of Sullivan County, who bore him one child, who died at the age of four months and seventeen days, the mother following her infant April 17, August 15, 1875, he married Georgianna Hester, of Greene County, Ind., and to this union have been born four children-Fannie Ella, born May 30, 1876; Cynthia Maud, born September 26, 1877; James Perry, May 28, 1879; Connie Evaline, August 22, 1882. Mr. Burdge and wife are members of the Christian Church at Antioch. He is Independent in politics, although he usually votes the Democratic He has been a successful farmer, owning property in Buell in addition to his farm, which he inherited from his mother, consisting of 107 acres of land under fine improvement, although he lost his house by fire in 1876. Coal crops out in several places on Mr. Burdge's land, the top vein being four feet thick, which, with proper working facilities, would bring in a handsome revenue to its proprietor. His farm is also well watered.

DANIEL CASE, farmer, P. O. Cass, was born in Washington County. Ky., June 25, 1827, second son of James and Elizabeth (Plew) Case, natives of Kentucky. He was married February 3, 1825, and moved to Sullivan County, settling in Curry Township, on what is known as the Judge Hanna farm, in October, 1829. About the year 1850, he moved to what is now known as the Case farm, one mile north of the E. & T. H. depot, Sullivan, in Hamilton Township, where he died, his widow surviving him until March 28, 1881, aged seventy seven years. Mr. Case enlisted in the army of the Union in October, 1861, serving about one year, and was in four or five battles. Was discharged on account of a disease contracted in the service of his country, and died October 17, He and his wife now lie buried in the Walls Graveyard, one and one half miles from Sullivan, in Hamilton Township, Ind. Daniel Case employed his time on the farm and going to subscription schools during the winter season, acquiring only a limited education. At the age of eighteen, young Case commenced to work for Eli Dix, in Fairbanks Township, working two years for himself, when he married Miss Lucinda Bundy, December 19, 1847, settling in Turman Township, where he resided until 1859. He was the year after his majority elected Constable under the late Alexander Shields and W. H. Turman, of Turman Township, serving continuously in that capacity until October, 1854, when he was elected Township Assessor, holding the office two terms of two years each. In March, 1859, Mr. Case moved on Section 34 in Cass Township, where he now resides. He served as Deputy Sheriff under Matthew Mc-Cammon, from November, 1860, until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army August 15, 1862, in the Ninety seventh Regiment, Company I, Indiana Volunteers, serving until the expiration of the war. He was in thirteen battles, going through to the sea with Sherman, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., receiving his final discharge at Indianapolis July 15, 1865. In June, 1875, was appointed Justice of the Peace in Cass Township, serving two years under appointment. Then again, in December, 1878, was again appointed, serving until April, 1872. There were no children born to Daniel Case by his first wife, she dying December 3, 1879. He married Mrs. Mary Gambill, December 1, 1880, by whom he has one child—Fannie Case. Mr. Case has eighty acres of highly improved land in Section 34.

JAMES B. COCHRAN, farmer, P. O. Cass, is a native of Sullivan County, Ind., born December 11, 1820, one of eight children—seven of whom are now living-born to William and Tacy (Brodie) Cochran, natives of Kentucky, of English and Irish descent. William Cochran came to Sullivan County in the fall of 1811, where he afterward married about the year 1819. He was a farmer by occupation, dying in the year 1864, and was buried on Farmer's Prairie, in Hamilton Township. James B. Cochran, the subject of this sketch, followed hunting for the greater part of his time until the year 1847, when he married Miss Susan M. Wilson, an estimable young lady of Cass Township. April 15, 1847, commenced to improve his farm of 160 acres in Section 27, building a log house, 16x18. The same spring was elected Justice of the Peace, and took the oath of office May 4, 1859, serving over three years, when he resigned, and moved to Sullivan, continuing there until the fall of 1864, when he returned to the old homestead. Was elected Trustee of Cass Township in April, 1880, which office he now holds. Mr. Cochran has been a stanch Democrat all his life, casting his first vote for

James Knox Polk in 1844. Mr. Cochran has spent a great deal of his time and means in the encouragement of all public improvements in his township and county. Mr. Cochran has had born to him eight children-Margaret, Evaline, John Harvey, Elizabeth, William W., Louisa, Edward and Ella, seven of whom are now living, Evaline dying September 18, Mr. Cochran's advantages for an education were very limited, there being but one school taught in the Township of Cass, by one The benches or seats were made of split timber; the Harvey Wilson. floor was split puncheon, and window-lights were made of greased paper. Young Cochran walked three miles to take his first lessons in orthography, reading and mathematics. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran still retain their youthful vigor to a good degree, having been very diligent and economical, amassing a goodly sum. Mrs. Cochran is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has never had a law-suit in his life, has never sued or been sued, or had any altercation with his neighbors during all his years.

LEWIS B. CREAGER, farmer, P. O. Sullivan, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Robbins) Creager, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, was born April 16, 1808, and came to Indiana in 1814, living with his father until the age of twenty-four years, and receiving but a limited education. Accumulating some money, he entered forty acres of land and worked at the carpenter's trade also. Was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jane Brodie, of Sullivan County, Ind., on January 2, 1840, and to this union have been born nine children, all living-Rebecca Ann, Samuel Allen, Mary Jane, Charlotte T., Julia A., Thomas B., Florence F., Eliza L. and Lewis B. To all these children have been given a good common school education, at the same time improving a large farm of 200 acres, and having everything to make one contented and happy. Until the last few years deer and turkey were very plenty, and he has had some grand old hunts in his time. Is a Democrat in politics, voting for Gen. Jackson for his first term. Has favored all public improvements in his county.

SAMUEL T. CURRY, farmer, P. O. Sullivan, was born April 24, 1844, oldest son of Thomas F. and Matilda (Magill) Curry, who were the parents of eleven children, and natives respectively of Indiana and Tennessee, he being of Irish descent. Our subject remained with his father until he became of age, but by the time of his marriage, which occurred September 15, 1868, in Sullivan County, he had accumulated some prop-He married Miss Emily J. Miller, daughter of John and Maria (Miller) Miller, of Cass Township, and to him have been born six children-Maria M., born September 29, 1869; John F., September 25, 1871; Charles Alexander, April 21, 1873 (deceased); David Samuel, July 25, 1874 (deceased): Laura Belle, November 13, 1877 (deceased), and Flora Emaline, June 6, 1882. The oldest of those dead did not attain the age of four years. Soon after marriage Mr. Curry moved to Greene County, engaged in farming and stock raising, and in about ten years inherited \$3,000 worth of property. His farm consists of 160 acres of finely improved land He is an energetic farmer and his place is well stocked. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Claiborne, and are among the most prominent citizens of the county. He is a Democrat.

JOHN Y. DODD, farmer, P. O. Sullivan, fourth child of John and Nancy (Young) Dodd, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia.

John Y. Dodd, the subject of his sketch, was born March 20, 1802. sisting his parents and going to the subscription school in Lincoln Coun.; ty, Ky., acquiring a good common school education, young Dodd worked on the farm most of his time until his majority, when he emigrated to Indiana in the fall of 1828, settling in Washington County, where he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Depauw, of Salem, daughter of Gen. John Depauw, of Washington County, Ind., where he resided until the year 1832, when he moved to Greene County, Ind.; thence to Suilivan County in the year 1834, on the farm where he now lives. There were no children born to this union, Mrs. Depauw dying August 16, 1874. She was a member of the Christian Church for many years, and lies buried near Palmer's Prairie Church. She was a lady of great personal worth, and esteemed of all who knew her. Mr. Dodd still resides on the old homestead, and resides alone in his declining years. Is an active mem ber of the P. of H., Grange No. 537, Cass Township. Mr. Dodd has a highly improved farm of seventy one acres, which he is still managing, and is jovial and lively still. He is a great reader, and favoring all public improvements. Mr. Dodd has been a great hunter in his time, killing many deer and wolves, and some panthers and catamounts in this then wild country.

GEORGE A. EXLINE, farmer, P. O. Sullivan, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, June 25, 1829, son of Adam and Jane (Saucerman) Exline, he being the first child of a family of nine, born to his father by his second wife; they are as follows: George A., Barbara Ellen, Mary Jane, Catharine, Rebecca, Samuel, Evaline, Levi and William. Adam's first wife, Susan Hargelrothe, bore him five children, as follows: Julian, Phillip, Bernard, Sarah Ann and Elizabeth. Adam and both wives were natives of Pennsylvania, he being born May 18, 1793. He settled in Greene County, Ind., in 1844, where he died September 1, 1864; he was a wagon-maker by trade, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a war Democrat. Our subject had a limited education, but at the age of twenty-eight he had accumulated some stock, and 160 acres of land in Case Township. He was married, February 25, 1858, to Miss Nancy Jane Creager, daughter of Thomas J. and Barbara Ann (Canary) Creager, and five children have been born to them—William M., December 24, 1858; Samuel W., April 8, 1861; Thomas C., April 20, 1866; Rebecca Isabelle, December 2, 1868, and John Levi, May 30, 1871. Mr. Exline entered the army August 12, 1862, enlisting in Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was taken prisoner at Thompson's Station, Tenn; was in Libby Prison a month, when he was exchanged and discharged at Louisville, Ky., May 20, 1865, his term of service having expired. Mr. Exline has been very successful in farming and stock-raising, having accumulated property worth over \$12,-He has just completed one of the finest brick residences in the county. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Calvary. He is a Republican.

GEORGE W. HALE, farmer, P. O. Sullivan, second son of Stephen C. and Ann (Howard) Hale, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and of Irish descent, was born July 29, 1848, and lived with his parents until the age of nineteen, receiving but a limited education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Ninty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was in the battle of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain,

Chattahoochie River, Decatur, Atlanta, Lovejoy, Little River, Columbia, Bentonville and Raleigh. Received no wounds, and was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865. Returned home and was married to Miss Eliza Jane Parks, of Sullivan County, and to this union have been born two children—Francis (deceased), and Flora. His first wife died April 17, 1871; he married Miss Sarah E. Clayton, April 18, 1873, and by this marriage were born five children—Mary Ann, John, Charles E., Hattie and George W. (deceased.) His second wife dying August 21, 1883, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Cassa A. Parks, of Knox County, Ind. Mr. Hale has a farm of ninety-six acres of good land in Section 9, all well improved. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Democrat.

FLEMMON KEEN, farmer, P. O. Cass, was born in Clay County, Ky., July 1, 1838, third son of nine children, born to Francis and Margaret (Grubb) Keen, natives of Tennessee, and of German descent, who moved to Sullivan County about 1857; he now lives in Greene County; his wife died October 11, 1865, and is buried at Antioch Church, in Cass Township; she was a member of the Christian Church, he of the Baptist. Our subject remained with his parents till his twentieth year, working on the farm in summer, and going to school in winter. February 6, 1862, he was married to Susan Gambill, daughter of Wiley and Nancy Ann (Pigg) Gambill, and nine children have been born to them: Mary Jane, born March 30, 1863; Maggie E., July 15, 1867; William, January 4, 1869; Nancy Ann, July 31, 1871, died April 11, 1873; Joseph W., April 12, 1873; John, April 29, 1875; James, March 18, 1877; Henry, April 2, 1879, and Eva Elizabeth, December 6, 1881. October 4, 1864, Mr. Keen enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Franklin, Tenn.. the two days' fight at Nashville, and several skirmishes, including that at Springfield, Tenn., with Hood's forces. Was honorably discharged October 20, 1865, his term of service having expired. Was mustered out at Victoria, Tex., and returned home and resumed farming. He and wife are members of the Christian Church at Antioch, and he is a Democrat in his political affiliations

THOMAS C. MAGILL, farmer, P. O. Hymera, was born May 30, 1824, in East Tennessee, second son of eleven children born to Thomas and Mary (Hall) Magill, both natives of Tennessee, who moved to Cass Township in 1835, and bought 225 acres of land, 105 in Jackson Township; he was born December 23, 1790, and died October 29, 1857; she born May 2, 1798, and died October 29, 1847. He served under Jackson in the war of 1812-14. Thomas, our subject, was reared to farming, and remained with his father on the homestead for many years after becoming of age. At the age of thirty four he was united in marriage, March 11, 1858, to Miss Mary Jane Dayhoff, of Greene County, born June 15, 1837, daughter of John Y. and Mary (Carrithers) Dayhoff, and five children have been born to them: Mary Elizabeth, born May 25, 1859; John Thomas, April 6, 1861; William Franklin, November 11, 1862; Martha Ann, May 23, 1866; and Sarah Jane, March 15, 1870, dying July Mr. Magill inherited from his father about \$250, but has acaccumulated 300 acres of fine land, being worth over \$10,000. liberal supporter of the schools and all public improvements; is a Democrat, and was formerly an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Self and wife and all their children are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, Mr. Magill being Ruling Elder, and highly respected by all who know him.

JOHN MAPLE, merchant, Dugger, fourth son of eight children born to Jacob and Anna (Taylor) Maple, natives of Ohio and of Irish descent, was born May 10, 1844, and commenced to do for himself at the age of eleven years, continuing to farm and getting but a limited education, but accumulating some property. Was married to Miss Jane Wiggins, of Coshocton County, Ohio, December 31. 1863, and to this union have been born six children -- Willis M., Anna, Clara, Dora, and an infant son, and Lenora, deceased. Mr. Maple has acquired a good property in Dugger, and is engaged in the sale of dry goods and general merchandise at Koleen, Greene Co., Ind., and in the drug and grocery business at Dugger, with Dr. T. S. Bedwell as partner. Mr. Maple first began merchandising in 1877. He enlisted at the first call for soldiers in 1861, in Company G, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three months; then enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer In. fantry, serving two years; he recruited Company A, One Hundred and Ninety fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as Second Lieu-Was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service at Washington, D. C., in October, 1865.

PHILIP MILLER, farmer, P. O. Cass, a native of Illinois. born June 28, 1838, sixth son of nine children born to James and Judy (Usrey) Miller, natives of East Tennessee, and of German and Irish de-They settled in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1845, buying land in The father of Philip dying when he was fourteen Cass Township. years of age, he helped keep the family several years, but at the age of twenty-one had fifty-four acres of land. He was then, February 9, 1860, married to Margaret Neeley, of Cass Township, daughter of Thomas G. and Jane (Usrey) Neeley, natives of East Tennessee. Thomas G. was born December 15, 1803, and his wife October 21, 1803, and they had the following children: Elizabeth Ann, born February 12, 1823; Joseph Warren, November 21, 1824; Philip U., February 12, 1827; Nancy Smith, March 3, 1829; Frances U., March 26, 1831; Mary Jane, March 12, 1833; Henrietta N., October 18, 1835; Juda H., September 9, 1837; Angeline, January 20, 1820; Margaret, February 28, 1844, and an infant that died October 15, 1842. To Mr. Miller have been born seven children-Mary Jane, October 9, 1861; James Thomas, April 6, 1863; John A. W., April 5, 1866; William Edward, September 2, 1868; Juda A., September 27, 1870; Sarah Ellen, December 29, 1871, and Ira James T. died July 13, 1865, and Juda A. Philip, October 22, 1877. October 3, 1870. Mr. Miller is a farmer and stock-raiser, though he has done saw milling and threshing to some extent. He bas 117 acres, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat. and a highly respected citizen. Mrs. Miller's grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, and Mr. Miller's father in law's wife's mother was a niece of Gen. Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Subject's father, Philip Miller, was born August 6, 1799, and his wife Juda (Usrey) was born September 9, 1801. Their children were: Pleasant, Robert, Sarah Ann, Samuel U., John M., Corder S., Mary Jane, Philip and George W. —nine in number.

SAMUEL E. SEVIER, farmer, P. O. Sullivan, was born October 28, 1826, youngest of fourteen children born to James and Susanna (Warren) Sevier, he was born August 31, 1777, and she March 24,

1779; they lie buried in Clay County, Ky.; the names of their children were Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah, Mary E., Charles W., Thomas H., Valentine, Alexander, John R., Martha, Robert W., Samuel E. and two in-James served in the war of 1812, and his father with all his sons, except James served in the Revolutionary war. His mother is said to have lived to the great age of one hundred and twenty-five years. Our subject at the age of twenty three was married to Miss Amelia Hibbard, of Clay County, Ky., April 20, 1849, and to their union were born the following children: Susan, born April 15, 1850; Lucy, August 21, 1851; Mary Jane, August 27, 1853; Robert, April 2, 1854; Emma, April 23, 1857; Nancy, June 29, 1859, and America, July 8, 1861. Sevier dying in August, 1863, he married Mrs. Nancy M. (Keen) Honeycutt, of Clay County, Ky., and to this union have been born seven children—Martha, born November 8, 1866; Sarah, June 14, 1868; Belle, July 18, 1871; John W., December 8, 1874; Katie, January 7, 1878; Samuel Edward, October 2, 1880, and James, August 31, 1883. Mrs. Sevier had two children when she married Mr. S., viz.: Rachel E. born July 19, 1861, and Lucretia Caroline, May 20, 1864. moved to Indiana in 1871, settling in Cass Township, where he now has a fine farm of 300 acres of improved land, and is worth over \$10,000. He is a generous and kind hearted gentleman. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL SMITH, farmer, P. O. Dugger, son of Thomas M. and Ary E. (Middleton) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. They were married in Ohio and moved to Indiana in the fall of 1853, settling in Wright Township, Greene County. He worked on his farm and at his trade, carpentering, dying August 30, 1880. Mrs. Smith still survives, living on the old homestead. She is a member of the Methodist Church. Samuel Smith, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents on the farm, and received a common school education until the age of eighteen, when he married Miss Sarah M. Moss, of Stockton Township, Greene County, Ind., December 3, 1858. Continued farming with his father until the spring of 1860, then moved to Stockton Township, buying eighty acres of land, continuing only a few years, when he returned to his father's home, buying near there. Shortly after moved to Shelby County, Ill. In the year 1870, he moved to Sullivan County, settling in Cass Township, on Section 2, buying the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, Township 7, Range 8, containing eighty acres, and has continued to farm until this time. Was elected Township Trustee at October election, 1876, serving two terms of two years Mr. Smith, under his administration, materially increased the school term and improved many features of practical advantage to the schools in his township, meeting with a hearty support from his constituents. There have been born to Samuel and Sarah M. Smitheight children, all living—Nathaniel F., William V., Ary E., Maggie J., Carry D. M., Emma A., Ozias A. and Della M. Mr. and Mrs. Smith belong to the Christian Church at Antioch. He became a member of the fraternity of

Masons in 1880, being now a member of Lodge 263 in Sullivan.

ALEXANDER SNOW, farmer, son of Isaac and Margaret (Hearrod)

Snow, natives of Indiana, and of English and Irish descent, was born

August 29, 1827, and worked with his father until January 24, 1848,
when his father died, young Snow receiving only a limited education.

After his majority, he remained on the old homestead caring for his

father's family, going to Sullivan in the winter of 1853, and the following April he married Miss Frances Clayton, of Case Township, Sullivan County, and to this union have been born nine children, seven now living-Clara Emma, Issac N., Mary Ann (deceased), John F. (deceased), Edward P., Margaret Allie, Elizabeth Josephine, Fannie May and Cora Estella. Mr. Snow continued in Sullivan some three years after his marriage, working in the saw mill business. He traded his mill for a farm some ten miles from Sullivan in Cass Township, continuing on this farm ten years. Being elected Sheriff of Sullivan County in the fall of 1865, he with his family moved to Sullivan, serving one term of two years, at the expiration of which he engaged in the commission and mercantile business seven years; then moved back to the old homestead in Section 29, Township 8, Range 8, containing 160 acres, which he has Mr. Snow was one of the Trustees who caused to be well improved. erected the graded school building in Sullivan, against which there was so much opposition, and which cost \$23,000. Mr. Snow has given all his children a good education, and is a strong supporter of the public schools of the State, being a Democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic order, Lodge 263, in Sullivan. Mr. Snow is engaged in farming and in the saw mill business successfully, and being in comfortable circumstances.

GEORGE W. USREY, farmer, P. O. Cass. eldest son of Phillip and Nancy S. (Crowder) Usrey, was born July 5, 1830, in Cass Township, Sullivan County, Ind. Philip Usrey was born in White County, Tenn., August 16, 1806, and married Miss Nancy S. Crowder in the year 1824, in Tennessee, moving shortly after to Greene County, Ind. year 1828, he moved to Sullivan County, settling in what is now known as Cass Township, on Busseron Creek, living there six years; then entered land in Section 35 in Cass Township, farming and shoe-making until his death, February 19, 1852. His wife survived him until September 15, 1867. They are buried in Antioch Church Graveyard. George W. Usrey went to school, in all about two years, in the second schoolhouse built in the township, walking two miles. menced to work for himself at the age of twenty, marrying Miss Lovisa E. Walters March 7, 1848. His first wife died April 14, 1852. marriage was born one son, William J. Usrey, September 3, 1851. July 27, 1854, he married Miss Mary E. Pigg, his present wife, and to this marriage were born thirteen children, nine of whom are now living. Usrey has improved and sold three farms, owning at this time a part of the old homestead, in Sections 35 and 36, containing 152 acres, well im-Mr. Ursey was elected Township Assessor in 1860, serving two terms, resigning in 1864. Was elected Township Trustee in 1866, serving eight years and seven months, building ten frame schoolhouses, and had them well furnished, which is a pride to his township. In 1874, Mr. Usrey commenced merchandising where the town of Buell now Laid off the town in 1879. His store was burned October 16, 1883. He will now return to his farm. Mr. Usrey has always voted the Democratic ticket, casting his first vote against the interest of free schools which he afterward so ably sustained. Mr. Usrey taught one term of select school in 1855.

JAMES WORTH, farmer, P. O. Bateham, was born March 28, 1809, eldest son of James and Jane (Beavers) Worth, he a native of New Jersey and she of Virginia. Our subject remained on the farm with his father till

he was twenty-two years of age, and did not enjoy very extensive privileges in the way of educational facilities. March 15, 1829, he married Miss Elizabeth Romic, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and to this marriage were born eleven children—Josiah, March 9, 1830; Charles, May 6, 1831; William, April 20, 1833; Mary, January 22, 1835; Rosannah, September 20, 1836; Diana, December 14, 1838; Jacob, February 4, 1841; Jeremiah, April 8, 1844; David and John, twins, April 30, 1846; and Lydia, November 20, 1848. Mrs. Worth died. August 3, 1867, and Mr. Worth, on December 22, 1868, married Mrs. Sarah N. McBride, of Sullivan County. Mr. Worth settled first on the farm where he now lives, which contains 280 acres of land; he has also 280 acres in Jackson Township and 80 acres in Clay County, this State, all of which is highly improved. When our subject married, he had nothing, nor did he receive anything from his parents, but by his own diligence and economy has acquired a handsome fortune. He is a liberal supporter of all public improvements, and a strong upholder of the school system. member of the Protestant Methodist Church, and a Republican; his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

FAIRBANKS TOWNSHIP.

JOSHUA DIX was born in Fairbanks Township, February 10, 1822, second son of seven children born to William and Ann (Jessup) Dix. who emigrated from North Carolina in 1818, settling in Fairbanks Township. Joshua remained at home till of age, and received but a limited educa-February 12, 1846, he married Miss Lucretia Ann Amanda Nesbitt, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morgan) Nesbitt, and to this marriage have been born twelve children-Lafayette, William Thomas, Madison J., Mary Ann, Sarah Elizabeth, Lucretia, Joshua, Diana Maria, Eliza, Albert, Anna Florence and Wiette Franklin. Mr. Dix is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Fairbanks, and has a farm of 344 acres. Mr. Dix has given to each of his eight married children He is a stockholder in the Sullivan County Bank. He and wife are leading members in the Christian Church, and he is a Nationalist in politics. The daughters of Mr. Dix married as follows: Mary Ann married George W. Banister; Sarah Elizabeth, Samuel McKee; Lucretia, Lycurgus C. Morgan; Diana M., Jerome O'Neal.

MARTIN DRAKE. This gentleman was born in Fairbanks Township, Sullivan Co., Ind., December 15, 1833. In 1817, his father, James Drake, came to Sullivan County, which he ever afterward made his home, becoming well and favorably known to the people of the county. He was an intelligent, energetic and public-spirited man, and a successful and well-to-do farmer, acquiring a comfortable home for himself and family. He was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Mary (Stone) Pearson, the mother of the subject of this brief biography. Martin Drake was reared upon his father's farm, receiving such education as the schools of that early day afforded. He was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Osburn January 19, 1860, daughter of William and Martha J. Osburn, and to this union have been born a family of five children,

viz., Mary Jane, born November 15, 1860; Ross Ann, born February 27, 1862; Eunice, born April 7, 1866; Albert H., born September 25, 1868; and Lillie, born February 20, 1875. Mr. Drake has always followed farming and stock-raising. He owns 463 acres of land, a portion of which is well improved. He and family are consistent members of the Baptist Church, and are earnest advocates of the temperance cause and all needed reforms and public and charitable enterprises. Mr. Drake is a Republican, and one of the progressive and intelligent citizens of Sullivan County.

CHARLES C. ERNEST is a native of Sullivan County, Ind., where he was born December 12, 1850. His grandparents, Jacob and Nancy (Roper) Ernest, were natives of Georgia and Virginia respectively, and emigrated to Sullivan County, Ind., from South Carolina in 1827. They were among the first settlers of the county, and were well known and highly respected. They reared quite a family, one of whom (Benjamin) married Miss Jane Davis, and to them was born the following family of children: Riley, Joshua, Mary A., James H. and Charles C. died in July of 1861, at Pensacola, Fla.; Mary A. died October 19, 1844; the others are yet living and are well known and highly respected Benjamin Ernest was one of the leading successful and practical farmers and stock-raisers of Sullivan County, and was noted for his integrity and his social and moral worth. He died in 1871. Charles C. Ernest, son of the above gentleman, and the subject of this brief sketch, was reared upon a farm, receiving a good common school education. He has always been engaged in farming and merchandising, and for some time was engaged in both. From 1876 to 1882, he was engaged in farming and stock-raising exclusively, during this time making quite a specialty of raising and breeding pure Poland-China hogs. In 1882, he embarked in mercantile pursuits at Fairbanks where he now is, and in all probability will remain for some time to come, as he has by his tact and straight and honorable dealings, won the confidence of the people and built up a large and steadily increasing business. He was united in marriage with Miss Katie, daughter of William and Mary A. (Reynolds) Hutchison, December 13, 1874. Mr. Ernest owns a large and well-improved farm in Sullivan County, and a comfortable home and store room in Fairbanks. He is a Democrat, and a useful and well known citizen.

LEWIS B. HALE, is a native of Delaware County, Iowa, where he was born September 3, 1849. His parents, Lewis C. and Arminda (Hale) Hale, moved to Iowa, in an early day and during the excitement of the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope, the father went there but never returned, his death occurring November 7, 1850. His widow survived him until March 4, 1867; they were natives of Kentucky. and were intelligent and highly respectable people, and to them was born the following family of children, viz.: John M., Sarah M., Mary E., Hulda A., Laura G., Amanda J., Louisa K. and Lewis B., Sarah M. (married George H. Vanetta), Laura G., Elijah L. Downey, Amanda J., John L. Nichols and Louisa K., Frank Willett, John M. (died February 5, 1839), and Hulda A., December 14, Lewis B. Hale made his home with his mother until ten years of age, when he went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained some seven years, receiving during this time the benefits of a common school education. From this on he did for himself, and was variously employed. He was united in marriage with Miss Nancy E. Ethridge, daughter of James and Milla Ann (Lacy) Ethridge, January 27, 1875. This lady died July 15, 1876. Mr. Hale was married to Mrs. Mary J. Ernest, daughter of Vincent and Sarah (Piety) Yeager, August 11, 1878. Mr. Hale is a practical and successful farmer and stock-raiser, owning 123 acres of well-improved land. He is a Republican in politics, but liberal in his views, voting for men and measures and not for party. He is a useful member of society, and one of the county's best citizens.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, was born in Randolph County, N. C., November 10, 1816, youngest son of nine children born to Henry and Ann (Beeson) Harrison, who emigrated to Illinois in 1818, locating in Clark County. Our subject remained with his parents till of age, receiving a fair education and has made farming his occupation, owning at the present time 440 acres of fine land, where he now resides, besides 140 acres in Clark County, Ill., all of which he has acquired by diligence and good management. He was married, May 7, 1840, to Miss Elvira Briggs, and to this union were born five children, four of whom are living—Narcissa, Rachel Ann, Sarah Elizabeth and Emma Jane. His first wife dying September 21, 1851, he married, on April 19, 1854, Mrs. Sarah M. (Wisner) Cowen, who had two children by her first husband-Martha Elizabeth and Mary Belle. There have been born to Mr. Harrison by this union four children-Milton Addison (deceased), John Fremont, Casius Elmer, and Edward Everett (deceased). Mr. Harrison is a member of the Society of Friends and a Republican. His first wife was a Methodist, and his present wife a Baptist.

OWEN KISSNER was born in Marion County. Va., May 3, 1844; fourth son of six children born to Joseph and Ellender (Wilson) Kissner, both natives of Virginia, who came to Sullivan County in the spring of 1866. Owen, our subject, remained with his parents till he was eighteen years of age, receiving a fair education. He came to Indiana in 1866 and began huckstering, but went into the mercantile business for four years, at Fairbanks, during which time he was Postmaster, but in 1880 he turned his attention to farming. He was elected Township Trustee in April, 1880, which office he still holds. He was married, June 28, 1874, to Miss Angie Welsh, daughter of James M. and Eliza (Thixton) Welsh, and to this union have been born two children—Ollie, born March 15, 1875, and Orie, born June 5, 1878. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an A. F. & A. M., an I. O. O. F. and a Democrat.

JAMES C. McKEE was born in Sullivan County, Ind., August 16, 1830. He is the son of Alexander McKee, who was born in Tennessee September 21, 1806, and nine years later came with his parents to Knox County, Ind., where the family resided about three years, when they moved to Sullivan County, where they spent the remainder of their days. Alexander McKee was reared upon a farm, and from his boyhood was accustomed to hard work, and often, while yet a lad, expected to per-He was united in marriage with Miss form as much work as a man. Anna Harris, and to them were born the following family of children, viz: James C., Mary J., Sarah E., Amanda, Cristiann and Lucretia. They were well known to the early settlers of the county, and were among its most worthy and influential citizens, liberally contributing to all enterprises that tended to the building up of the county morally, financially and socially. James C McKee passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father upon the farm, his education being such as he could

pick up by attending at odd times the common schools of that early day. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Drake, daughter of James and Mary (Slone) Drake, September 20, 1855. To them have been born five children, viz.: Frances E., Melinda Ann, Ori Etta and two that died in infancy. Mr. McKee has always followed farming and stock-raising, at which he has been very successful. He owns 360 acres of well-improved land. Politically, he is a Republican, and he and family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. McKee has never aspired to any political preferment, but takes an active part in all and every laudable public enterprise. Sullivan County would be much better off had it more such men as James C. McKee.

JOHN H. PLEW, M. D., is a native of Sullivan County, Ind., and was born February 17, 1851. His parents, James and Minerva (Marlow) Plew, were natives of Kentucky and among the earliest settlers of the Hoosier State. John H. resided with his parents until eighteen years of age, receiving the advantages of a good education. At that age he began for himself, and for some time gave instruction in vocal music. then took up the study of medicine, and after applying himself diligently to his books for some time, he began practice, and in 1880 graduated from the American Eclectic College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been a close and careful student of pathology, as he found it in his practice, and has become a leader in the use of new and rational remedies. He has practiced both in Knox and Sullivan Counties, and has been uniformly successful in the treatment of all cases coming under his care. His union with Miss Lizzie Hinkle, daughter of Nathan and Martha (Pitt) Hinkle, was celebrated April 9, 1874. To this union has been born three children—Maud, Ethel and Amyl. Dr. Plew is in politics a Democrat. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and a useful and influential member of society.

WILLIAM POGUE. This gentleman was born in Fairbanks Township, Sullivan Co., Ind., December 17, 1821. He is the second son in a family of nine children born to James and E. (Thomas) Pogue, natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. James Pogue came with his mother to Knox County, Ind., in 1815, and after a residence there of two years moved to Sullivan County, where James was brought up on a farm, receiving but a limited education. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability and natural powers of mind, and was well and favorably known to the early settlers of Sullivan and adjoining counties. William Pogue was brought up as most farmers' boys—working upon the farm, and attending school a few weeks during the winter season. Soon after attaining his majority he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Ann, daughter of James D. and Eleanor Piety. This occurred March 30, From this union there are three children—Riley, born March 24, 1845; George W., March 24, 1848, and Eliza, April 24, 1850. Riley married Miss Lizzie Denny, and Eliza, Mr. Peter S. Kester; George W., died February 6, 1870. Mr. Pogue is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are prominent members of the church of Christ. They are reading and well-informed people, and have the confidence and respect of all who know them.

JOHN RIDGEWAY, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., January 13, 1851, second son of eight children born to Benjamin O. and Nancy E. (Pinkston) Ridgeway, both natives of Sullivan County. John received a fair education, and was reared to farming. He was united in marriage

July 39, 1871, to Miss Violet Kelley, daughter of Perry and Martha (Whittock) Kelley, and to this union have been born three children—Otho C. (deceased), Carsa Ellen and Harol G. (deceased). Mrs. Ridgeway died June 8, 1883, not being at her death quite thirty years of age, she having been born September 9, 1853. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a consistent Christian lady. Mr. Ridgeway is one of the leading farmers of Fairbanks Township, owning 251 acres of land. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and I. O. O. F., and a Republican. Mr. Ridgeway has raised from childhood a niece of his wife, Sadie Starkey, who was born February 23, 1865. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NICHOLAS YEAGER was born in Vigo County, Ind., December 17, 1830, eldest son of eight children born to Vincent and Sarah (Miller) Yeager, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively, he coming to Indiana at an early day. Nicholas, our subject, remained with his parents until twenty three years of age, receiving a fair education in the primitive schools of the day, and worked at carpentering and on the farm. He was married, May 12, 1853, to Miss Isabel Dilley, eldest daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Johnson) Dilley, who were early pioneers of Sullivan County, and to this union have been born twelve children—James F., John F., Sarah A., Nancy J. (deceased), Francis V., William C., Mary F., Vienna B., Jo Dilley, Nora A., Ida P. and Diana A. Mrs. Yeager died March 29, 1879, and on September 30, 1883, Mr. Yeager married Mrs. Sarah E. (Thomas) Liston, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Pound) Thomas. Mr. Yeager has served as Justice of the Peace four years. His farm consists of 240 acres. Mrs. Yeager is a Baptist, and Mr. Yeager is an A. F. & A. M., a R. A. M. and a Republican.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JESSE M. BOSTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lewis, is of English and Irish extraction. He was born in 1817 in Worcester County, Md., on the Pokomoke River. At the age of six years, his father removed to Spencer County, Ky., where Jesse was reared to manhood, but with limited educational advantages; his education he really acquired after leaving school, as he pursued a course of self-culture for many years. He began teaching school at the age of nineteen, and taught until his marriage, when he opened a small store. In 1842, he was united to M. J. Stout, daughter of Rev. William and Mary (Vandyke) Stout, natives of Virginia, and of English and German extraction. Eight years after his marriage, he moved to Sullivan County, Ind., and bought 140 acres of land in Jackson Township. He owned at one time 400 acres, which he divided between his two sons, John W. and James M. Mr. Boston was a poor boy, his parents having died when he was young. His father Jesse Boston, was born in 1772, and died in 1830; his mother was born in 1778, and died in 1831. Their remains repose in Spencer County, Ky. They reared four children—Eleanor H., James W., Edward and The grandparents of our subject were Jacob and Eleanor Boston. Mr. Boston is an Independent in politics.

JOHN K. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Lewis, was born in 1819, in Wash. ington County, Ind., son of Samuel and Maucy (Duff) Brown, he a native of Scotland, and she of Irish descent. He was the son of William Brown, who came to America at an early day, and afterward went to Ohio. where Samuel assisted him in opening a farm. Samuel settled in Wushington County, where he remained sixteen or eighteen years, when he removed to Sullivan County, where he died in 1859, his wife having preceded him in 1852. He represented Sullivan in the Legislature, and was a Democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when he identified himself with the Republican party represented by Fremont in His children were Stephen, John, Mary, James and William. Our subject was eleven years old when his father came to Sullivan County, and here he was reared, educated and married Miss Mary McClary, who was born in Tennessee, and came with her parents to Terre Haute. Her father was John McClary, a native of Virginia, and her mother Elsina Butler, of North Carolina. Mr. Brown's children are Margaret E., Samuel U., John C., Mary J., Nanty E., James W. and William H. Mr. Brown entered the land where he now resides in 1854. He owns 800 acres.

NOAH CRAWFORD, farmer, P.O. Alum Cave, came to Sullivan County in 1871, and is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, youngest son of Samuel and Gracey (George) Crawford, the former Scotch Irish and the latter Scotch. Our subject was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Ohio, and in addition to the common schools attended the high school at New Lisbon. May 14, 1867, he was married to Mary A. Conkle, youngest daughter of Daniel and Barbara (Poor) Conkle, both of whom were of German descent. The following children were born to Mr. Crawford: Minnie L., Lizzie I., Samuel, George (deceased), Gracey, Mary Lulu, Viola E. and Daisy. Our subject has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for eight years, and was a Delegate to the General Assembly at Saratoga Springs. He is a farmer and stock raiser, and also runs a feed and chop mill at Jasonville. On his farm is the celebrated Alum Cave, and immense quantities of the best coal in Sullivan County.

JOHN FORD, farmer, P. O. Pittsburg, was born June 9, 1808, in the town of Verona, Oneida County, N. Y. At the age of seven years his parents removed to what was then known as the Holland Purchase in New York, where his father bought a farm. When he was sixteen he was taken with a lot of soldiers, who were recruited near where he lived, to Detroit, where on arriving he joined Capt. William Hoffman's Company D, Second United States Infantry, stationed along the shore of Lake Superior, and although the youngest soldier in the company, he was made a Corporal. He remained nearly five years at Detroit, being discharged at Sackett's Harbor in 1829. He then returned to his native State and engaged in farming and carpentering. He lived at various points in Ohio, working at his trade and farming till 1840, when he came to Rockport, Ind., lived two years and moved to Arkansas, and from there to Ohio, where he purchased forty acres of land and farmed, till in 1849 he went to California, where he stayed three years and then returned to Ohio, and after a short time sold his farm and removed to Sullivan County, Ind., where he purchased 160 acres of canal land. In 1847, Mr. Ford went with the troops to Mexico as a carpenter, and assisted in erecting the scaffold at the city of Mexico upon which two deserters were hung. January 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fiftyninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as First Duty Sergeant, and participated in the following engagements: New Madrid, Island No. 10, siege and battle of Corinth, Forty Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, capturing the colors of the Forty-sixth Alabama Regiment, siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Chattanooga, in all of He married in Noble which he received praise for meritorious conduct. County, Ohio, April 24, 1847, Miss Caroline Morgradge, daughter of John and Polly (Cunningham) Morgradge, natives of Maine, who were early settlers of Ohio, and they have the following children: George W., Jane, California, Alabama and Florence. Mr. Ford had also three other children by a former marriage, only one of whom is now living. His father, Nathan Ford, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and married Prudence Bennett, who bore him thirteen children, all of whom he The grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolureared. tionary army, serving as Captain in that glorious struggle for liberty. Mr. Ford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

N. H. HINKLE, farmer, P. O., Pitteburg, a native of Vermillion County, Ill., was born in 1826. He was reared upon his father's farm, and attended the schools of the neighborhood until his eighteenth year, when he came with his parents to Sullivan County, in 1844. His father bought forty acres of land in Jackson Township, and sometime thereafter · forty acres more, which subject assisted in improving, remaining with his father till his marriage in 1852, to Miss Pitt, who was reared in the same township, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mahan) Pitt, who were natives, he of New York and she of Kentucky and the fruits of that marriage have been the following children: Elizabeth Plew, Josephine, Asbury, George M., James S., Mary, William, Robert, Hattie and Horatio. Mr. Hinkle is the second child of Samuel and Nancy (Stower) Hinkle; the former a native of North Carolina, from which State he removed with his parents to Kentucky, and from thence to Lawrence County, Ind., where he married, and reared the following children: William, Nathan H., Margaret, Armina, Jane, Mahala, Sarah, Calitha, Ann and Matilda. Mr. Hinkle's farm is highly improved and overlies large beds of coal. He has served as Trustee of his township. His son, Dr. J. S. Hinkle is a practicing physician at Pittsburg.

GEORGE F. PLEW, physician and surgeon, of Pittsburg, was born in 1848 in Sullivan County, Ind., where he was reared upon a farm and educated in the high school at Farmersburg, after which he taught school for several years in Vermillion County, Ind. He began reading medicine in 1873, with Dr. B. F. Safford, at New Goshen in Vigo County, Ind., but later of Terre Haute, when Dr. Plew completed his studies. He took his first course of lectures in 1874 and 1875, at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, and after at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, which graduated him in 1876. He began the practice of medicine in Pittsburg in the same year, where he has been eminently successful both in building up a large and lucrative practice and in meriting the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He married, in 1877, Miss Flora Welty, daughter of Dr. Welty, deceased. They have two children—Raphael S. and Clifford. Dr. Plew taught music before he began the practice of medicine.

JACOB W. RIDGEWAY, farmer, P. O. Farmersburg, son of Levi Ridgeway, who was of Sco ch Irish origin, and one of the early pioneers of Sullivan County, Ind. He was a native of Bullitt County, Ky., where he was born in 1794, reared and married Lavinia, daughter of Capt. Jacob Peacock, under whom he had served at New Orleans during the war of 1812. Soon after marriage he removed to the Ledgerwood neighborhood, in Sullivan County, and after to Caledonia, where he boarded the hands who were engaged in building Neal's mill. He next removed to Curry Prairie, where he rented land and farmed. He afterward bought a farm a mile south and east of Farmersburg, where he continued to reside until his death in 1858. He assisted in the construction of the Evans. ville & Terre Haute Railroad. His wife survived him five years. He is the father of Jacob W., the subject of this sketch, who was born in Sullivan County, in 1824, reared upon his father's farm, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. He married in 1846, Miss Julia Ann Glass, who died leaving four children, namely: Sarah T., Denton Levi C., Samentha E., Halberstadt and Charles A. ond marriage was with Julia A., daughter of Temple and Elizabeth (Moore) Shaw, natives of Spencer and Jefferson Counties, Ky., in which State Mrs. Ridgeway was born in 1840, and came with her parents to Sullivan County when twelve years of age. They have had three children, two only of whom are now living-Ora W. and Minnie E. Mrs. Ridgeway's parents were English. Subject's brothers and sisters are Julia A., Elizabeth F., Alexander F., Martha R., Steven S., James W., Margaret A., Mary J., Theodore S., Clara E. and Helen, all except two are living and married.

GREEN SHEPHERD, farmer, was born in 1834, in Sullivan County, Ind., son of Stephen Shepherd, a native of Kentucky, who came to Shelby County, Ind., when a young man, settling near Shelbyville. He married Sallie Porter, born May 25, 1798, and died in 1878, by whom he has the following children: Thomas, Ezekiel, Josiah, John, George, David, William, Greenbury and James. They all lived to maturity but John, and they are all dead now but George, David and our subject. James was a member of the Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. and was killed in a skirmish in which the regiment were all taken prisoners. Mr. Shepherd came to Sullivan in an early day. Our subject, Green Shepherd, married in 1861, Elizabeth J. Snowden, born in 1838, in Ireland, daughter of Orr and Nancy (Martin) Snowden of County Down, Ireland, who settled in Pittsburg in 1842, and the following are his children: Josephine, Porter, Monford, Melwore, Mamie, Nellie and George. 265 acres of good land, and is a Democrat. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1868, which office he filled eight years with satisfaction to all. He is not a member of any religious society, but gives his influence to all Christian work and the development of society.

HENRY R. WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Shelburn, son of William and Mary (Reader) Wallace, he born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1792, and she in Warwickshire, England. The father died in 1849; was a farmer and one of the pioneers of Sullivan County. Subject was born'in Washington County, Penn., near Finleyville, February 7, 1824, and came with his parents to Lawrence County. He was reared a farmer, and after the death of his father, took charge of his estate. In 1853 and 1854, the estate was divided, twenty-five acres falling to the share of subject, to which he has added 400 acres, constituting him one of the most prominent agriculturists in Sullivan. In 1855, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in 1863. In 1867, he was elected County Commissioner, serving two terms, has served many

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years as Supervisor. He takes an active interest in all public affairs. He was married in Sullivan County, August 25, 1859, to Miss Catharine Grant, daughter of Peter and Ann (Hebb) Grant, natives of Scotland and Virginia respectively, the daughter being born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1836. This union has resulted in five children being born—Frank R., Edward P., Henry H. S. and Elizabeth, living, and Peter J., dead. Mr. Wallace is an A. F. & A. M., and an active Democrat.



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GREENE SULLIVAN COUNTIES,

STATE OF INDIANA,

PROM

THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT; TOGETHER WITH INTERESTING
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, REMINISCENCES, NOTES, ETC.

ILLLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
GOODSPEED BROS. & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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J. T., 600 L. R., 741 M. F., 600 Newton, 585 Shepard, 137, 177 Tilman, 580 W. F., 585 WILLS Barton, 172 George, 218, 369 James, 134 William, 309 WILSON Adam, 510, 696, 704 Ansom, 580 Clara, 682 Edgar C., 85 Frank, 111 Harvey, 568 Henry K., 487, 499, 510, 511, 520, 534, 538, 608, 612, 628 Joen, 212, 628 Joen, 212, 211, 280 John, 212, 271, 280, 608 John Harvey, 255, 259, 493, 510, 511, 603, 608, 608, 624, 628, 629, 690 John L., 764 Jonathan, 583	Joseph, 142 WISE H. A., 149 WIVII. Henry, 149 WOLF Anna, 283 David, 137 John T., 114 Uriah, 641 Wilson, 118, 153 WOLFE Benjamin, 511 B. S., 627 Clater C., 764 George, 323 Joseph, 487, 488, 509, 511, 527, 539, 550, 561, 612, 621, 628, 630, 648, 649, 657 Joseph Williams, 108, 742 Josiah, 509, 641, 642 J. S., 580 Thomas J. (Lawyer), 564, 566, 743 WOLFORD J. W., 247, 248, 380 Moses F., 141 WOLLEM Samuel, 241	WOOI Y Catharine, 540 Thomas, 540 WORKMAN Abe, 183 Abraham, 184 Abram, 263 Isaac, 174, 183, 263 John, 63 WORLEY James Lewis, 153 WORTH James, 815 Jonah, 157 R. W. 585 WORTHINGTON William, 210 WORTMAN J. P., 580 Phillip, 580 Phillip, 580 W. P., 584 WRIGHT Albert, 173 A., 620 Celta, 332 James, 433 Joe (Governor), 598 Joseph A., 63, 535, 585 J. J., 219, 127, 133, 388 Peter, 55, 311
J. T., 600 L. H., 741 M. F., 600 Newton, 585 Shepard, 137, 177 Tilman, 580 W. F., 585 WILLS Barton, 172 George, 218, 369 James, 134 William, 309 WILSON Adam, 510, 696, 704 Ansom, 580 Clara, 682 Edgar C., 85 Frank, 111 Harvey, 568 Henry K., 487, 499, 510, 511, 520, 534, 538, 608, 612, 626 Jease, 258 Joe (Minister), 280 John, 232, 271, 280, 608 John Harvey, 255, 259, 493, 510, 511, 603, 606, 608, 624, 628, 629, 690 John L., 764 Jonathan, 583 Joseph, 200, 272, 240, 255,	Joseph, 142 WISE H. A., 149 WIVII. Henry, 149 WOLF Anna, 283 David, 137 John T., 114 Uriah, 641 Wilson, 118, 153 WOLFE Benjamin, 511 B. S., 627 Clater C., 764 George, 323 Joseph, 487, 488, 509, 511, 527, 539, 550, 561, 612, 621, 628, 630, 648, 649, 657 Joseph Williams, 108, 742 Joseph Williams, 108, 742 Joseph Williams, 108, 742 Joseph Williams, 108, 743 WOLFORD J. W., 247, 248, 380 Moses F., 141 WOLLEM Samuel, 241 WOLSEY Mattie, 647	WOOI Y Catharine, 540 Thomas, 540 WORKMAN Abe, 183 Abraham, 184 Abram, 263 Issac, 174, 183, 263 John, 63 WORLEY James Lewis, 153 WORTH James, 815 Jonah, 157 R. W., 585 WORTHISGTON William, 210 WORTMAN J. P., 580 Phillip, 580 W. P., 584 WRIGHT Albert, 173 A., 620 Celia, 332 James, 433 Joe (Governor), 598 Joseph A., 63, 535, 585 J. J., 219, 127, 133, 388 Peter, 55, 311 Richard (Preacher), 73, 332
J. T., 600 L. R., 741 M. F., 600 Newton, 585 Shepard, 137, 177 Tilman, 580 W. F., 585 WILLS Barton, 172 George, 218, 369 James, 134 William, 309 WILSON Adam, 510, 696, 704 Ansom, 580 Clara, 682 Edgar C., 85 Frank, 111 Harvey, 568 Henry K., 487, 499, 510, 511, 520, 534, 538, 608, 612, 628 Joen, 212, 628 Joen, 212, 211, 280 John, 212, 271, 280, 608 John Harvey, 255, 259, 493, 510, 511, 603, 608, 608, 624, 628, 629, 690 John L., 764 Jonathan, 583	Joseph, 142 WISE H. A., 149 WIVII. Henry, 149 WOLF Anna, 283 David, 137 John T., 114 Uriah, 641 Wilson, 118, 153 WOLFE Benjamin, 511 B. S., 627 Clater C., 764 George, 323 Joseph, 487, 488, 509, 511, 527, 539, 550, 561, 612, 621, 628, 630, 648, 649, 657 Joseph Williams, 108, 742 Josiah, 509, 641, 642 J. S., 580 Thomas J. (Lawyer), 564, 566, 743 WOLFORD J. W., 247, 248, 380 Moses F., 141 WOLLEM Samuel, 241	WOOI Y Catharine, 540 Thomas, 540 WORKMAN Abe, 183 Abraham, 184 Abram, 263 Isaac, 174, 183, 263 John, 63 WORLEY James Lewis, 153 WORTH James, 815 Jonah, 157 R. W. 585 WORTHINGTON William, 210 WORTMAN J. P., 580 Phillip, 580 Phillip, 580 W. P., 584 WRIGHT Albert, 173 A., 620 Celta, 332 James, 433 Joe (Governor), 598 Joseph A., 63, 535, 585 J. J., 219, 127, 133, 388 Peter, 55, 311

WRIGHT continued Willis W., 649 W. R., 144 W. T., 75 WYMER B. A., 585 Cyrus, 585 Eh, 585 J. A., 585 J. A., 585 YAGER YAGER
Samuel A., 807
YAKEY
J. N., 246
YANCY
W. H., 193
YARNELL
John, 77
YEAGER

Nicholas, 820

August, 584
John, 580
Simeon, 580
YODER
John G., 137
YOHN
Gotfield, 659
YOHO
Richard W., 324, 440
YOK EY
J. N. (Merchant), 381
YOUNG
Abraham, 321
Ada, 610
Alexander, 149
C. N., 157, 650
George W., 172
Jacob, 73, 234
Jacob Brown, 400
James M. (Physician), 765
Jennie, 610
Jere, 647

YOUNG continued
Joe, 164
John, 76, 580
Joseph W., 118
Lycurgus, 137
W. G., 614, 616, 624, 744
YOUNGMAN
G. C., 600
J. T., 575
S. R., 496, 479
YOWELL
William, 580, 665

ZINK Michael, 704 Military History of Sullivan County

Military History of Sullivan County

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The following is a copy of the muster roll at the time of muster out:

Joseph W. Briggs, Captain Justus David, 1st Lt. Israel Benefiel, 2nd Lt. Solomen Louderraik, 3rd Lt. Henry Dooley, Sgt. R. McGrew, Sgt. James H. Wier; Sgt. James H. Wier, Sgt.
James Hancock, Sgt.
Harvey Wilson, Cpl.
John B. Hughes, Cpl.
Hosea C. Buckley, Cpl.
Thomas E. Ashley, Cpl.
Henry Adams, Pvt.
Wille Adams, Pvt.
N. Brower, Pvt.
Phillip Brower, Pvt.
Willis Benefiel, Pvt.
Willis Benefiel, Pvt.
James B. Booker, Pvt.
James B. Booker, Pvt. James B. Booker, Pvt. Nelson F. Bolton, Pvt. Robert Calvert, Pvt. Patrick Carley, Pvt. Charles Child, Pvt. Thomas Coulter, Pvt. George Davidson, Pvt. Alfred Davis, Pvt. John Edds, Pvt. Joseph Engle, Pvt. William Essex, Pvt. Richard Goss, Pvt. H. M. Gilliam, Pvt. James Garrett, Pvt. Nathan Gatson, Pvt. King Hamilton Pvt. Jonathan Hart, Pvt. A. A. Hamilton, Pvt. James Holstein, Pvt. John Hill, Pvt. Joseph Hooten, Pvt. Joseph Hooten, rv., E. D. Hart, Pvt. William Ireland, Pvt. Henry Jones, Pvt. J. J. Loudermilk, Pvt. Preston Mosieure, Pvt. Redmon Malone, Pvt. Gabriel Moots, Pvt. Levin Nash, Pvt. Benjamin Plew, Pvt. John Ravenscroft, Pvt. John Ravenscrott, Pvt. Charles Reisinger, Pvt. Charles G, Readay, Pvt. Michael Ring, Pvt. John L. Robinson, Pvt. Joseph Strong, Pvt. Volney E. Swaim, Pvt. William Shepard, Pvt. Alfred Smith. Pvt. Alfred Smith, Pvt. Elijah Voorhies, Pvt. Mark Wilson, Pvt.
Andrew Winters, Pvt.
William D. Wier, Pvt.
William Wheeler, Pvt.

Meshack Draper Richard Jenkins Thomas Price Deaths from disease, etc. John Shepard

Deaths in battle:

John Marlow
F. J. Copeland
Enoch T. Reeves
John Vanosdoll
James W. Beauchamp

James W. ADD.
Discharged:
Edmund Jones
W. R. Patton
Hugh McCammon
Henry Ransford
William Readay

Joseph Wells
Lewis P. Duncan
H. J. A. Burgett
Thomas Evans
Bonaparte D. Walls
John O. Watson

John O. Watson

1861 - Company I - Page 574

John Mastin, Captain
Uriah Coulson, 1st Lt.
Thomas B. Silvers, 2nd Lt.
W. S. Robertson, 3rd Lt.
Stewart Barnes, Sgt.
L. H. Case. Sgt.
James M. Ayres, Sgt.
James M. Thompson, Sgt.
J. W. Dix, Cpl.
Albert Merrick, Cpl.
John R. Lane, Cpl.

The following is the personal record of Company 1:

John Mastin resigned Jan., 1862 James W. Louthan Urish Coulson resigned Jan. 1862 Stewart Barnes dismissed Aug., 1862 James B. Patton T. B. Silvers T. B. Silvers
resigned Jan., 1862
J. S. Preas
resigned June, 1863
Oscar H. Crowder W. S. Robertson discharged May, 1862, disability
F. M. Byers
Laban Frakes died Sept., 1861 W. M. Collins discharged Oct., 1861 disability Peter Kelley discharged April, 1862 disability
J. D. Branham
A. O. Merrick Thomas Reed, Jr.

M. W. Perdue discharged Sert., 1861, discharged Sept., 1861, disability James R. Austin William Austin R. M. Bennett T. A. Bennett T. A. Bennett T. A. Boles, discharged Oct., 1861, disability R. J. Bowman, died Feb., 1862 J. W. Binch, died Sept., 1861 J. W. Bunch, died Sept., 1861
A. Caetwell
J. M. Caetwell
J. M. Caetwell
J. M. Caetwell
G. W. Chaet
J. M. Clase, died Oct., 1862
D. B. W. Chastain
H. W. Coehran
T. B. Compton
James Crosby
W. C. Cuppy, discharged
Nov. 1861, disability
M. R. Dowling
William Eaton William Faton John Ellsworth J. T. Emery
M. W. Evans, discharged
Oct. 1861, disability Oct. 1861, disc G. M. Everhart W. F. Gull G. W. Graham H. D. Hough Charles barlerod R. R. Hunt H. H. Lane Rufus Mason R. B. Mason W. A. McBride W. S. McMain M. V. Miller G. A. Milan W. M. Montgomery J. S. Moore, died April, 1862 Pleasant Moore Edmund Moore Z. B. Myers Michael O'Brien Calvin Overstreet Samuel Owens Samuel Owens
J. L. Padgett, discharged
June, 1862, disability
H. H. Patton, promoted Lt.
G. W. Patton
F. M. Plew
S. D. Price
R. H. D. Scott
J. L. Silvers
L. A. Stark
F. M. St. John
S. F. Stratton
D. H. Stratton
J. H. Tautlinger, captured
July 1864, lost on steamer
Sultana April 1865
Ab Teverbaugh
J. H. Thompson

J. H. Thompson
Zadock Thompson, died Feb, 1865
C. J. Thompson

J. D. Watson
J. D. Watson
James Williamson
J. T. Youngman, discharged

July, 1862, disability The following were recruits:
William Adams
J. G. Booth
J. H. Crowder
J. J. Cuppy, died Oct. 1864
C. M. M. Griffith, killed
at Plantersville, April,
1884 1864 Jasper Gowens J. R. Lane Samuel McElroy, killed at New Hope Church May, 1864 Ranson W. Reed Jesse Trueblood 1861 - Company D Reg. 21st Page 578 Capt. J. H. Garrett, resigned May, 1862 Capt. David Edmiston, resigned Feb., 1863 John S. Milam, resigned John S. Milam, resigned William Harper, resigned July, 1863 Jesse Haddon W. S. Hinkle, discharged Aug., 1864 Joseph O. Whalen

Joseph O. Whalen
John Ashley
Charles Polk
B. R. Helm
A. A. Curry, discharged
1852, disability
M. C. Tucker
William Purcell William Purceii
H. B. Davis
W. P. Lisman
A. S. McGowan, died Sept.,
1862 of wounds received at Baton Rouge
R. F. Kennerly
A. C. Davis, discharged
1865, disability
Alsimus Hunt, discharged
1864, disability
Lemuel Anderson, discharged 1863, disability
S. A. Barcus
Jesse Beck
T. C. Beck
John Berry
G. W. Brock, discharged
1861, disability
Philip Brock, died at Baton
Route 1862
Edward Brown
J. W. Buck, discharged at Baton Rouge Edward Brown
J. W. Buck, discharged
1862, disability
J. W. Burnett
W. F. Catlin, discharged
1862, disability
Mason Dedman, discharged
1862, wounded

Jacob Ernest

James Froment, discharged

1865, disability
Samuel Gannon
George Gannon
G. H. Gott
W. H. Gregg, discharged
1862, disability
William Hackney William Hackney
W. R. Haddon
N. T. Hall, discharged
1862, disability
W. B. Harper
Raymond Hassel, discharged 1861, disability
Joseph Hauke, died at Baton
Rouge, April, 1865
Samuel Jackson, discharged Samuel Jackson, discharged
1864, disability
Thomas Jenkins
J. R. Jewell
J. F. Jones
C. M. Lake
M. Lander
John Lloyd
Benton McConnell
John McConnell, discharged
1862, disability
George McCormick, discharged 1864 (disability George McCormick, dis-charged 1864, disability R. B. McClung Gabriel McClure, killed at Baton Rouge, 1862 George Miller, died at home Nov. 1863 S. C. Owens, discharged 1861, disability George Power, died 1862 of wounds received at Baton Rouse Rouge
J. H. Reese, discharged
1865, disability
James Richardson Anthony Sandusky Charles Shannon Arthur Shown W. G. Sherman, discharged 1862, disability Seymour Slagle, died at New Orleans March 1864 discharged Francis Smith
P. W. Smith
William Soloman, died at Port Hudson 1865 Valentine Stewart, killed at Baton Rouge 1865 T. M. Strain John Tewalt John Tewalt
William Wallace
Bonaparte Walls, discharged
1861, disability
George Watson
P. H. P. Walls
J. A. Weir
Eli Westner Eli Westner
J. O. Whalen
R. B. Whitlock
E. F. Wilkerson, discharged
1865, disability
William Wilson
Joseph Wilson
Phillip Wortman, discharged

J. P. Wortman, discharged 1864, disability Simeon Yocum

John Ashley

Recruits - most of whom joined the company in 1864:

C. G. Able M. Berry B. F. Buff G. W. Buff G. W. Buff William Bush W. M. Brodie J. F. Buckley J. F. Buckley
James Cartwright
W. F. Catlin
I. B. Cox, died at Baton
Rouge, 1864
C. G. Conover John Creager Homer Davis Samuel De Huff
J. K. Dooley
C. S. Evans
G. D. Ferree
W. S. Foote
M. J. Glick
O. P. Gregg
J. W. Gobin
J. F. Hall
F. M. Harrington
W. S. Hinkle
B. F. Hunter
G. W. Jones
Nathan Jones
Nathan Jones
Nathan Jones
Nathan Jones
Nathan M. McCormick
John McCormick
John McCormick Samuel De Huff John McGowen Richard Mayfield Thomas Mason Thomas Morice Philip Morice Joshua Neeley John Norman Leander Neff E. H. Pierce J. J. Raily S. G. Raily G. B. Raily J. T. Shannon J. D. Simoral T. Olsouth George Smith B. F. Stover
S. R. Tincher
J. N. Terwilliger
Andrew Vester Martin Wallace J. L. Wortman John Whitaker H. S. Whitaker Andrew White Tilman Willis Abe Warner

1862, disability

Amos Wood John Yocum John Young William Yowell

J. M. Decamp J. T. Dix John Dodd, died February, There were about twenty more men from the county scattered through the other companies of this regiment 1861 - Company D 31 st Regiment - Page 581 The personal record of the company is as follows: Captain, J. A. Walls, resigned July, 1864
Francis L. Neff, killed near Atlanta, Ga.
Craven P. Reed
Samuel F. Mason, resigned W. E. Hughes, resigned 1865 1865
J. H. Ayers
J. N. Clark, resigned 1862
C. A. Power, resigned 1864
W. G. Dudley
John B. Hughes, discharged
1862, disablity
F. M. Colline, died at Evansville, Oct. 1861
Jordan Moore John A. Knotts, discharged 1862, disability Hardin Bowles J. R. Eaton, killed at Kenesaw, 1864 W. R. Strain
W. S. Woodall, died at Tulla-homa, March, 1862
John P. Miller, discharged
1863, disability W. Adams D. Baily Joseph Baily, discharged 1862, disability William Bell John Bell, discharged 1862, disability Elias Bell, killed at Fort Donelson, Feb., 1864 Milton Belser W. J. Bilyen, killed at Chicamauga, 1863 W. H. H. Boles, discharged 1863, disability A. P. Boles, discharged 1864, disability J. M. Brickley, died April, 1862 of wounds received ville, 1862 Luke Walters W. J. Wilkins A. M. Wilson at Shilloh

G. P. Briggs L. S. Burnett W. P. Case H. H. Chase

illiam Chase, discharged 1863, disability
Cleveland Coffee, died at
Calhoun, Ky., 1862
D. M. Cummings, died at
Shibb Man.

Shiloh, May, 1862 G. W. Daniels

1862 Samuel Dodd David Enlow C. C. Gilkison, died January, 1862 R. B. Gilkison Lewis Hamilton, discharged 1862, disability
G. W. Harlow, discharged
1862, disability S. H. Hartley, died Nov. 1862 James O. Heck William Hollenbeck H. L. Houpt, died Jan. 1862 Robert K. Houpt C. C. Hutchinson, died in Alabama, 1864 Alabama, 1889
Jarred Johnson
A. S. Johnson, died Dec. 1862
J. R. Knotts
J. E. Knotts
J. E. Knotts J. E. Knotts
James Little
G. T. Marts
John McCard, died at Knoxville, 1865
B. F. Melone, discharged 1862, B. F. Melone, discharged 1862 disability G. F. M. Merritt Morgan O'Neal, died at Cal-houn, Ky.. 1862 Joseph O'Neal Daniel Osborn, died P. W. Phillips R. L. Parsons R. C. Peter Exra Pitzer, discharged 1865, wounded wounded Willial Posey, missing at Chickamauga Chickamauga
W. B. Ridgeway
W. O. Roach
Daniel Shastine, discharged
1862, disability
S. P. Stark, died at Sullivan,
Ind. Dec. 1862
Factoria md. Dec. 1862
Levi Strain
D. W. Stratton
J. P. Stratton discharged
1865, wounded
D. W. Sullivan, died at Calhoun, 1861
Robert Turner, died at Evans-

Recruita:

W. A. Bland J. M. Bilyen J. G. Burton, died March, 1864 Z. T. Bell L. C. Chase, died in Texas, 1865

J. T. Eaton

V. M. Enlow R. Gordon W. Heck H. Hogeland, died March, 1864 Jared Johnson, killed by railroad accident, 1864
J. H. Moore
James Miller
W. M. Mason W. M. Mason James McDonald, killed in Georgia, 1864 J. W. Nesbaum T. E. Pearce W. H. Peters D. M. Russell
J. R. Stewart
David Stewart, died at Worthington before joining the company
Solomon Walls
T. L. Watson, died at home
1864

1861 - Company I 41st Reg. or 2d Cavalry Page 583

The personal record of Company I is as follows:

D. A. Briggs, promoted Major T. M. Allen, promoted Capt. G. W. Dailey, resigned, 1884 J. W. Canary, Sgt. promoted 1st Lt. Henry Massy, killed at Hunts-ville 1862 B. F. Cavins Malcom McFadden A. Cushman John Thompson W. H. H. Bland Joseph Kinnaman W. F. Dodds Jonathan Hart, discharged 1863, disability W. L. Jackson, drowned 1863 Ross Nealy Jonathan Wilson Joseph Berry Thomas Daugherty Andrew Spencer
James Crow, discharged 1864,

J. H. Adkins William Bu nett T. F. Bland, missing in action, 1864, mustered out 1864 Anthony Bennett, died in Tenn. 1862 J. L. Boon J. W. Burton William Burks

Moses Arnett, discharged March 1863, disability

William Burks David Bensinger Abe Brocaw Jesse Burton, died at Camp Wickliffe, 1862

disability

L. R. Wood

Christian Canary Robert Canary G. F. Carter J. R. Clark Ellison Cox, died at home, 1863 James Craig, died of wounds at Knoxville, 1864 Robert Craig Richard Dillingham, died at Camp Wickliffe, 1862 G. S. Dunlap, discharged 1862, disability Columbus Gamon John Himes W. Hinkle Marion Hindman Basil Hindman Abe Hammon, missing in action, 1864 action, 1884
Charles Hart, discharged
1862, disability
Jesse Harben, discharged
1862, disability
Henry Hogle
Jesse Hawkins, captured at
Chickamauga, 1863 Chickamauga, 1863 Lemuel Johnson Joseph Knight, discharged 1863, disability L. G. Kearns Samuel Lilly Samuel Lilly
Addison Luster, died at
Bowling Green, 1862
John Morris, discharged
1863, disability
James Mayfield
S. M. Miller, captured, mustered out 1865
William Milam Walker Milam, mustered out 1864, sick Samuel McCormick, discharged Samuel McCormick, discharg 1882, disability A. L. Norman, died at Camp Wickliffe, 1862 Thomas Norville, discharged 1863, disability George Price, died at Camp Wickliffe James Sherman J. S. Smith, discharged 1862, disability James Shugart, discharged 1863, disability A. Thompson, discharged 1863, disability James Trader, discharged 1863, disability J. C. Taylor, used ville, 1863 Jenkins Vickery, discharged 1862, disability C. White Taylor, died at Nash-le, 1863 S. Watson H. Wallis, discharged 1862, disability
John Whitenac William Whipple
W. P. Wortman, died at home
1862

August Yocum, died at Indiana-polis, 1864 In addition to these there were a few recruits. 1861 - Company E - 43rd Reg. Page 584 The following is the record of Company E: S. T. Roach, resigned June, 1863 Jackson Stepp, resigned 1862, re-enlisted as 1st Lt. in 75th Regt. Josiah Stanley, resigned March, 1862 B. D. Hays B. D. Hays
W. H. Thompson
Elza Walls, resigned in 1862
W. H. Powers, resigned 1863
W. F. Willis
S. W. Chambers
J. Q. Hamilton
W. P. Mahan, discharged,
disability
James Case, died at Sullivan, James Case, died at Sullivan, 1862 W. A. Sarvis, discharged, disability G. W. Herreford, discharged, disability John McMarts, discharged, disability disability
William Wright
William Lawrence, discharged,
disability John W. Hill
John E. Ryan
Thomas Basten, died 1863
Benjamin Burton
Lafayette Brasier, died 1862 John Bennett, discharged, disability missolity
Willial Bennett, died in prison
at Tyler, Tex., 1864
W. G. Boles
J. M. Booker, discharged, disability A. L. Berch Valentine Boon, died of wounds at Mark's Mills, Ark, R. Carico Christian Creager S. E. Cuppy, discharged disability B. Davis John Dodd, died 1862 Jacob Dodd J. M. Duvall Samuel Fipps, discharged disability
G. W. Fox, died of wounds at
Mark's Mills, 1884 B. F. Fry John S. Gaskins, died 1862 T. W. Glass, discharged,

disability William Goins William Gibson Allen Hanley, discharged, disability W. A. Hanley David Hixon William Hendricks John Kelly John Kelly
J. A. Kearns, died at Eaton,
Chio 1865
Daniel Kent, died in prison at
Tyler, Tex,
Keerford Lloyd, died at Helena, Keerford Lloyd, Gree as Lovel Ark. G. D. Lloyd J. S. Lloyd J. W. Lloyd James Livingston, died of wounds at Mark's Mills J. H. Lynn, died at Helena, Ark. Martin H. Martin J. A. Mason J. F. Mason W. H. Mattox, died in prison at Tyler
John E. Melone
John Moore
Harrison Moore Charles McDonald, discharged, disability William McGreeve William McElroy, died 1862 J. A. McKee John Miles Alfred Nichols, discharged, disability
Elijah Nichols, died of wounds
at Mark's Mills George Oaks G. N. Parker John Page, discharged, disability Jacob Purcell J. M. Robbins Joseph Sarvis, discharged, disability disability
J. L. Smith
D. M. Scott, discharged,
disability
Frederick Silvold, discharged, disability william Simpson, died at Calhoun, Ky. 1862 G. W. Smith Nathan Terry Nathan Terry
Jesse Toller, drowned in White
River, Ark. 1862
C. W. Toller
Newton Williams, died at Sullivan, 1862
J. A. Wymer
B. A. Wymer
R. W. Worth, discharged,
disability disability

Recruits:

Thomas Alsop Urish Brocay

out 1865

S. J. Burch A. G. Blink W. R. Bennett W. H. Bennett James Baker John Beaty J. H. Brekett John Curtis Benjamin Curtia Salem Curtis G. D. Carter Noah Chambers John Cassady Robert M. Dear J. B. Dudley J. M. Dibble L. K. Eins Jesse Engle J. G. Empson Edward Hixon W. A. Handley G. W. Halstead Elliott Halstead John Harris J. B. Hughes T. C. Jeffri**es** John Keen H. C. Liston J. T. McKee William Maddox J. W. Montgomery William Montgomery Alfred Nichola J. E. Omborn W. H. Osborn Silas Osborn Cyrus Pierce Ephraum Stark Job Smith Alvin Stark William Spencer Blas Stephens J. M. Themason Phillip Usrey J. A. Wright Eli Wymer Chris Wymer Isaac Wymer W. H. Woodall Robert Wilson Patrick Wilson W. M. Weir and others whose names cannot be ancertained

1861 - Company C - 59th Reg. Page 586

The following is the personal account of Company C:

Will Van Possen, Capt., resigned 1864
John S. Akin, resigned 1864
Edward Maxwell, mustered out 1865 E. F. O'Haver, mustered out 1864 F. L. Maxwell, mustered

James A. Harper, mustered out 1865 Bedellium Dooley, died at Corinth 1862 John Ford L. G. Smock J. W. Speake R. T. Smock Joseph Brant T. A. Riggs Virgil Dails virgit Davis
John Alsop, died at Memphis
1863
C. C. Ambrose
Amos Bolander
D. J. Bilonson
G. W. Booker
Charles Bush Charles Hunch John Botts, died 1863 A. P. Case Joseph Cathcart W. R. Channing James Clark Thomas Clark J. S. Clark
J. E. Clark,
J. E. Clark,
J. E. Clark, died at Memphis, 1863
H. L. Cox died at Vicksburg,
1863 William Cochran George Davidson F. Edds Adam Eslinger, died at Vicksburg, 1863 Edward Eslinger Edward Estinger
L. S. Ford
E. K. Gregg
A. J. Henning
F. M. Houck, died in Missouri
1862

Jesse Hudson, died 1863 J. W. Hindley, died 1862 J. W. Hindley, died 1862 George Irwin P. R. Jenkins J. H. Jewell, died in Mo. 1862 G. W. Jones Easton Johnson, died in Miss., 1862 William Lemon John Lisman, died 1864 J. N. Land John Meek J. C. Mahan

H. M. Prosky William Reynolds, died of discase at Nashville 1864 discase at Nashville 1804 David Septer, died at Evans-ville, 1862 A. L. Shawn C. P. Shelburn, died at Mound City, Ill. 1863 A. J. Toler John Tipton John Tipton Christly Vester Jacob Vester J. H. Wallis J. M. Wilson J. W. Woodall, discharged

Samuel Patton

1863, disability

J. E. Walters, died at New Albany india

Recruits:

J. M. Allsman R. Ashbrook D. M. Bedwell James Bastman Hiran, Renefiel Basil Carrico
Joseph C. Fwell
Roberts C. Carrico, died 1864 J. V. David Henry Dalas J. F. Davidson John Eshinger C. F. Fisher J. H. Gilman A. J. Hawkits Freder k Harrer William Isbell William Lane J. C. Mahan W. J. Pain W. R. Ransford John Snowden Jacob Vester

1861 - Company I - 72st Reg. Page 588

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The following is the personal record of Capt. Weir's company:

Capt. A. N. Weir, promoted Asst. Surgeon & Surgeon Jackson Stepp, promoted Capt. T. K. Cushamn, promoted lat Lt. J. M. Davis, resigned 1862 J. M. Davis, re
T. H. Colher
J. S. Springer
M. V. Shepherd
S. T. Bryant
G. R. Grant
Presson M. Done Preston McDonald J. R. Dilley John Douglas, killed at Richmond, Ky. C. B. Burton Maynard Bell T. E. Arnett Richard Adams, discharged 1863, wounded

J. H. Bailey M. M. Bailey, died 1862, of wounds J. M. Bales Harrison Burton, killed at Tazewell, 1864 Richard Burton Floyd Burton Edmund Bales William Botimer J. H. Colscott J. E. Chestnut W. R. Chase, died in prison at

E. M. Wilson, died at Cumber-land Gap, 1884 Alexander Mills, died-at Indianapolis, 7863 ' Charles Wells, killed at Rich-mond, Ky., 1882 James Wilkie W. M. Warner Moses Whitman Isaiah Hoggatt R. H. Pratt, died in Indiana, 1865 J. W. Sullivan G. W. Larr W. M. Collins, died at Nashville, 1863 Florence S.C., 1864 J. N. Davis Richard Davis Alexander Dehart J. H. Daniel William Delapp 1863
A. S. McCray
W. C. Wolfinbarger
H. C. Potts
S. W. Asberry
T. G. Crawford F. C. Daniel, discharged 1863, wounded J. C. Daniel J. C. Daniel
William Douglas, died at
Madison, Ind. 1864
A. J. Douglas
Daniel Debaun Williamson Whitman Jeptha Whitman S. L. Yeager I. G. Crawford
Josephus Anderson
R. D. Black, died in Kentucky
1862 Richard Dehart, died at Indianapolis, 1863 Recruits: M. Cummings, died of wounds, Levi Bailey
J. R. Bailey
H. M. Bastian, died in Belle
Isle Prison, 1864 Moses Evans Daniel Evans 1864 Hiram Case, died at Chatanooga, L. S. Ford W. M. Griffin, died at 1864 W. Case Andersonville Prison, 1865 Andersonville Prison, 186
Jasper Huff
F. M. Hayworth, died at
Indianapolis, 1863
William Holland, discharged
1863, wounded
J. E. Houston
H. J. Hardin
C. S. Hammond
R. C. Jewell, discharged
1862, wounded
Elijah Jewell, died at
Richmond, Va., 1864
Barnett Jewell E. D. Bolenbaugh John Burton William Campbell, died at Lookout Mountain, 1864 V. Boles C. D. Cochran V. Boles
M. E. Boles
J. W. Burnett
M. V. Decamp
J. M. Davis
Jacob Evans, died in Andersonville Prison, 1864
W. A. Houpt
Loba Margand Thomas Doty
J. M. Donaldson
G. A. Exline
Milton Ford, died at Danville,
1862
W. T. Godwin w. T. Godwin John Godwin F. A. Godwin J. P. Gilson, died in Ky., 1863 Pierce Garby Joseph Hanger, died in Ky., 1863 John Hammond J. E. Hutson H. J. Hardin C. S. Hammond Barnett Jewell Barnett Jewell
Benson Jewell
Caleb Jennings, died at Andersonville Prison, 1864
James R. Lowe S. E. Lane G. W. McCrocklin, discharged Jacob Hanger J. A. Hays G. W. Harmon died in Tenn., 1863 G. W. McCrockiin, discharge 1882, disability Peter Moore, died in Ander-sonville Prison, 1884 L. B. McKee, died in Ander-sonville Prison, 1861 H. R. Pugh L. M. Phillips 1883
Harrison Jewell, died at Camp
Dennison, Chio, 1862
William Lamb
Richaro Meek
M. M. Maglone, died in Ky.,
1863 J. E. Milam James Mullen, died at Andersonville Prison, 1864 M. T. McCarty
L. N. McCrosky
W. H. Napper, died at Andersonville Prison, 1864 Abraham Russell Daniel Vail W. O. Nesbit J. T. Weaver
Where no remarks are made
above, the men were
usually mustered out. John Purcell, died at Richmond, Va., 1863 Samuel Romine Rolland Owens Ephraim Owens O. N. Phillips H. D. Pittman Jonathan Still S. C. Smock A. J. Stewart Daniel Saucerman Thomas Rose Jasper Ritter
J. H. Ritter, discharged,
1862, wounded
D. H. Wright
S. L. Wright, died in Andersonville Prison 1864 Barnet Saucerman Levi Sanders, died in Maryland, 1861 - Company H - 85th Reg. P. 590 T. M. Swift
J. W. Toler
Jesse Talbert
V. T. Vest
L. D. S. Wilson
S. A. White The following is the record of John Sullivan Company H: E. R. Squires, died at Terre Haute, 1862 Captain, W. T. Crawford, promoted Major Milton Tichenor, Sergeant, 2nd Lt., 1st Lt., Capt. F. M. Lucas, resigned Dec. 1882 Simon Sullivan W. A. Sarris W. A. Sarris
Joseph Sarris
W. F. Swisher, discharged
1862, wounded
Joseph Starkey, died in Andersonville Prison, 1864
G. W. Starkey
J. B. Tague, died at Somerset, Ky. 1864
Miles Thairwell
Lafarette Thompson John Wright
Edward Young
W. Y. Lyons
T. A. Lyons C. W. Finney, promoted 1st Lt. J. F. Hoke, 1st Sgt., 2nd Lt., 1st Lt. L. C. Risley, Sgt., 2nd Lt. Richard Hardesty, Sgt., 2nd Lt. A. P. Asbury S. M. Bennett M. A. Bailey C. C. Barnhart Lafayette Thompson John Whitman H. L. Sherwood A B. Stansil

W. J. F. Barcus Jacob Craig Jacob Craig
G. T. Duckworth
J. M. Doty, died at Nashville, 1864
J. T. Halberstadt Elzo Halberstadt S. J. Henning Daniel Hammock R. A. Lyons
W. H. Manwaring
C. J. McAnally
John McAnally T. J. Mahan J. R. Mahan Peter H. McDonald Marion Pumphreys R. K. Swift J. T. Spencer James Shanks Jacob Taylor James Young Henry Young

1861 - 97th Reg. Company I Page 591

in the month of August, almost a full company was raised for the 97th Regiment, which ren-dezvoused at Terre Haute.

James Holdson became Cast. James Holdson became Capt.
A. P. Forsyth, 1st Lt.
Josiah Stanley, 2nd Lt.
The company became I of the
regiment. The regimental
aketch will be found in the Greene County history, following is the personal account of Gempany I:

Capt. Holdson, promoted Major
A. P. Forsyth, resigned 1864
Josiah Stanley, 2nd Lt., 1st
Lt., Capt.
N. H. Hinkle, 1st Sgt, 2nd Lt.,

1st Lt. J. M. Osborn, Sgt., 2nd Lt. J. M. Mathis H. M. Hughes

H. M. Hughes
I. J. Howard
M. Ridgeway, died in Tenneasee, 1863
R. P. Akers
J. E. Bedwell
T. H. Bedwell, killed at
Atlanta, 1884

Atlanta, 1884
T. B. Bedwell
H. L. Booker
J. M. Bedwell, died in Tennessee, 1863
T. W. Bedwell

T. J. Blalock, killed at Atlanta, 1864 M. H. Blank Columbus Borders

Daniel Case J. W. Crawford, died at Indianapolis, 1864 John Dever
W. R. French
R. V. Fegg, died on hospital
boot, 1863
G. W. Holdson
J. M. Holdson
W. P. Hail
John Johnson, discharged,
wounded, 1865
N. P. Kenerly, died at Louisville, 1863
George Mayfield
James Mayfield
William Casfield, died at Memphis, 1862
R. S. Montgomery
N. D. Miles
Otho Morris John Dever Otho Morris

J. A. McGarvey, died in Tennessee, 1863 Jacob Need

Jacob Need
John Need, died in Miss., 1863
Urish Need
W. H. Nelson, died in Mo.,
1863

F. W. Rusher J. L. P. Rusher J. L. P. Rusher Simeon Reynolds W. A. Skinner James Shanks W. R. Watson E. H. Wright and others

1863 - The Six Months' Co. 115th Reg. Company F

Early in July, 1863, a company of six months' men was raised in the county by Uriah Coulson, R. Cluggage and others, and on the 10th the officers were elected as follows.

R. R. Cluggage, Capt. Z. H. Peter, 1st Lt. David McKinney, 2nd Lt.

The company became F of the 115th Regiment, and was mus-tered in at Indianapolis on the 29th of July, and early in Sept. moved to Kentucky. The sketch of this regiment will be found in the Green County his-The following it the per tory. The following it the p sonal record of Company F:

Capt. R. R. Cluggage, mustered out, term expired Z. H. Peter, 1st Lt., resigned Oct. 1863 H. S. Boulds T. A. Riggs John McConnell

C. S. Astory
C. T. O'Haver
M. S. Woolen
B. F. Hunter William Thompson Lafayette Thompson Jacob Whitman James Weir W. J. Wilks George Asbury Preston Ambros G. S. Ammerman E. K. Asbury S. B. Brewer G. B. Burton Thomas Blankingbokes, died in Kv., 1763 Marion Burton

B. F. Stark

William Broodherd J. R. Brooks Peter Boulds James Baker Richard Cochran George Clark
F. M. Case
John Collier
S. T. Clark Nathaniel Carter John Dawson J. R. Dunlap R. M. Dear L. F. Daniels

R. G. Eaton
Ludwick Ernest, died near Cumberland Ford, 1863 Oscar Esterbrook
G. D. Furree
John Flarety

Samuel Gaskin George Gustin Hubbard Graff Monroe Glick Henry Hill Barton Hays
W. M. Heck
J. B. Hesselback
H. P. Hill
J. H. Hick B. Hutson R. M. Huff T. S. Houpt William Harper Shelby Hollingsworth Oscar Harrom G. H. Johnson William Johnson Presley Johnson, died at Knox-

ville, 1863 J. S. Johns Levi Johnson Daniel Kester G. W. Kerns J. J. Miller F. M. Miller B. Mattox Joseph Milam Edward Mason William Mason J. A. Mason

C. McDaniel Alva Marts
J. C. McKinney
G. W. McKinney Leander Neff J. H. Nelson J. M. Nichols A. E. Neal J. M.
A. E. Neal
William Oakes
J. E. Osborn
B. F. Owen
J. T. Patton
Henry Parigo
J. L. Phillips Thomas Phipps Wesley Randolph Peyton Ritchie David Rushworth Andrew Rhodes George Reamer Joseph Reagan J. P. Snyder W. N. Siner Benjamin Staggs E. Stark John Tidd E. Thompson J. W. Turner William Vanpelt Charles Williams John Wells

1863 - 126th Regt. Com-pany G - Page 596

The following is the personal

Capt. R. H. Crowder pro-moted Asst. Surgeon and Surgeon
John C. Briggs, Quarter-master
Addison McKee, resigned Jan., 1865 T. B. Springer, 2nd Lt., 1st Lt.

H. H. Jewell, Commisary Sgt, 2nd Lt., 1st Lt. R. A. Weir, Sgt., 2nd Lt., 1st Lt.

A. W. McIntire, Sgt., 2nd Lt. S. B. Cummins

James Parks
W. F. Knotts
B. S. Miles, died in Ala.,
1864

M. V. Boicourt
L. D. Day, died in rebel

L. D. Day, died in rebel prison W. B. Daniel B. R. Houck, died of wounds, 1864 J. S. McKee J. W. Aktinson

E. Arnett

Alexander Berrack J. R. Banks

B. F. Bennett, died in rebel prison William Cunningham william Cunningham
J. M. Cunningham, died at
Indianapolis, 1864
Orville Collins
John Clark, died in Ind., 1865
Thomas Clark T. T. Comaree, died of wounds, 1864 Abner Coffman Riley Combast E. W. Collis John Dodd L. D. Dehart, died in Ala., 1864 Archy Eaton Daniel Evans

J. J. Feitchner
A. G. Gray, died at Carlisle,
1864

J. A. Graham Hopkins Giles James Hunt B. W. Houck, died in Miss.,

1865 J. A. Handley

Charles Hart

Charles Hart
J. F. Houck
T. W. D. Hutchinson
E. W. Hannen, died at Jeffersonville, 1885

Henry Hines John Hamilton, died at Jeff-ersonville, 1865 L. S. Knotts A. Kaufman

Joseph Lewis John Little

A. J. McKee
T. A. Mason
Isaac Meloy, died in Andersonville Prison, 1865 SONVILLE FIRMLY, AND Edmund Moore
J. E. Melone
W. F. Parsons
G. W. Street
J. M. Smith, died in Louisville, 1885

J. A. Starks
J. R. Watson
J. T. Watson
John Wilkins

David Wilkins, died in rebel prison J. R. Willis evi Willis

Levi Willis
George Wiley
C. W. Webb
Alfred Williams
J. W. York, died at Gravelly
Springs, Ala., 1865
S. V. Brewer
J. M. Weir
the last two being recruits
of the fall of 1864

1864 - 137th Regt. Co. G. Page 597

In May, 1864, nearly half a company was raised in the county for the one hundred days' service by N. G. Buff, who became Captain and J. D. Parvin, who became 2nd Lt.

The remainer of the company was from Knox and Martin Counties, and the 1st Lt. was W. B. Mattingly, of Loogootee. The men were mustered in as Company G of the 137th Regiment, on the 26th of May. The follow-ing were the Sullivan County men:

Capt., Nathaniel G. Buff 2nd Lt., James D. Parvin C. C. Arnett C. C. Arnett
William Berry
G. W. Buff
M. W. Beardshear
J. H. Burnett
Vigil Burnett Green Bicknell S. H. Coats J. W. Casto Thomas Cushman Henry Conrad Albert Dunlap David Davis Gerard Emerson Charles Hammond H. F. Harper Josiah Harris B. S. Hays Levi Johnson J. S. Jennings Jonathan Knotts J. P. Milam John McIntire J. C. McReynolds J. C. McKeyno Allen McKusey J. D. Powers G. H. Pharr J. M. Pogue William Sinex D. M. Shoemaker H. H. Shidler

. 1865 - Company A - Page 600 Recruits

H. H. Smuter Lafayette Thompson Urish Vanpelt, dies of disease : at Tullshoma, Tenn. in Aug. 1864 J. H. Weir M. S. Wilkinson

The following men were in Company A:

Ruel Booker Milton Coulton Leroy Hanley M. Hamilton Squire Headly John Headly Thomas Headly

Military History of sullivan Continued

Pleming Jones Robert Linter William Nelson N. Powell S. R. Ridge Wilson Ross James Stewart D. D. Turnek

and the following in Company D
T. A. Hughes
W. O. Purkston
Jesse Pinkston
E. S. Wharton

and the following in Company E: Aaron Brewer T. W. Bell J. M. Critchfield Samuel Farr

and the following in Company G:
Jonath in Hart
M. B. Arrett
W. O. Kimble
J. J. Loudermulk
W. O. White
G. C. Youngman
Joseph Elliott
Philip Solomon
Andrew Alsman
W. H. Atkinson
P. G. Atkinson
P. G. Atkinson
J. B. Burnett
Virgil Burnett
J. S. Burnett
J. S. Burnett
S. L. Bennett
G. W. Buck
R. M. Crawford
Uriah Dougtas

Jonathan Grsham
G. W. Hore vell
J. B. Hopewell
Geoge Hours
I was Hamilton
Abe Kaufman
Perry Kas frian
E. D. C. Knots
J. T. Lisman
Richard McIoney
Allen McBride
Levi Mile
L. H. McKerrey
William McKinley
James McKirdey
Daniel Purcell
L. C. Rose
G. Reynolds
W. Roundtree
S. M. Rolph
W. H. Short
F. B. Smith
H. D. Stratton
G. A. Smith
Nolle Scott
J. T. Willis
Luke A. Walters
M. F. Willie

and the following in other companies:
Hiram Adams
J. A. Canady
F. N. McCrocklin
J. C. Pierce
Isaac Patten
Perry Brown
J. N. Bennett
Samuel Dodd
J. M. Hayden
T. A. McKinney
G. W. McKinney
W. W. Wilske

James Wells
I. J. Bossins
J. E. Barrett
James Hopewell
H. T. Mattox

Company G was officered by the following men trum sullivan County

J. D. Parvin, Capt.
J. H. Weit, 1st 1:.
W. F. Murphey, 2:. Lt.

This regiment took the field in Tennessee early in March, 1865.

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